

THE CENTURY
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH
LANGUAGE

A -



APPET.

PART I

THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK

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THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF
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THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference.

About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologists, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures (1, 2, 3, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the eldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in this country or Great Britain, or in both. Fa-

miliar examples are words ending in *or* or *our* (as *labor, labour*), in *er* or *re* (as *center, centre*), in *ize* or *ise* (as *civilize, civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler, traveller*), or spelled with *e* or with *æ* or *œ* (as *hemorrhage, hæmorrhage*); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the varieties of popular or even educated utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back cover.)

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the dictionaries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of literature. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the concluding part of the Dictionary.

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. The new material in the departments of biology and zoölogy includes not less than five thousand words and senses not recorded even in special dictionaries. In the treatment of physical and mathematical sciences, of the mechan-

ical arts and trades, and of the philological sciences, an equally broad method has been adopted. In the definition of theological and ecclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. In defining legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important technical words and meanings. Special attention has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, engraving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archæology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, etc.

ENCYCLOPÆDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary.

Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopædia, with this principal difference—that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes, if desired by the subscriber. These sections will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is \$2.50 each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the entire work.

The plan of the Dictionary is more fully described in the preface (of which the above is in part a condensation), which accompanies the first section, and to which reference is made.

A list of the abbreviations used in the etymologies and definitions, and keys to pronunciations and to signs used in the etymologies, will be found on the back cover-lining.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

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AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE



PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF
WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, PH. D., LL. D.
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IN YALE UNIVERSITY

IN SIX VOLUMES
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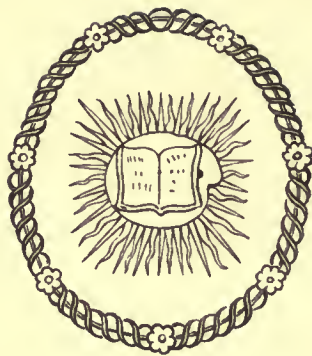
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PREFACE.



THE plan of THE CENTURY DICTIONARY includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference. The attempt to accomplish these ends, and at the same time to produce a harmonious whole, has determined both the general character of the work and its details. This design originated early in 1882 in a proposal to adapt *The Imperial Dictionary* to American needs, made by Mr. Roswell Smith, President of The Century Co., who has supported with unflinching faith and the largest liberality the plans of the editors as they have gradually extended far beyond the original limits.

The most obvious result of this plan is a very large addition to the vocabulary of preceding dictionaries, about two hundred thousand words being here defined. The first duty of a comprehensive dictionary is collection, not selection. When a full account of the language is sought, every omission of a genuine English form, even when practically necessary, is so far a defect; and it is therefore better to err on the side of broad inclusiveness than of narrow exclusive-
The vocabulary.
ness. This is the attitude of THE CENTURY DICTIONARY. It is designed to be a practically complete record of the main body of English speech, from the time of the mingling of the Old French and Anglo-Saxon to the present day, with such of its offshoots as possess historical, etymological, literary, scientific, or practical value. The execution of this design demands that more space be given to obsolete words and forms than has hitherto been the rule in dictionaries. This is especially
Obsolete words.
true of Middle English words (and particularly of the vocabulary of Chaucer), which represent a stage of the language that is not only of high interest in itself, but is also intimately connected, etymologically and otherwise, with living speech. Only a few of these words are contained in existing dictionaries. This is the case also, to a great degree, with the language of much later times. The literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the formative period of modern English, abounds in words and idioms hitherto unrecorded by lexicographers. Not to include all of these terms which from their etymological connections, intrinsic literary value, or availability
Dialectal and provincial words.
for modern use, are worthy of record, is to make, not a dictionary of English, but merely a dictionary of modern and selected English. A similar reason has led to the admission of an unusually large number of dialectal and provincial words. Until about the time of the Reformation the language existed chiefly in the form of dialects; and while the common literary tongue was establishing itself, and after it became established, its relations with dialectal and provincial forms were most intimate. Many "literary" words sank to the position of provincialisms, and on the other hand provincialisms rose to literary rank—a process which has been continuous to the present day. Thus both historically and with regard to present usage it is impossible to draw a hard and fast

line between these two sides of the language, either with respect to words or to their individual senses. This dictionary, therefore, includes words of dialectal form or provincial use which appear to be an important part of the history of the language. Within the sphere of mere colloquialism, slang, and cant, a much narrower rule of inclusion has, of course, been followed; but colloquialism and even slang must be noticed by the lexicographer who desires to portray the language in its natural and full outlines, and these phases of English have therefore been treated with liberality. Americanisms, especially, have received the recognition naturally to be expected from an American dictionary, many being recorded for the first time; on the other hand, many words and uses heretofore regarded as peculiar to this country have been found to be survivals of older or provincial English, or to have gained a foothold in broader English use. Another notable increase in the vocabulary is that due to the admission of the many terms which have come into existence during the present century — especially during the last twenty years — in connection with the advance in all departments of knowledge and labor, scientific, artistic, professional, mechanical, and practical. This increase is nowhere more conspicuous than in the language of the physical sciences, and of those departments of study, such as archæology, which are concerned with the life and customs of the past. Not only have English words been coined in astonishing numbers, but many words of foreign origin or form, especially New Latin and French, have been imported for real or imaginary needs. To consign these terms to special glossaries is unduly to restrict the dictionary at the point at which it comes into the closest contact with what is vital and interesting in contemporary thought and life; it is also practically impossible, for this technical language is, in numberless instances, too closely interwoven with common speech to be dis severed from it. A similar increase is noticeable in the language of the mechanical arts and trades. The progress of invention has brought nearly as great a flood of new words and senses as has the progress of science. To exclude this language of the shop and the market from a general English dictionary is as undesirable as to exclude that of science, and for similar reasons. Both these lines of development have therefore been recorded with great fullness. There is also a considerable number of foreign words — Latin, French, and other — not in technical use, which have been admitted because they either have become established in English literature or stand for noteworthy things that have no English names. Lastly, the individual words have been supplemented by the insertion of idiomatical phrases that are not fully explained by the definitions of their component parts alone, and have in use the force of single words; and of the numerous phrase-names used in the arts and sciences. The number of these phrases here defined is very large.

No English dictionary, however, can well include every word or every form of a word that has been used by any English writer or speaker. There is a very large number of words and forms discoverable in the literature of all periods of the language, in the various dialects, and in colloquial use, which have no practical claim upon the notice of the lexicographer. A large group not meriting inclusion consists of words used only for the nonce by writers of all periods and of all degrees of authority, and especially by recent writers in newspapers and other ephemeral publications; of words intended by their inventors for wider use in popular or technical speech, but which have not been accepted; and of many special names of things, as of many chemical compounds, of many inventions, of patented commercial articles, and the like. Yet another group is composed of many substantive uses of adjectives, adjective uses of substantives (as of nouns of material), participial adjectives, verbal nouns ending in *-ing*, abstract nouns ending in *-ness*, adverbs ending in *-ly* from adjectives, adjectives ending in *-ish*, regular compounds, etc., which can be used at will in accordance with the established principles of the language, but which are too obvious, both in meaning and formation, and often too occasional in use, to need separate definition. So also dialectal, provincial, or colloquial words must be excluded, so far as they stand out of vital relation to the main body of the language which it is the object of a general dictionary to explain. The special limitations of the technical and scientific vocabulary will be mentioned later.

Colloquialism and slang; Americanisms.

Scientific and technical terms.

Words that must be excluded.

None of these considerations is of the nature of a definite rule that can be used with precision in all cases. On the contrary, the question whether a word shall be included, even in a dictionary so comprehensive as this, must often be decided by the special circumstances of the case.

The sources of the English vocabulary thus presented are extremely various. No other tongue, ancient or modern, has appeared in so many and so different phases; and no other people of high civilization has so completely disregarded the barriers of race and circumstance and adopted into its speech so great a number of unnative words and notions. The making of the English language began, it may be said, with the introduction of Roman rule and Roman speech among the barbarous Celts of Britain. The Latin language, as the vehicle of civilization, affected strongly the Celtic, and also the speech of the Teutonic peoples, Saxons, Angles, and Jutes, who in the fifth century obtained a footing on the island. This Teutonic tongue, while assimilating something both of the native Celtic idiom, and of Latin in a Celtic guise, in time became the dominant language. The speech thus formed (called *Anglo-Saxon* or, as some now prefer, *Old English*) was raised almost to classic rank by the labors of Alfred and of the numerous priests and scholars who sought to convey to their countrymen in their native language the treasures of Latin learning and the precepts of the Latin Church. Though uniting in the ninth century with an influx of Scandinavian speech, and in the eleventh century, through the Norman conquest, with the stream which flowed through France from Rome, it remained the chief fountain of English. From these two elements, the Teutonic and the Latin (the latter both in its original form and as modified in the Romance tongues), our language has been constructed; though materials more or less important have been borrowed from almost every known speech.

The details of this history are exhibited in the etymologies. They have been written anew, on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. The best works in English etymology, as well as in etymology and philology in general, have been regularly consulted, the most helpful being those of Prof. Skeat and Eduard Müller, and the "New English Dictionary on Historical Principles," edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray (which, however, could be consulted in revising the proofs of A and of part of B only); but the conclusions reached are independent. It has been possible, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up in many cases doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Noteworthy features of the etymologies will be found to be the method followed in stating the ascertained facts of the history of each word, and the extensive collation of cognate or allied words. Beginning with the current accepted form or spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. Middle English forms are given, in important cases in numerous variants for the four centuries included in that period, and are traced to the Anglo-Saxon (in which are given the typical forms, with the important variants and the oldest glosses) or, as the case may be, to the Old French, including in special instances the Old French as developed in England, or Anglo-French. The derivation of the Anglo-Saxon or French form is then given. When an Anglo-Saxon or other Teutonic form is mentioned, the cognate forms are given from the Old Saxon, the Old Friesic, the Dutch, Low German, High German, and Icelandic in their several periods, the Swedish (and often the Norwegian), the Danish, and the Gothic. The same form of statement is used with the Romance and other groups of forms—the Old French and modern French, the Provençal, the Spanish, the Portuguese, the Italian, and sometimes in special instances the Wallachian and other Romance forms, being given in a regular order, and derived together from their Latin or other source. With the Latin are mentioned the Greek cognates, if any such existed, the Slavic forms, if concerned, and the Sanskrit, Persian, etc. If the Arabic or Hebrew is reached, other Semitic forms are sometimes

Etymologies.

Method of etymological statement.

stated. The rule has been to deduce from a comparison of all the principal forms the primitive sense or form, and also to make the process of inference clear to the consulter of the dictionary. Of course, in a search through so vast a field, in which the paths of words have been in many instances effectually obliterated or confused, many points of uncertainty remain; but from the evidence at hand various degrees of approximation to certainty can be established, and these it has been sought clearly to indicate by terms of qualification. The various prefixes and suffixes used in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

There are thus two distinct groups of forms in the etymologies: those in the line of derivation or direct descent, and those in the lines of cognation or collateral descent. A Greek word, for example, may occur not only in Anglo-Saxon (and English), but also in other Teutonic and in Romance and other tongues, and the full account of the English form requires the mention of the most important of these other forms as "parallel with" or "equal to" the Anglo-Saxon and English. To separate these groups more plainly to thought and to the eye, and to save the space which would be taken up by the frequent repetition of the words "from," "parallel with," and "whence," distinctive symbols are used. For "from" is used the sign \angle , denoting that the form without the angle is derived from the form within it; for "whence," the sign \rangle , with a similar significance; for "parallel with" or "equal to" or "cognate with," the familiar sign of equality, $=$; for the word "root," the ordinary algebraic symbol $\sqrt{\quad}$. An asterisk $*$ is prefixed uniformly to all forms which are cited either as probable or as theoretical, or as merely alleged; it indicates in all cases that the form so marked has not been found by the etymologist in the records of the language concerned, or in its dictionaries. But in some cases words are marked with the asterisk which are found in certain dictionaries, but have not been verified in the actual literature. Special care has been taken with the Anglo-Saxon words, unverified forms of which exist in the current dictionaries, some of them probably genuine, though not found in any of the accessible texts, and others due to early errors of editors and dictionary-makers.

Words of various origin and meaning, but of the same spelling (homonyms), have been distinguished by small superior figures (¹, ², ³, etc.). Such words abound in English. They are mostly common monosyllables, and much confusion exists not only in the explanation of them but also in their use, words of diverse origin having been, in many cases, regarded as one, with consequent entanglement or complete merging of meanings. In numbering these homonyms, the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs; hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the dictionary. Thus verbs and nouns of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form, and of the same radical origin, now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

The etymologies have been written by Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, with the assistance, in the later parts of the work, of contributions from Prof. James A. Harrison, Prof. William M. Baskervill, Prof. Francis A. March, Jr., and others. In ascertaining the particular facts with regard to the origin of technical terms, much aid has been given by the specialists in charge of the various departments.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, and however much of sympathy and well-willing may be due to the efforts now making to introduce a reform, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed, and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities,

either in this country or in Great Britain, or in both. Familiar examples are words ending in *-or* or *-our* (as *labor, labour*), in *-er* or *-re* (as *center, centre*), in *-ize* or *-ise* (as *civilize, civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler, traveller; worshiped, worshipped*), or spelt with *e* or with *æ* or *œ* (as *hemorrhage, diarrhea; hæmorrhage, diarrhæa*); and so on. In such cases, both forms are given, with an expressed preference for The orthography. the briefer one, or the one more accordant with native analogies. The language is struggling toward a more consistent and phonetic spelling, and it is proper, in disputed and doubtful cases, to cast the influence of the dictionary in favor of this movement, both by its own usage in the body of the text, and at the head of articles by the order of forms, or the selection of the form under which the word shall be treated. Technical words not in general use, and words introduced from other languages, have also their varieties of orthographic form: the former, in part, because of the ignorance or carelessness of those who have made adaptations from Latin or Greek; the latter, because of the different styles of transliteration or imitation adopted. In such cases, slight variants are here sometimes disregarded, the more correct form being given alone, or with mere mention of others; in other cases, the different forms are given, with cross references to the preferred one, under which the word is treated. Finally, the obsolete words which have no accepted spelling, but occur only in the variety of forms characteristic of the periods from which they come, are treated regularly under that form which is nearest to, or most analogous with, present English, and the quotations, of whatever form, are as a rule presented there; side-forms are entered as liberally as seemed in any measure desirable, with references to the one preferred. All citations, however, are given in the orthography (though not always with the punctuation) of the texts from which they are taken.

Still greater than the variation in the orthography, even the accepted orthography, of English words, is the variation in the pronunciation. And here the same general principles must govern the usage of the dictionary. No attempt is made to record all the varieties of popular, or even of educated, utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. The pronunciation. It has been necessary, rather, to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. A large number of scientific names and terms—words that are written rather than uttered, even by those who use them most—are here entered and have a pronunciation noted for the first time. For such words no prescriptive usage can be claimed to exist; the pronunciation must be determined by the analogies of words more properly English, or by those governing kindred and more common words from the same sources. With respect to many foreign words, more or less used as English, it is often questionable how far usage has given them an English pronunciation, or has modified in the direction of English the sound belonging to them where they are vernacular. In not a few instances a twofold pronunciation is indicated for them, one Anglicized and the other original. Words of present provincial use are for the most part pronounced according to literary analogies, without regard to the varieties of their local utterance. The principal exceptions are Scotch words having a certain literary standing (owing to their use especially by Scott and Burns); these are more carefully marked for their provincial pronunciation. Wholly obsolete words are left unmarked.

There are certain difficult points in varying English utterance, the treatment of which by the dictionary calls for special explanation. One is the so-called "long *u*" (as in *use, muse, cure*), represented here, as almost everywhere, by *ū*. In its full pronunciation, this is as precisely *yoo* (*yō*) as if written with the two characters. But there has long existed a tendency to lessen or remove the *y*-element of the combination in certain situations unfavorable to its production. After an *r*, this tendency has worked itself fully out; the pronunciation *oo* (*ō*) has taken the place of *ū* in that situation so generally as to be alone accepted by all recent authorities (although some speakers still show

plain traces of the older utterance). The same has happened, in a less degree, after *l*, and some of the latest authorities (even in England) prescribe always *loo* (*lō*) instead of *lū*; so radical a change has not been ventured upon in this work, in which *ō* is written only after an *l* that is preceded by another consonant: cultivated pronunciation is much less uniform here than in the preceding case. But further, after the other so-called dental consonants *t*, *d*, *n*, *s*, *z*, except in syllables immediately following an accent, the usage of the majority of good speakers tends to reduce the *y*-element to a lighter and less noticeable form, while many omit it altogether, pronouncing *oo* (*ō*). Of this class of discordances no account is taken in the re-spellings for pronunciation; usage is in too fluid and vacillating a condition to be successfully represented. After the sounds *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*, however, only *ō* is acknowledged. Another case is that of the *r*. Besides local differences in regard to the point of production in the mouth, and to the presence, or degree, of trilling in its utterance, a very large number, including some of the sections of most authoritative usage, on both sides of the Atlantic, do not really utter the *r*-sound at all unless it be immediately followed by a vowel (in the same or a succeeding word), but either silence it altogether or convert it into a neutral-vowel sound (that of *hut* or *hurt*). The mutilation thus described is not acknowledged in this dictionary, but *r* is everywhere written where it has till recently been pronounced by all; and it is left for the future to determine which party of the speakers of the language shall win the upper hand. The distinction of the two shades of neutral-vowel sound in *hut* and *hurt*, which many authorities, especially in England, ignore or neglect, is, as a matter of course, made in this work. The latter, or *hurt*-sound, is found in English words only before *r* in the same syllable; but it is also a better correspondent to the French *eu* and "mute *e*" sounds than is the former, or *hut*-sound. In like manner, the *air*-sound is distinguished (as *ā*) from the ordinary *e*- or *a*-sounds. Further, the two sounds written with *o* in *sot* and *song* are held apart throughout, the latter (marked with *ô*) being admitted not only before *r* (as in *nor*), but in many other situations, where common good usage puts it. But as there is a growing tendency in the language to turn *o* into *ô*, the line between the two sounds is a variable one, and the *ô* (on this account distinguished from *á*, with which from a phonetic point of view it is practically identical) must be taken as marking an *o*-sound which in a part of good usage is simple *o*. A similar character belongs to the so-called "intermediate *a*" of *ask*, *can't*, *command*, and their like, which with many good speakers has the full *ä*-sound (of *far*, etc.), and also by many is flattened quite to the "short *a*" of *fat*, etc. This is signified by *á*, which, as applied to English words, should be regarded rather as pointing out the varying utterance here described than as imperatively prescribing any shade of it.

On the side of consonant utterance, there is a very large class of cases where it can be made a question whether a pure *t* or *d* or *s* or *z* is pronounced with an *i*- or *y*-sound after it before another vowel, or whether the consonant is fused together with the *i* or *y* into the sounds *ch*, *j*, *sh*, or *zh* respectively—

for example, whether we say *nature* or *nachur*, *gradual* or *grajöal*, *süre* or *shör*, *vizüal* or *vizhöal*. There are many such words in which accepted usage has fully ranged itself on the side of the fused pronunciation: for example, *vizhon*, not *vizion*, for *vision*; *azhur*, not *azüre*, for *azure*; but with regard to the great majority usage is less

decided, or else the one pronunciation is given in ordinary easy utterance and the other when speaking with deliberation or labored plainness, or else the fused pronunciation is used without the fact being acknowledged. For such cases is introduced here a special mark under the consonant—thus, *t̄*, *d̄*, *s̄*, *z̄*—which is intended to signify that in elaborate or strained utterance the consonant has its own proper value, but in ordinary styles of speaking combines with the following *i*-element into the fused sound. The mark is not used unless the fused sound is admissible in good common speech.

This same device, of a mark added beneath to indicate a familiar utterance different from an elaborate or forced one, is introduced by this dictionary on a very large scale in marking the sounds of the vowels. One of the most peculiar characteristics of English pronunciation is the way in which it slights the vowels of most unaccented syllables, not merely lightening them in point of quantity and stress, but changing their quality of sound. To write (as systems of re-spelling for pronunciation, and

General variations of usage: pronunciation of certain vowels.

The pronunciation of certain consonants.

even systems of phonetic spelling, generally do) the vowels of unaccented syllables as if they were accented, is a distortion, and to pronounce them as so written would be a caricature of English speech. There are two degrees of this transformation. In the first, the general vowel quality of a long vowel remains, but is modified toward or to the corresponding (natural) short: thus, \bar{a} and \bar{o} lose their usual vanish (of \bar{e} and \bar{o} respectively), and become, the one e (even, in Vowels in unaccented syllables. some final syllables, the yet thinner i), the other the true short o (which, in accented syllables, occurs only provincially, as in the New England pronunciation of *home*, *whole*, etc.); \bar{e} and \bar{o} (of *food*) become i and u (of *good*); \acute{a} or \acute{o} become (more rarely) o . This first degree of change is marked by a single dot under the vowel: thus, $\dot{\bar{a}}$, $\dot{\bar{e}}$, $\dot{\bar{o}}$, $\dot{\bar{u}}$, $\dot{\bar{o}}$, $\dot{\acute{o}}$. In the second degree, the vowel loses its specific quality altogether, and is reduced to a neutral sound, the slightly uttered u (of *hut*) or \acute{e} (of *hurt*). This change occurs mainly in short vowels (especially a , o , less often e , but i chiefly in the ending *-ity*); but also sometimes in long vowels (especially \bar{u} and \bar{a}). This second degree of alteration is marked by a double dot under the vowel: thus, \ddot{a} , \ddot{e} , \ddot{o} , \ddot{i} , \ddot{u} , $\ddot{\bar{u}}$. Accordingly, the dots show that while in very elaborate utterance the vowel is sounded as marked without them, in the various degrees of inferior elaborateness it ranges down to the shortened or to the neutralized vowel respectively; and it is intended that the dots shall mark, not a careless and slovenly, but only an ordinary and idiomatic utterance—not that of hasty conversation, but that of plain speaking, or of reading aloud with distinctness. In careless talk there is a yet wider reduction to the neutral sound. It must be clearly understood and borne in mind that these changes are the accompaniment and effect of a lightening and slighting of utterance; to pronounce with any stress the syllables thus marked would be just as great a caricature as to pronounce them with stress as marked above the letter.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any that has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. From this source much Definitions of common words. fresh lexicographical matter has been obtained, which appears not only in hitherto unrecorded words and senses, but also, it is believed, in the greater conformity of the definitions as a whole to the facts of the language. In general, the attempt has been made to portray the language as it actually is, separating more or less sharply those senses of each word which are really distinct, but avoiding that over-refinement of analysis which tends rather to confusion than to clearness. Special scientific and technical uses of words have, however, often been separately numbered, for practical reasons, even when they do not constitute logically distinct definitions. The various senses of words have also been classified with reference to the limitations of their use, those not found in current literary English being described as obsolete, local, provincial, colloquial, or technical (legal, botanical, etc.). The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, is the most desirable one, and it has been adopted whenever, from the etymological and other data accessible, the historical order could be inferred with a considerable degree of certainty; it has not, however, been possible to employ it in every case. The general definitions have also been supplemented by discussions of synonyms treating of about 7000 words, contributed by Prof. Henry M. Whitney, which will be found convenient as bringing together statements made in the definitions in various parts of the dictionary, and also as touching in a free way upon many literary aspects of words.

Many of the extracts mentioned above, together with some contained in the *Imperial Dictionary* and in other earlier or special works, have been employed to illustrate the meanings of words, or merely to establish the fact of use. They form a large collection (about 200,000) representing all periods and branches of English literature. In many cases they will be found useful from a historical point of view, though, as was intimated above, they do not furnish a complete historical

record. All have been verified from the works from which they have been taken, and are furnished with exact references, except a few obtained from the *Imperial Dictionary*, which could not readily be traced to their sources, but were of sufficient value to justify their insertion on the authority of that work. Their dates can be ascertained approximately from the list of authors and works (and editions) cited, which will be published with the concluding part of the dictionary. These quotations have been used freely wherever they have seemed to be helpful; but it has not been possible thus to illustrate every word or every meaning of each word without an undue increase in the bulk of the book. The omissions affect chiefly technical and obvious senses.

In defining this common English vocabulary, important aid has been received from Mr. Benjamin E. Smith, who has also had, under the editor-in-chief, the special direction and revision of the work on all parts of the dictionary, with the charge of putting the book through the press; from Mr. Francis A. Teall, who has also aided in criticizing the proofs; from Mr. Robert Lilley, in the preliminary working-up of the literary material as well as in the final revision of it; from Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, who has also had special charge of the older English, and of provincial English; from Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury, who has contributed to the dictionary the results of a systematic reading of Chaucer; from Dr. John W. Palmer, who has aided in revising the manuscript prepared for the press, and has also contributed much special literary matter; from Prof. Henry M. Whitney, who has given assistance in preparing the definitions of common words in certain later divisions of the work and has also examined the proofs; from Mr. Thomas W. Ludlow; from Mr. Franklin H. Hooper; from Mr. Leighton Hoskins, who has also contributed material for the definitions of most of the terms in prosody; from Miss Katharine B. Wood, who has superintended the collecting of new words and the selection and verification of the quotations; from Miss Mary L. Avery; and from many others who have helped at special points, or by criticisms and suggestions, particularly Prof. Charles S. Peirce and Prof. Josiah D. Whitney.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of technical literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. Their definitions are intended to be so precise as to be of service to the specialist, and, also, to be simple and "popular" enough to be intelligible to the layman. It is obvious, however, that the attempt to reconcile these aims must impose certain limitations upon each. On the one hand, strictly technical forms of statement must in many cases be simplified to suit the capacity and requirements of those who are not technically trained; and, on the other, whenever (as often, for example, in mathematics, biology, and anatomy) a true definition is possible only in technical language, or the definition concerned is of interest only to a specialist, the question of immediate intelligibility to a layman cannot be regarded as of prime importance. In general, however, whenever purely technical interests and the demands of popular use obviously clash, preference has been given to the latter so far as has been possible without sacrifice of accuracy. In many instances, to a technical definition has been added a popular explanation or amplification. It is also clear that the completeness with which the lexicographic material of interest to the specialist can be given must vary greatly with the different subjects. Those (as metaphysics, theology, law, the fine arts, etc.) the vocabulary of which consists mainly of abstract terms which are distinctly English in form, of common English words used in special senses, or of fully naturalized foreign words, may be presented much more fully than those (as zoölogy, botany, chemistry, mineralogy, etc.) which employ great numbers of artificial names, many of them Latin.

The technical material has been contributed by the gentlemen whose names are given in the list of collaborators, with the assistance at special points of many others; and all their work, after editorial revision, has been submitted to them in one or more proofs for correction. This method of obtaining

both accuracy and homogeneity has, perhaps, never before been so fully adopted and faithfully applied in a dictionary. A few special explanations are necessary with regard to the work in several of the technical departments.

To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. During the last quarter of a century there has been an extensive reorganization and variation of the former systems of classification, from which have come thousands of new names of genera, families, etc.; and also a profound modification of biological conceptions, which has led both to new definitions of old words and to the coinage of many new words. All these terms that are English in form, and for any reason worthy of record, have been included, and also as many of the New Latin names of classificatory groups as are essential to a serviceable presentation of zoölogy and botany. The selection of the New Latin names in zoölogy has been liberal as regards the higher groups, as families, orders, etc., whether now current or merely forming a part of the history of the science; but of generic names only a relatively small number have been entered. Probably about 100,000 names of zoölogical genera exist, 60,000 at least having a definite scientific standing; but the whole of them cannot, of course, be admitted into any dictionary. The general rule adopted for the inclusion of such names is to admit those on which are founded the names of higher groups, especially of families, or which are important for some other special reason, as popular use, an established position in works of reference, the existence of species which have popular English names, etc. A similar rule has been adopted with regard to botanical names. The common or vernacular names of animals and plants have been freely admitted; many naturalized and unnaturalized foreign names, also, which have no English equivalents and are noteworthy for special literary, commercial, or other reasons, have been included. The definitions that have a purely scientific interest have been written from a technical point of view, the more popular information being given under those technical names that are in familiar use or under common names. In the zoölogical department is properly included anatomy in its widest sense (embracing embryology and morphology), as the science of animal structure, external and internal, normal and abnormal. Its vocabulary necessarily includes many Latin, or New Latin, words and phrases which have no English technical equivalents.

The biological
sciences.

The definitions of that part of general biological science which in any way relates to animal life or structure, including systematic zoölogy, have been written by Dr. Elliott Coues, who has been assisted in ichthyology and conchology by Prof. Theodore N. Gill, in entomology by Mr. Leland O. Howard and Mr. Herbert L. Smith, and in human anatomy by Prof. James K. Thacher. Special aid has also been received from other naturalists, particularly from Prof. Charles V. Riley, who has furnished a number of definitions accompanying a valuable series of entomological cuts obtained from him. Prof. Thacher has also defined all terms relating to medicine and surgery. The botanical work was undertaken by Dr. Sereno Watson, with assistance, in cryptogamic botany, from Mr. Arthur B. Seymour, and has been conducted by him through the letter G; at that point, on account of practical considerations connected with his official duties, he transferred it to Dr. Lester F. Ward. Mr. Seymour also withdrew, his work passing, under Dr. Ward's editorship, to Prof. Frank H. Knowlton. All the definitions of the terms of fossil botany have been written by Prof. J. D. Whitney.

In the treatment of the physical and mathematical sciences an equally broad method has been adopted. While their growth has, perhaps, not been so great, from a lexicographical point of view, as has that of biology, it is certainly almost as remarkable. The remodeling and readjustment of former ideas, and the consequent modification of the senses of old terms and the coinage of new, have been hardly less marked; while one department, at least—that of chemistry—has kept pace in the invention of names (of chemical compounds) with zoölogy and botany. To this must be added the almost numberless practical applications of the principles and results of physical science. The department of electrotechnics is a marked example of the formation within a comparatively few years of a large technical vocabulary, both scientific and mechanical. The adequate definition of all the lexicographical matter thus furnished involves a very complete presentation of the present status of human knowledge of these sciences. The definitions in physics have been

The physical and
mathematical
sciences.

written by Prof. Edward S. Dana, with the collaboration, in electrotechnics, of Prof. Thomas C. Mendenhall, and in many special points, particularly those touching upon mathematical theory, of Prof. Charles S. Peirce. Professor Dana has also contributed the definitions of mineralogical terms, including the names of all distinct species and also of all important varieties. He has been assisted in defining the names of gems and the special terms employed in lapidary work by Mr. George F. Kunz. The lithological definitions, as also all those relating to geology, mining, metallurgy, and physical geography, have been contributed by Prof. J. D. Whitney. Professor Peirce has written the definitions of terms in mechanics, mathematics, astronomy, and astrology, of weights and measures, and of the various names of colors. In the mathematical work the aim has been to define all the older English terms, and all the modern ones that can be considered to be in general use, or are really used by a number of English mathematical writers, but not all the numerous terms that may be found only in special memoirs. All English names of weights and measures, as well as many foreign names, have been entered, but, as a rule, those of the latter that are at once obsolete and not of considerable importance have been omitted. As regards chemistry, it has of course been impossible to include names of compounds other than those that have a special technical and practical importance. The chemical definitions have been written by Dr. Edward H. Jenkins, with assistance from Dr. Isaac W. Drummond in defining the coal-tar colors, the various pigments, dyes, etc., and the mechanical processes of painting and dyeing.

The definitions comprehended under the head of general technology (including all branches of the mechanical arts) have been contributed by Prof. Robert H. Thurston, with the collaboration, in defining the names of many tools and machines, of Mr. Charles Barnard, and, in various mechanical matters which are closely related to the special sciences, of the gentlemen who have been named above—as of Prof. Mendenhall in describing electrical machines and appliances, of Prof. Dana and Prof. Peirce in describing physical and mathematical apparatus, of Prof. J. D. Whitney in describing mining-tools and processes, etc. The terms used in printing and proof-reading have been explained by Mr. F. A. Teall, with the aid of valuable contributions of material from Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne. Special assistance in collecting technological material has been received from Mr. F. T. Thurston, and, at particular points, from many others.

The terms of the philosophical sciences have been exhibited very completely, with special reference to their history from the time of Plato and Aristotle, through the period of scholasticism, to the present day, though it has not been possible to state all the conflicting definitions of different philosophers and schools. The philosophical wealth of the English language has, it is believed, never been so fully presented in any dictionary. Both the oldest philosophical uses of English words and the most recent additions to the vocabulary of psychology, psycho-physics, sociology, etc., have been given. The definitions of many common words, also, have been prepared with a distinct reference to their possible philosophical or theological applications. The logical and metaphysical, and many psychological definitions have been written by Prof. Peirce. The same method of treatment has also been applied to ethical terms, and to those peculiar to the various sociological sciences. In political economy special assistance has been received from Prof. Albert S. Bolles, Mr. Austin Abbott, and others. Prof. Bolles has also contributed material relating to financial and commercial matters.

In the department of doctrinal theology considerable difficulty has naturally been experienced in giving definitions of the opinions held by the various denominations which shall be free from partisanship. The aim of the dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. To this end the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, to whom this branch of the work has been intrusted, has consulted at critical points learned divines of the various churches; though, of course, the ultimate responsibility for the statements made in the dictionary on these and other theological matters rests with him and with the editor-in-chief. Aid has been obtained in this manner from the Right Rev. Thomas S. Preston, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Curry, the Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Conrad, and others. Besides the

The mechanical
arts and trades.

The philosophical
sciences.

Theological and ec-
clesiastical terms.

purely theological definitions, others, very numerous and elaborate, have been given of terms designating vestments, ornaments, rites, and ceremonies, of words relating to church architecture, church music, etc., etc. Systems of religion other than the Christian, as Mohammedanism, Confucianism, etc., are treated with considerable detail, as are also the more simple and barbarous forms of religious thought, and the many related topics of anthropology. Church history is given under the names of the various sects, etc. Assistance in matters relating to liturgies, and particularly to the ritual of the Greek Church, has been received from Mr. Leighton Hoskins.

In defining legal terms, the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving, in a concise form, all the important technical words and meanings. Professional terms now in common use have been defined in their general and accepted sense as used to-day in the highest courts and legislative bodies, not excluding, however, the different senses or modes of use prevalent at an earlier day. Particular attention has also been given to the definitions of common words which are not technically used in law, but upon the definition of which as given in the dictionaries matters of practical importance often depend. Statutory definitions, as for example of crimes, are not as a rule given, since they vary greatly in detail in the statutes of the different States, and are full of inconsistencies. Definitions are also given of all established technical phrases which cannot be completely understood from the definitions of their separate words, and of words and phrases from the Latin and from modern foreign languages (especially of Mexican and French-Canadian law) which have become established as parts of our technical speech, or are frequently used without explanation in English books. The definitions have been written by Mr. Austin Abbott.

The definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, and engraving, and of various other art-processes, were prepared by Mr. Charles C. Perkins some time before his death. They have been supplemented by the work of Mr. Thomas W. Ludlow, who has also had special charge of architecture, sculpture, and Greek and Roman archæology; and of Mr. Russell Sturgis, who has furnished the material relating to decorative art in general, ceramics, medieval archæology, heraldry, armor, costumes, furniture, etc., etc. Special aid has also been received from many architects, artists, and others. The musical terms have been defined by Prof. Waldo S. Pratt, who has had the use of a large collection of such definitions made by Mr. W. M. Ferriss. Many definitions of names of coins have been contributed by Mr. Warwick Wroth, F. S. A., of the Department of Coins of the British Museum.

The fine arts.

A very full list of nautical terms and definitions has been contributed by Commander Francis M. Green, and of military terms by Captain David A. Lyle.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary. Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that THE CENTURY DICTIONARY covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference — that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference; while the inevitable discontinuity of treatment which such a method entails has been reduced to a minimum by a somewhat extended explanation of central words

Encyclopedic features.

(as, for example, *electricity*), and by cross references. Such an encyclopedic method, though unusual in dictionaries, needs no defense in a work which has been constructed throughout from the point of view of practical utility. In the compilation of the historical matter given, assistance has been received from the gentlemen mentioned above whenever their special departments have been concerned, from Prof. J. Franklin Jameson in the history of the United States, from Mr. F. A. Teall, and from others. Special aid in verifying dates and other historical matters has been rendered by Mr. Edmund K. Alden.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. Cuts of a distinctly explanatory kind have been freely given as valuable aids to the definitions, often of large groups of words, and have been made available for this use by cross references; many familiar objects, also, and many unfamiliar and rare ones, have been pictured. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The work presented is very largely original, cuts having been obtained by purchase only when no better ones could be made at first hand. The general direction of this artistic work has been intrusted to Mr. W. Lewis Fraser, manager of the Art Department of The Century Co. Special help in procuring necessary material has been given by Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, by Prof. William R. Ware, by the Smithsonian Institution, by the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and by the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

In the choice of the typographical style the desire has been to provide a page in which the matter should be at once condensed and legible, and it is believed that this aim has been attained in an unusual degree. In the proof-reading nearly all persons engaged upon the dictionary have assisted, particularly those in charge of technical matters (to nearly all of whom the entire proof has been sent); most efficient help has also been given by special proof-readers, both by those who have worked in the office of The Century Co., and by those connected with The De Vinne Press.

Finally, acknowledgment is due to the many friends of the dictionary in this and other lands who have contributed material, often most valuable, for the use of its editors. The list of authorities used, and other acknowledgments and explanations that may be needed, will be given on the completion of the work. It should be stated here, however, that by arrangement with its publishers, considerable use has also been made of Knight's *American Mechanical Dictionary*.

WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY.

NEW HAVEN, May 1st, 1889.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. adjective.	engln. engineering.	mech. mechanics, mechanical.	photog. photography.
abbr. abbreviation.	entom. entomology.	med. medicine.	phren. phrenology.
abl. ablative.	Epis. Episcopal.	menstr. mensuration.	phys. physical.
acc. accusative.	equiv. equivalent.	metal. metallurgy.	physiol. physiology.
accom. accommodated, accommodation.	esp. especially.	metaph. metaphysics.	pl., plur. plural.
act. active.	Eth. Ethiopic.	meteor. meteorology.	poet. poetical.
adv. adverb.	ethnog. ethnography.	Mex. Mexican.	polit. political.
AF. Anglo-French.	ethnol. ethnology.	MGr. Middle Greek, medieval Greek.	Pol. Polish.
agri. agriculture.	etym. etymology.	MHG. Middle High German.	poaa. possessive.
AL. Anglo-Latin.	Eur. European.	millt. military.	pp. past participle.
alg. algebra.	exclam. exclamation.	mineral. mineralogy.	ppr. present participle.
Amer. American.	f., fem. feminine.	ML. Middle Latin, medieval Latin.	Pr. Provençal (<i>usually meaning Old Provençal</i>).
anat. anatomy.	F. French (<i>usually meaning modern French</i>).	MLG. Middle Low German.	prep. preposition.
anc. ancient.	Flem. Flemish.	mod. modern.	pres. present.
antiq. antiquity.	fort. fortification.	mycol. mycology.	pret. preterit.
aor. aorist.	freq. frequentative.	myth. mythology.	priv. privative.
appar. apparently.	Fries. Frisian.	n. noun.	prob. probably, probable.
Ar. Arabic.	ful. future.	n., neut. neuter.	pron. pronoun.
aroh. architecture.	G. German (<i>usually meaning New High German</i>).	N. New.	pron. pronounced, pronunciation.
archeol. archeology.	Gael. Gaelic.	N. North.	prop. properly.
arith. arithmetic.	galv. galvanism.	N. Amer. North America.	proa. prosody.
art. article.	gen. gentile.	nat. natural.	Prot. Protatant.
AS. Anglo-Saxon.	geog. geography.	naut. nautical.	prov. provincial.
astrol. astrology.	geol. geology.	nav. navigation.	psychol. psychology.
astron. astronomy.	geom. geometry.	NGr. New Greek, modern Greek.	q. v. <i>L. quod</i> (or pl. <i>quæ</i>) <i>vide</i> , which see.
attrib. attributive.	Goth. Gothic (Moesogothic).	NHG. New High German (<i>usually simply G., German</i>).	refl. reflexive.
aug. augmentative.	Gr. Greek.	NL. New Latin, modern Latin.	reg. regular, regularly.
Bav. Bavarian.	gram. grammar.	nom. nominative.	repr. representing.
Beng. Bengali.	gun. gunnery.	Norm. Norman.	rhet. rhetoric.
biol. biology.	Heb. Hebrew.	north. northern.	Rom. Roman.
Bohem. Bohemian.	her. heraldry.	Norw. Norwegian.	Rom. Romanic, Romance (languages).
Bret. Breton.	herpet. herpetology.	numis. numismatics.	Rusa. Russian.
bryol. bryology.	Hind. Hindustani.	O. Old.	S. South.
Bulg. Bulgarian.	hist. history.	obs. obsolete.	S. Amer. South American.
carp. carpentry.	horol. horology.	obstet. obstetrics.	sc. <i>L. scilicet</i> , understand, supply.
Cat. Catalan.	hort. horticulture.	GBulg. Old Bulgarian (<i>otherwise called Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic</i>).	Sc. Scotch.
Cath. Catholic.	Hung. Hungarian.	OCat. Old Catalan.	Scand. Scandinavian.
caus. causative.	hydraul. hydraulics.	OD. Old Dutch.	Scrip. Scripture.
ceram. ceramlea.	hydros. hydrostatics.	ODan. Old Danish.	sculp. sculpture.
cf. <i>L. confer</i> , compare.	Icel. Icelandic (<i>usually meaning Old Icelandic, otherwise called Old Norse</i>).	odontog. odontography.	Serv. Servian.
ch. church.	ichth. ichthyology.	odontol. odontology.	sing. singular.
Chal. Chaldee.	i. e. <i>L. id est</i> , that is.	OF. Old French.	Skt. Sanskrit.
chem. chemical, chemistry.	impers. impersonal.	OFlem. Old Flemish.	Slav. Slavic, Slavonic.
Chin. Chinese.	impf. imperfect.	OGael. Old Gaelic.	Sp. Spanish.
chron. chronology.	impv. imperative.	OHG. Old High German.	subj. subjunctive.
colloq. colloquial, colloqually.	improp. improperly.	OIr. Old Irish.	superl. superlative.
com. commerce, commercial.	Ind. Indian.	OIt. Old Italian.	surg. surgery.
comp. composition, compound.	ind. indicative.	GL. Old Latin.	surv. surveying.
compar. comparative.	Indo-Eur. Indo-European.	GLG. Old Low German.	Sw. Swedish.
conch. conchology.	indef. indefinite.	GNorth. Old Northumbrian.	syn. synonymy.
conj. conjunction.	inf. infinitive.	GPruss. Old Prussian.	Syr. Syriac.
contr. contracted, contraction.	instr. instrumental.	orig. original, originally.	technol. technology.
Corn. Cornish.	interj. interjection.	ornith. ornithology.	teleg. telegraphy.
cranfol. craniology.	Intr., intrans. intransitive.	OS. Old Saxon.	teratol. teratology.
cranium. craniometry.	Ir. Irish.	OSp. Old Spanish.	term. termination.
crystal. crystallography.	irreg. irregular, irregularly.	ostcol. osteology.	Teut. Teutonic.
D. Dutch.	It. Italian.	OSw. Old Swedish.	theat. theatrical.
Dan. Danish.	Jap. Japanese.	OTeut. Old Teutonic.	theol. theology.
dat. dative.	L. Latin (<i>usually meaning classical Latin</i>).	p. a. participial adjective.	therap. therapeutics.
def. definite, definition.	Lett. Lettish.	paleon. paleontology.	toxicol. toxicology.
deriv. derivative, derivation.	LG. Low German.	part. participle.	tr., trans. transitive.
dial. dialect, dialectal.	lichenol. lichenology.	pass. passive.	trigon. trigonometry.
diff. different.	lit. literal, literally.	pathol. pathology.	Turk. Turkish.
dim. diminutive.	lit. literature.	perf. perfect.	typog. typography.
distrib. distributive.	Lith. Lithuanian.	Pers. Persian.	ult. ultimate, ultimately.
dram. dramatic.	lithog. lithography.	pers. person.	v. verb.
dynam. dynamics.	lithol. lithology.	persp. perspective.	var. variant.
E. East.	LL. Late Latin.	Peruv. Peruvian.	vet. veterinary.
E. English (<i>usually meaning modern English</i>).	m., masc. masculine.	petrog. petrography.	v. i. intransitive verb.
eccl., eccles. ecclesiastical.	M. Middle.	Pg. Portuguese.	v. t. transitive verb.
econ. economy.	mach. machinery.	phar. pharmacy.	W. Welsh.
e. g. <i>L. exempli gratia</i> , for example.	mammal. mammalogy.	phen. phenician.	Wall. Walloon.
Egypt. Egyptian.	manuf. manufacturing.	philol. philology.	Wallach. Wallachian.
E. Ind. East Indian.	math. mathematics.	philoa. philoaphy.	W. Ind. West Indian.
elect. electricity.	MD. Middle Dutch.	phonog. phonography.	zoögeog. zoögeography.
embryol. embryology.	ME. Middle English (<i>otherwise called Old English</i>).		zoöl. zoölogy.
Eng. English.			zoöt. zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
 ā as in fate, mane, dalc.
 ä as in far, father, guard.
 ʌ as in fall, talk, naught.
 ʌ as in ask, fast, ant.
 ǎ as in fare, hair, bear.
 e as in met, pen, bless.
 ē as in mete, meet, meat.
 ê as in her, fern, heard.
 i as in pin, it, biscuit.
 ī as in pine, fight, file.
 o as in not, on, frog.
 ō as in note, poke, floor.
 ō as in move, spoon, room.
 ô as in nor, song, off.
 u as in tub, son, blood.
 ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).

û as in pull, book, could.
 ü German ü, French u.
 oi as in oil, joint, boy.
 ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ā̇ as in prelate, courage, captain.
 ē̇ as in ablegate, episcopal.
 ō̇ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
 ū̇ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that,

even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short u-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ā̈ as in errant, republican.
 ē̈ as in prudent, difference.
 ï as in charity, density.
 ö as in valor, actor, idiot.
 ü as in Persia, peninsula.
 ṻ as in the book.
 ṻ as in nature, feature.

A mark (~) under the consonants t, d, s, z indicates that they in like manner are variable to ch, j, sh, zh. Thus:

t̃ as in nature, adventure.
 d̃ as in arduous, education.
 s̃ as in leisure.
 z̃ as in seizure.

th as in thlu.
 TH as in then.
 ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
 n̄ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
 ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
 ' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

- < read *from*; i. e., derived from.
- > read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
- + read *and*; i. e., compounded with, or with suffix.
- = read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
- √ read *root*.
- * read *theoretical or alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
- † read *obsolete*.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back¹ (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc.
 back¹ (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.
 back¹ (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc.
 back¹ (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.
 back^{2†} (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat*.
 back³ (bak), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only § 5.
 Chapter only xiv.

Canto only xiv.
 Book only iii.
 Book and chapter }
 Part and chapter }
 Book and line }
 Book and page }
 Act and scene }
 Chapter and verse }
 No. and page }
 Volume and page II. 34.
 Volume and chapter IV. iv.
 Part, book, and chapter II. iv. 12.
 Part, canto, and stanza II. iv. 12.
 Chapter and section or ¶ vii. § or ¶ 3.
 Volume, part, and section or ¶ I. i. § or ¶ 6.
 Book, chapter, and section or ¶ I. i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I, II, III, etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

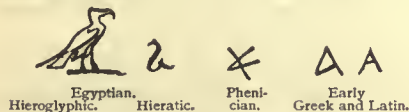
The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoological and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoology, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoological and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY.



1. The first letter in the English alphabet, as also generally in the other alphabets which, like the English, come ultimately from the Phœnician. Our letters are the same as those used by the Romans; the Roman or Latin alphabet is one of several Italian alphabets derived from the Greek; and the Greek alphabet is, with a few adaptations and additions, formed from the Phœnician. As to the origin of the Phœnician alphabet, opinions are by no means agreed; but the view now most widely current is that put forth and supported a few years ago by the French scholar De Rougé; namely, that the Phœnician characters are derived from early Egyptian hieratic characters, or abbreviated forms of written hieroglyphs. Under each letter will be given in this work the Phœnician character from which it comes, along with an early form or two of the Greek and Latin derived characters (especially intended to show the change of direction of the letter consequent upon the change of direction of writing, since the Phœnician was always written from right to left); and to these will be added the hieratic and hieroglyphic characters from which the Phœnician is held to originate, according to De Rougé's theory. It is to be noticed that our ordinary capitals are the original forms of our letters; the lower-case, Italic, and written letters are all derived from the capitals. Our A corresponds to the Phœnician letter called *aleph*; and this name, signifying "ox," is also the original of the Greek name of the same letter, *alpha*. The comparative scheme for A is as follows:



The Phœnician *aleph* was not a proper vowel-sign, but rather a quasi-consonantal one, to which an initial vowel-sound, of whatever kind, attached itself; since the fundamental plan of that alphabet assumed that every syllable should begin with a consonant. But the Greeks, in adapting the borrowed alphabet to their own use, made the sign represent a single vowel-sound: that, namely, which we usually call the "Italian" or "Continental" *a* (ä), as heard in *far*, *father*. This was its value in the Latin also, and in the various alphabets founded on the Latin, including that of our own ancestors, the speakers and writers of earliest English or Anglo-Saxon; and it is mainly retained to the present time in the languages of continental Europe. In consequence, however, of the gradual and pervading change of utterance of English words, without corresponding change in the mode of writing them, it has come to have in our use a variety of values. The sound of *a* in *far* is the purest and most fundamental of vowel-sounds, being that which is naturally sent forth by the human organs of utterance when the mouth and throat are widely opened, and the tone from the larynx suffered to come

out with least modifying interference by the parts of the mouth. On the other hand, in the production of the *i*-sound of *machinc* or *pique* and the *u*-sound of *rule* (or double *o* of *pool*), the organs are brought quite nearly together: in the case of *i*, the flat of the tongue and the roof of the mouth; in the case of *u*, the rounded lips. Hence these vowels approach a consonantal character, and pass with little or no alteration into *y* and *w* respectively. Then *e* and *o* (as in *they* and *note*) are intermediate respectively between *a* (ä) and *i* and *a* (ü) and *u*; and the sounds in *fat* and *fall* are still less removed in either direction from *a* (ä). The pure or original sound of *a* (*far*) is more prevalent in earlier stages of language, and is constantly being weakened or closed into the other vowel-sounds, which are to a great extent derived from it; and this process has gone on in English on a larger scale than in almost any other known language. Hence the *a*-sound (as in *far*) is very rare with us (less than half of one per cent. of our whole utterance, or not a tenth part as frequent as the sound of *i* in *pit* or as that of *u* in *but*); its short sound has been so generally flattened into that in *fat*, and its long sound into that in *fate*, that we now call these sounds respectively "short *a*" and "long *a*"; and, on the other hand, it has in many words been broadened or rounded into the sound heard in *all* and *fall*. Thus the most usual sounds of English written *a* are now, in the order of their frequency, those in *fat*, *fate*, *fall*, *far*; there are also a few cases like the *a* in *what* and *was* (after a *w*-sound, nearly a corresponding short to the *a* of *all*), *many* (a "short *e*"), and others yet more sporadic. In syllables of least stress and distinctness, too, as in the first and third syllables of *abundant* and *abundance*, it is universally uttered with the "short *u*" sound of *but*. The "long *a*" of *fate* is not strictly one sound, but ends with a vanishing sound of "long *e*"; i. e., it is a slide from the *e*-sound of *they* down to the *i*-sound of *pique*. From this vanish the *a* of *fare* and *bare* and their like is free, while it has also an opener sound, and is even, in the mouths of many speakers, indistinguishable in quality from the "short *a*" of *fat*; hence the *a*-sound of *fare* is in the respellings of this work written with ä, to distinguish it from the sound in *fate*. There is also a class of words, like *ask*, *fast*, *ant*, in which some pronounce the vowel simply as "short *a*," while some give it the full open sound of *a* in *far*, and yet others make it something intermediate between the two: such an *a* is represented in this work by ä. *A* occurs as final only in a very few proper English words; and it is never doubled in such words.—2. As a symbol, *a* denotes the first of an actual or possible series. Specifically—(a) In music, the name of the sixth note of the natural diatonic scale of C, or the first note of the relative minor scale; the *la* of Italian, French, and Spanish musicians. It is the note sounded by the open second string of the violin, and to it as given by a fixed-toned instrument (as the oboe or organ) all the instruments of an orchestra are tuned. (b) In the mnemonic words of *logic*, the universal affirmative proposition, as, all men are mortal. Similarly, *I* stands for the particular affirmative, as, some men are mortal; *E* for the universal negative, as, no men are mortal; *O* for the particular negative, as, some

men are not mortal. The use of these symbols dates from the thirteenth century; they appear to be arbitrary applications of the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, but are usually supposed to have been taken from the Latin *Affirmo*, *I affirm*, and *nEgO*, *I deny*. But some authorities maintain that their use in Greek is much older. (c) In math.: In *algebra*, *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., the first letters of the alphabet, stand for known quantities, while *x*, *y*, *z*, the last letters, stand for unknown quantities; in *geometry*, *A*, *B*, *C*, etc., are used to name points, lines, and figures. (d) In abstract reasoning, suppositions, etc., *A*, *B*, *C*, etc., denote each a particular person or thing in relation to the others of a series or group. (e) In writing and printing, *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., are used instead of or in addition to the Arabic figures in marking paragraphs or other divisions, or in making references. (f) In *naut. lang.*, *A1*, *A2*, etc., are symbols used in the Record of American and Foreign Shipping, and in Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, to denote the relative rating of merchant vessels. In the former, the character assigned to vessels by the surveyors is expressed by the numbers from 1 to 3, *A1* standing for the highest and *A3* for the lowest grade. The numbers 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½ express intermediate degrees of seaworthiness. Vessels classed as *A1* or *A1½* are regarded as fit for the carriage of all kinds of cargoes on all kinds of voyages for a specified term of years; those classed as *A1¾* or *A2*, for all cargoes on Atlantic voyages, and in exceptional cases on long voyages, and for such cargoes as oil, sugar, molasses, etc., on any voyage; those classed as *A2½* or *A3*, for coasting voyages only, with wood or coal. In Lloyd's Register, the letters *A*, *A* (in red), *E*, and *E* are used to denote various degrees of excellence in the hulls of ships, the figure 1 being added to express excellence of equipment, such as masts and rigging in sailing-ships, or boilers and engines in steamers. The broad *A* in the British Lloyd's indicates a ship built of iron. In the American Register, the annexed figures do not refer to the equipment.—Hence, in commerce, *A1* is used to denote the highest mercantile credit; and colloquially *A1*, or in the United States *A No. 1*, is an adjective of commendation, like *first-class*, *first-rate*: as, an *A1* speaker.

"He must be a first-rater," said Sam. "A1," replied Mr. Roker.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers.
An *A* number one cook, and no mistake.
Mrs. Stowe, Dred.

3. As an abbreviation, *a* stands, according to context, for *acre*, *acting*, *adjective*, *answer*, *are* (in the metric system), *argent* (in *her.*), *anal* (anal fin, in *ichth.*), *ancehinoplasticid* (in echinoderms), etc.; in *com.*, for *approved*, for *accepted*, and for Latin *ad* (commonly written @), "at" or "to": as, 500 shares L. I. preferred @ 67½; 25 @ 30 cents per yard.—4. *Attrib.*, having the form of the capital *A*, as a tent.

The common or *A* tent, for the use of enlisted men.
Wilhelm, Mil. Diet.

a² (*a* or *ā*), *indef. art.* [*< ME. a* (before consonants), earlier *an*, orig. with long vowel, *< AS. ān*, one, an: see *an*¹.] The form of *an* used before consonants and words beginning with a consonant-sound: as, *a* man, *a* woman, *a* year, *a* union, *a* eulogy, *a* oneness, *a* hope. *An*, however, was formerly often used before the sounds of *h* and initial long *u* and *eu* even in accented syllables (as, *an* hospital, *an* union), and is still retained by some before those sounds in unaccented syllables (as, *an* historian, *an* united whole, *an* euphonious sound). The form *a* first appeared about the beginning of the thirteenth century. It is placed before nouns of the singular number, and also before plural nouns when *few* or *great many* is interposed. [*Few* was originally singular as well as plural, and the article was singular (ME. *a*) or plural (ME. *ane*) to agree with it. In the phrase *a great many*, the article agrees with *many*, which is properly a noun (AS. *menigū*: see *many*¹, *n.*); the following plural

noun, as in the phrase *a great many books*, is really a partitive genitive.]

a³ (ā or ā), *prep.* [*ME.* and late *AS.* *a*, reduced form of *an*, *on*, *on*, in: see *on*.] A reduced form of the preposition *on*, formerly common in all the uses of *on*, but now restricted to certain constructions in which the preposition is more or less disguised, being usually written as one word with the following noun. (a) Of place: *On*, in, upon, unto, into; the preposition and the following noun being usually written as one word, sometimes with, but commonly without, a hyphen, and regarded as an adverb or a predicate adjective, but best treated as a prepositional phrase. In such phrases *a* denotes—(1) Position: as, to lie *abed*; to be *afoot*; to ride a horseback; to stand *a-tiptoe*. (2) Motion: as, to go *ashore*; "how jocund did they drive their team *a-field*," *Gray*. (3) Direction: as, to go *ahead*; to turn *aside*; to draw *aback* (modern, to draw back). (4) Partition: as, to take *apart*; to burst *asunder*. Similarly—(b) Of state: *On*, in, etc.: as, to be *alire* [*AS.* *on life*]; to be *asleep* [*AS.* *on slæpc*]; to set *afire*; to be *afloat*; to set *adrift*. In this use now applicable to any verb (but chiefly to monosyllables and disyllables) taken as a noun: as, to be *aglow* with excitement; to be *a-swim*; to be all *a-tremble*. (c) Of time: *On*, in, at, by, etc., remaining in some colloquial expressions: as, to stay out *a nights* (often written *o' nights*); to go fishing *a Sunday*; now *a days* (generally written *nowadays*). Common with adverbs of repetition: as, twice a day [*ME.* *twice a dai*, *AS.* *twicea on dæg*], once a week [*ME.* *anes a wike*, *AS.* *one on wucan*], three times a year [*ME.* *three sithes a yer*, *AS.* *thrim sithum on gedre*], etc.: *a day* being a reduced form of *on day* (cf. *to-day*), equivalent to *F.* *par jour*, *L.* *per diem*; *a year*, of *on year*, equivalent to *F.* *par an*, *L.* *per annum*, etc. But in this construction the preposition *a* is now usually regarded as the indefinite article (varying to *an* before a vowel), "four miles an hour," "ten cents a yard," etc., being explained as elliptical for "four miles in an hour," "ten cents for a yard," etc. (d) Of process: In course of, with a verbal noun in *-ing*, taken passively: as, the house is *a building*; "while the ark was *a preparing*" (1 Pet. iii. 20); while these things were *a doing*. The prepositional use is clearly seen in the alternative construction with *in*: as, "Forty and six years was this temple *in building*," *John* ii. 20. In modern use the preposition is omitted, and the verbal noun is treated as a present participle taken passively: as, the house *is building*. But none of these forms of expression has become thoroughly popular, the popular instinct being shown in the recent development of the desired "progressive passive participle": as, the house *is being built*, the work *is being done*, etc. This construction, though condemned by logicians and purists, is well established in popular speech, and will probably pass into correct literary usage. (e) Of action: *In*, to, into; with a verbal noun in *-ing*, taken actively. (1) With *be*: as, to be *a coming*; to be *a doing*; to be *a fighting*. Now only colloquial or provincial, literary usage omitting the preposition, and treating the verbal noun as a present participle: as, to be *coming*; to be *doing*. (2) With verbs of motion: as, to go *a fishing*; to go *a wooing*; to go *a begging*; to fall *a crying*; to set *a going*. The preposition is often joined to the noun by a hyphen, as, to go *a-fishing*, or sometimes omitted, as, to go fishing, to set going, etc. For other examples of the uses of *a³*, *prep.*, see the prepositional phrases *abed*, *aboard*, *ahead*, etc., or the simple nouns.

a⁴. [Another spelling of *o*, now written *o'*, a reduced form of *of*, the *f* being dropped before a consonant, and the vowel obscured. Cf. *a⁷*, *a³*, *a⁴*.] A reduced form of *of*, now generally written *o'*, as in *man-o'-war*, *six o'clock*, etc.

The name of John a Gaunt. *Shak.*, *Rich.* II., i. 3. It's six a clocke.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humor, i. 4.

a⁵ (ā), *pron.* [*E. dial.*, corruption of *I*, being the first element, obscured, of the diphthong *ai*.] A modern provincial corruption of the pronoun *I*.

a⁶ (ā), *pron.* [*E. dial.*, *ME. dial.* *a*, corruptly for *he*, *he*, *heo*, *she*, *he*, *it*, *heo*, *hi*, *they*.] An old (and modern provincial) corruption of all genders and both numbers of the third personal pronoun, *he*, *she*, *it*, *they*. So *quoth a*, that is, *quoth he*.

A babbled of green fields. *Shak.*, *Hen.* V., ii. 3.

a⁷ (ā), *v.* [*E. dial.*, *ME.* *a*, *ha*, reduced form of *have*, the *v* being dropped as in *a⁴* or *o'* for *of* (ov).] An old (and modern provincial) corruption of *have* as an auxiliary verb, unaccented, and formerly also as a principal verb.

I had not thought my body could *a yielded*. *Beau.* and *Fl.*

a⁸ (ā). [*Se.*, usually written *a'*, = *E.* *all*, like *Se.* *ca'* = *E.* *call*, *fa'* = *fall*, *ha'* = *hall*, etc.] *All*.

For *a'* that, an *a'* that,
His riband, star, an *a'* that,
The man *o'* independent mind,
He looks an' laughs at *a'* that.
Burns, For *A'* That.

a⁹ (ā or ā), *interj.* [See *ah* and *O*.] The early form of *ah*, preserved, archaically, before a leader's or chieftain's name, as a war-cry (but now treated and pronounced as the indefinite article).

The Border sultan rent the sky,
A Home! a Gordon! was the cry.
Scott, *Marmion*.

a¹⁰. [*L.* *ā*, the usual form of *ab*, from, of, before consonants: see *ab-*.] A Latin preposition, meaning of, off, away from, etc. It occurs in certain phrases: as, *a priori*, *a posteriori*, *a mensa et thoro*, etc.; also in certain personal names of medieval or modern origin: as, *Thomas ā Kempis*, that is, *Thomas of Kempen*, the school-name given to *Thomas Hammerken*, born at Kempen near Düsseldorf; *Abraham ā Sancta Clara*, that is, *Abraham of St. Clare*, the name assumed by *Ulrich Megerle*. The true name of *Thomas ā Becket* (written also *ā Becket*, and, in un-English fashion, *ā Becket*, *ā Becket*) was simply *Thomas Becket* or *Beket*; the *a* appears to be a later insertion, though supported by such late Middle English names as *Wydo del Beck*, *John de Beckote*, *William atte Beck*, etc., that is, of or at the brook [*Becket*, not found as a common noun, being appar. a dim. of *beck*, a brook, or perhaps (*OF.* *bequet*, *bequet*, a pike (fish), dim. of *bec*, *beak*).

a-. A prefix or an initial and generally inseparable particle. It is a relic of various Teutonic and classical particles, as follows:

a-1. [*ME.* *a-*, *AS.* *ā* (= *OS.* *a* = *OHG.* *ar-*, *ir-*, *ur-*, *MHG.* *ir-*, *er-*, *G.* *er-* = *Goth.* *us-*, before a vowel *us-*, before *r* *ur-*), a common unaccented prefix of verbs, meaning 'away, out, up, on,' often merely intensive, in mod. *E.* usually without assignable force. It appears as an independent prep. in *OHG.* *ur*, *Goth.* *us*, *out*, and as an accented prefix of nouns and adjectives in *OHG.* *MHG.* *G.* *ur-*, *D.* *oor-*, *AS.* *or-*, *E.* *or-* in *ordeal* and *ort*, *q. v.* In nouns from verbs in *AS.* *ā*- the accent fell upon the prefix, which then retained its length, and has in one word, namely, *E.* *oakum*, *AS.* *ā-cumba*, entered mod. *E.* with the reg. change of *AS.* *ā*- under accent, losing all semblance of a prefix.] An unaccented inseparable prefix of verbs, and of nouns and adjectives thence derived, originally implying motion away, but in earlier English merely intensive, or, as in modern English, without assignable force, as in *abide*, *abode*, *arise*, *awake*, *ago* = *ayone*, etc. The difference between *abide*, *arise*, *awake*, etc., and the simple *vide*, *rise*, *wake*, etc., is chiefly syllabic or rhythmic. In a few verbs this prefix has taken in spelling a Latin semblance, as in *accuse*, *affright*, *allay*, for *a-curse*, *a-fright*, *a-lay*.

a-2. [*ME.* *a-*, usually and prop. written separately, *a*, *late AS.* *a*, a reduced form of *ME.* and *AS.* *an*, *on*: see *a³*, *prep.*, and *on*.] An apparent prefix, properly a preposition, the same as *a³*, *prep.* When used before a substantive it forms what is really a prepositional phrase, which is now generally written as one word, with or without a hyphen, and regarded as an adverb or as a predicate adjective: as, to lie *abed*, to be *asleep*, to be all *a-tremble*, etc. With verbal nouns in *-ing* it forms what is regarded as a present participle, either active, as, they are *a-coming* (colloq.), or passive, as, the house was *a-building*. In the latter uses the *a* is usually, and in all it would be properly, written separately, as a preposition. See *a³*, *prep.*, where the uses are explained.

a-3. [*ME.* *a-*, or separately, *a*, *AS.* *ā* (only in *ādin*, *ādūne*, a reduced form of *of dūne*), a reduced form of *of*, *E.* *of*, *off*: see *of*, *off*, and cf. *a-4*.] A prefix, being a reduced form of Anglo-Saxon *of*, *prep.*, English *off*, from, as in *adown* (which see), or of later English *of*, as in *anew*, *afresh*, *akin*, etc. (which see).

a-4. [*ME.* *a-*, a reduced form of *of-*, *AS.* *of-*, an intensive prefix, orig. the same as *of*, *prep.*: see *a-3* and *of*.] A prefix, being a reduced form of Anglo-Saxon *of-*, an intensive prefix, as in *athirst*, *ahungered* (which see).

a-5. [*ME.* *a-*, a reduced form of *and-*, *q. v.*] A prefix, being a reduced form of *and-* (which see), as in *along¹* (which see).

a-6. [*ME.* *a-*, var. of *i-*, *y-*, *e-*, reduced forms of *ge*, *AS.* *ge-*: see *i-*.] A prefix, being one of the reduced forms of the Anglo-Saxon prefix *ge-* (see *i-*), as in *along²* [*AS.* *gelang*], *aware* [*AS.* *ge-wær*], *aford*, now spelled *afford*, simulating the Latin prefix *af-* [*AS.* *ge-forthian*], *among* [*AS.* *ge-mang*, mixed with *on-ge-mang* and *on-mang*], etc. The same prefix is otherwise spelled in *enough*, *iwis*, *yclept*, etc.

a-7. [*ME.* *a-*, reduced form of *at-*, *AS.* *æt-* in *æt-foran*, mixed in later *E.* with *on-foran*, afore: see *afore*.] A prefix, being a reduced form of *at-*, mixed with *a-* for *on-*, in *afore* (which see).

a-8. [*ME.* *a-*, a reduced form of *at* in north. *E.*, after *Icel.* *at*, to, as a sign of the infin., like *E.* *to*: see *at*.] A prefix, in *ado*, originally *at do*, northern English infinitive, equivalent to English *to do*. See *ado*.

a-9. [A mere syllable.] A quasi-prefix, a mere opening syllable, in the interjections *aha*, *ahoy*. In *aha*, and as well in *ahoy*, it may be considered as *ah*.

a-10. [A reduced form of *D.* *houd*. Cf. *a-9*.] A quasi-prefix, a mere opening syllable, in *avast*, where *a-*, however, represents historically Dutch *houd* in the original Dutch expression *houd vast* = English *hold fast*.

a-11. [*ME.* *a-*, *OF.* *a-*, *L.* *ad-*, or assimilated *ab-*, *ac-*, *af-*, etc.: see *ad-*.] A prefix, being a reduced form of the Latin prefix *ad-*. In Old French and Middle English regularly *a-*, and so properly in modern French and English, as in *avouch* [ult. *L.* *advocare*], *amount* [ult. *L.* *ad montem*], *avanche* [ult. *L.* *ad vallem*], *abet*, *abehoriate*, etc.; but in later Old French and Middle English *a-* took in spelling a Latin semblance, *ad-*, *ac-*, *af-*, etc., and so in modern English, as in *address*, *account*, *affect*, *aggrive*, etc., where the doubled consonant is unetymological. See *ad-*.

a-12. [*L.* *a-*, a later and parallel form of *ad-* before *sc-*, *sp-*, *st-*, and *gn-*.] A prefix, being a reduced form (in Latin, and so in English, etc.) of the Latin prefix *ad-* before *sc-*, *sp-*, *st-*, and *gn-*, as in *ascend*, *aspire*, *aspect*, *astrigent*, *agnate*, etc.

a-13. [*ME.* *a-*, *OF.* *a-*, *L.* *ab-*: see *ab-*.] A prefix, being a reduced form (in Middle English, etc.) of Latin *ab-*, as in *abate* (which see). In a few verbs this *a-* has taken a Latin semblance, as in *abs-tain* (treated as *ab-stain*), *as-soil*. See these words.

a-14. [*L.* *a-* for *ab-* before *v*: see *ab-*.] A prefix, being a reduced form (in Latin, and so in English, etc.) of the Latin prefix *ab-*, from, as in *avert* (which see).

a-15. [*ME.* *a-*, *OF.* *a-* for reg. *OF.* *e-*, *es-*, *L.* *ex-*, out: see *e-* and *ex-*.] A prefix, being an altered form of *e-*, reduced form of Latin *ex-*, as in *amend*, *abash*, etc., *aforce*, *afray* (now *afforce*, *affray*), etc. (which see).

a-16. [*ME.* *a-*, reduced form of *an-* for *en-*, *OF.* *en-*: see *en-*.] A prefix, being a reduced form of *an-* for *en-*, in some words now obsolete or spelled in semblance of the Latin, or restored, as in *acloy*, *acumber*, *apair*, etc., later *acclay*, *accumber*, modern *encumber*, *impair*, etc.

a-17. [Ult. *L.* *ah*, *interj.*] A quasi-prefix, representing original Latin *ah*, *interj.*, in *alas* (which see).

a-18. [*Gr.* *ā-*, before a vowel *ā-*, inseparable negative prefix, known as alpha privative (*Gr.* *ἀ-σπερητικόν*), = *L.* *in-* = *Goth.* *AS.* *E.*, etc., *un-*: see *un-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, called alpha privative, the same as English *un-*, meaning not, without, -less, used not only in words taken directly or through Latin from the Greek, as *abyss*, *adamant*, *acatalectic*, etc., but also as a naturalized English prefix in new formations, as *achromatic*, *asexual*, etc., especially in scientific terms, English or New Latin, as *Apteryx*, *Asiphonata*, etc.

a-19. [*Gr.* *ā-* copulative (*ἀ-ἀθροιστικόν*), commonly without, but sometimes and prop. with, the aspirate, *ā-*, orig. **sa* = *Skt.* *sa-*, *sam-*. Cf. *Gr.* *āua*, together, = *E.* *same*, *q. v.*] A prefix of Greek origin, occurring unfelt in English *acolyte*, *adelphous*, etc.

a-20. [*Gr.* *ā-* intensive (*ἀ-ἐπιτατικόν*), prob. orig. the same as *ā-* copulative: see *a-19*.] A prefix of Greek origin, occurring unfelt in *atlas*, *amaurosis*, etc.

a-21. [Ult. *Ar.* *al*, the.] A prefix of Arabic origin, occurring unfelt in *apricot*, *azimuth*, *hazard* (for **azard*), etc., commonly in the full form *al-*. See *al-*.

-a¹. [*L.* *-a* (pl. *-ae*), *It.* *-a* (pl. *-e*), *Sp.* *-a* (pl. *-as*), *Gr.* *-a*, *-η* (pl. *-ai*, *L.* spelling *-æ*), = *AS.* *-u*, *-e*, or lost; in *E.* lost, or represented unfelt by silent final *c*.] A suffix characteristic of feminine nouns and adjectives of Greek or Latin origin or semblance, many of which have been adopted in English without change. Examples are: (a) Greek (first declension—in Latin spelling), *idea*, *coma*, *basilica*, *maria*, etc.; (b) Latin (first declension), *area*, *arena*, *formula*, *copula*, *nebula*, *vertebra*, etc.; whence (c), in Italian, *opera*, *piazza*, *stanza*, etc.; (d) Spanish, *armada*, *flotilla*, *manilla*, etc.; (e) Portuguese, *madeira*; (f) New Latin, chiefly in scientific terms, *alumina*, *soda*, *silica*, etc.; *dahlia*, *fuchsia*, *camellia*, *vistaria*, etc.; *anacba*, *Branta*, etc.; common in geographical names derived from or formed according to Latin or Greek, as *Asia*, *Africa*, *America*, *Polynesia*, *Arabia*, *Florida*, etc. In English this suffix marks sex only in personal names, as *Cornelia*, *Julia*, *Maria*, *Anna*, etc. (some having a corresponding masculine, as *Cornelius*, *Julius*, etc.), and in a few feminine terms from the Italian, Spanish, etc., having a corresponding masculine, as *donna*, *doña*, *duenna*, *signora*, *señora*, *sultana*, *inamorata*, etc., corresponding to masculine *don*, *signor*, *señor*, *sultan*, *inamorato*, etc.

-a². [*L.* *-a*, pl. to *-um*, = *Gr.* *-a*, pl. to *-ov*, 2d declension; *L.* *-a*, *-i-a*, pl. to *-um*, *-e*, = *Gr.* *-a*,

neut. pl., 3d declension; lost in AS. and E., as in *head, deer, sheep*, etc., pl., without suffix.] A suffix, the nominative neuter plural ending of nouns and adjectives of the second and third declensions in Greek or Latin, some of which have been adopted in English without change of ending. Examples are: (a) in Greek, *phenomena*, plural of *phenomenon*, *niasmata*, plural of *niasma*(-), etc.; (b) in Latin, *strata*, plural of *stratum*, *data*, plural of *datum*, *genera*, plural of *genus*, etc. Some of these words have also an English plural, as *automatons*, *critterions*, *dogmas*, *memorandums*, *mediums*, besides the Greek or Latin plurals, *automata*, *criteria*, *dogmata*, *memoranda*, *media*, etc. This suffix is common in New Latin names of classes of animals, as in *Mammalia*, *Amphibia*, *Crustacea*, *Protozoa*, etc., these being properly adjectives, agreeing with *animalia* understood.

a³. [Sometimes written, and treated in dictionaries, as a separate syllable, but prop. written as a suffix, being prob. a relic of the ME. inflexive -e, which in poetry was pronounced (e. g., ME. *stil-e*, *mil-c*: see quot.) whenever the meter required it, long after it had ceased to be pronounced in prose.] An unmeaning syllable, used in old ballads and songs to fill out a line.

Jog on, jog on, the footpath way,
And merrily hent the stile-a;
A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile-a.

Quoted by Shak., W. T., iv. 2.

aam (ām), *n.* [⟨D. *aam*, a liquid measure, = G. *ahm*, also *ohm* (see *ohm*), = Icel. *āma*, ⟨ML. *ama*, a tub, tierce, ⟨L. *hama*, *ama*, ⟨Gr. *ām*, a water-bucket, pail.] A measure of liquids used, especially for wine and oil, in Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Livonia, Esthonia, Denmark, and Sweden; a tierce. Its value differs in different localities: thus, in Amsterdam an *aam* of wine=41 gallons, and an *aam* of oil=37½ gallons; while in Brunswick an *aam* of oil=39½ gallons. Also written *aum*, *avme*, *avom*, *avome*.



Aardvark (*Orycteropus capensis*).

aardvark (ärd'värk), *n.* [D., ⟨*aarde*, = E. *earth*, + *vark*, used only in dim. form *varken*, a pig, = E. *farrow* and E. *pork*, q. v.] The ground-hog or earth-pig of South Africa. See *Orycteropus*.



Aardwolf (*Proteles laund*).

aardwolf (ärd'wulf), *n.* [D., ⟨*aarde*, = E. *earth*, + *wolf*=E. *wolf*.] The earth-wolf of South Africa. See *Proteles*.

aaron (ar'on or ä'ron), *n.* [A corrupt spelling of *aron* (Gr. *ἀρον*), a form of *Arum*, in simulation of *Aaron*, a proper name.] The plant *Arum maculatum*. See *Arum*.

Aaronic (a-ron'ik), *a.* [⟨LL. *Aaron*, ⟨Gr. *Ἄαρών*, ⟨Heb. *Aharōn*, perhaps, says Gesenius, the same with *hārōn*, a mountaineer, ⟨*haram*, be high.] 1. Pertaining to Aaron, the brother of Moses, or to the Jewish priestly order, of which he was the first high priest: as, the *Aaronic* priesthood; *Aaronic* vestments.—2. In the Mormon hierarchy, of or pertaining to the second or lesser order of priests. See *priesthood* and *Mormon*.

Aaronical (a-ron'i-kal), *a.* [⟨*Aaronic* + -al.] Pertaining to or resembling the Aaronic priesthood.

Aaronite (ar'on-it or ä'ron-it), *n.* [⟨*Aaron* + -ite².] A descendant of Aaron, the brother of Moses. The Aaronites were hereditary priests in the Jewish church, and next to the high priest in dignity.

Aaronitic (ar-on-it'ik), *a.* [⟨*Aaronite* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Aaronites.

The assumption that the representations in regard to the origin of the *Aaronitic* priesthood are essentially false cannot well be sustained, unless it can be proved that Hebrew literature did not arise until about the eighth century B. C., as the critics claim.

Schaff-Herzog, Encyc., p. 1923.

Aaron's-beard (ar'onz- or ä'ronz-bērd), *n.* [See Ps. cxxxiii. 2.] 1. A dwarf evergreen shrub, *Hypericum calycinum*, with large flowers (the largest of the genus) and numerous stamens, a native of southeastern Europe, and sometimes found in cultivation; St. John's-wort: so called from the conspicuous hair-like stamens.—2. The smoke-tree, *Rhus Cotinus*.—3. A species of saxifrage (*Saxifraga sarmen-tosa*) found in cultivation; Chinese saxifrage.

Aaron's-rod (ar'onz- or ä'ronz-rod), *n.* [See Ex. vii. 10; Num. xvii. 8.] 1. In *arch.*, an ornament consisting of a straight rod from which pointed leaves sprout on either side. The term is also applied to an ornament consisting of a rod with one serpent entwined about it, as distinguished from a *caduceus*, which has two serpents. 2. A popular name of several plants with tall flowering stems, as the goldenrod, the hag-taper, etc.

Ab (ab), *n.* [Heb. Cf. Heb. *eb*, verdure.] The eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and the fifth of the ecclesiastical year, answering to a part of July and a part of August. In the Syrian calendar Ab is the last summer month.

ab-. [L. *ab*, prep. *ab*, older form *ap*=Etrur. *av*=Gr. *ἀπό*=Skt. *apa*=Goth. *af*=OHG. *aba*, MHG. *G. ab*=AS. *of* (rarely, as a prefix, *af-*), E. *of*, *off*: see *of*, *off*, *apo*, and *a-13*, *a-14*.] A prefix of Latin origin, denoting disjunction, separation, or departure, off, from, away, etc., as in *abduct*, *abjure*, etc. Before *c* and *t*, *ab* becomes (in Latin, and so in English, etc.) *abs*, as in *abscond*, *abstain*, etc.; before *v* and *m*, it becomes *a*, as in *avert*, *amentia*, etc.—In *abbreviate* and *abbreviate*, the prefix (reduced to *a*- in *abridge*, which see) is rather an assimilation of *ad*.

A. B. 1. An abbreviation of the Middle and New Latin *Artium Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Arts. In England it is more commonly written *B. A.* See *bachelor*.—2. An abbreviation of *able-bodied*, placed after the name of a seaman on a ship's papers.

aba¹ (ab'ā), *n.* [⟨Ar. *'abā*.] 1. A coarse woolen stuff, woven of goats' or camels' or other hair or wool in Syria, Arabia, and neighboring countries. It is generally striped, sometimes in plain bars of black and white or blue and white, sometimes in more elaborate patterns. 2. (a) An outer garment made of the above, very simple in form, worn by the Arabs of the desert. The illustration shows such an aba, made of two breadths of stuff sewed together to make an oblong about four by nine feet. This is then folded at the lines *a b*, *a b*, the top edges are sewed together at *a c*, *a c*, and armholes are cut at *a f*, *a f*. A little simple embroidery in



Aba.

colored wool on the two sides of the breast completes the garment. *d e* is the seam between the two breadths of stuff, and this is covered by a piece of colored material. (b) A garment of similar shape worn in the towns, made of finer material.

Over the Kamis is thrown a long-skirted and short-sleeved cloak of camel's hair, called an *Aba*. It is made in many patterns, and of all materials, from pure silk to coarse sheep's wool. R. F. Burton, *El-Medina*, p. 150.

Also spelled *abba*.

aba² (ab'ā), *n.* [From the name of the inventor.] An altazimuth instrument, designed by Antoine d'Abbadie, for determining latitude on land without the use of an artificial horizon. N. E. D.

abaca (ab'ā-kā), *n.* The native Philippine name of the plant *Musa textilis*, which yields manila hemp. Also spelled *abaka*.

abacay (ab'a-kā), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of white parrot; a calangay.

abacinate, abacination. See *abacinate*, *abacination*.

abaciscus (ab-ā-sis'kus), *n.*; pl. *abacisci* (-i). [ML., ⟨Gr. *ἀβακίσκος*, a small stone for inlaying, dim. of *ἀβάξ*: see *abacus*.] In *arch.*, a diminutive of *abacus* in its various senses. Also called *abaculus*.

abacist (ab'a-sist), *n.* [=It. *abacista*, an arithmetician, ⟨ML. *abacista*, ⟨L. *abacus*: see *abacus*, 2.] One who uses an abacus in casting accounts; a calculator.

aback¹ (ā-bak'), *adv.* [⟨ME. *abak*, *u bak*, *on bak*, ⟨AS. *on bac*, on or to the back, backward, = Icel. *ū baki*, *aback*: see *a³* and *back¹*.] 1. Toward the back or rear; backward; rearward; regressively.

They drew *aback*, as halfe with shame confound.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.* (June).

2. On or at the back; behind; from behind. His galle . . . being set upon both before and *aback*.

Knolles, *Hist. of Turks*, fol. 379 A.

3. Away; aloof. [Scotch.]

Oh, would they stay *aback* frae courts,

And please themsel's wi' country sports.

Burns, *The Twa Dogs*.

4. Ago: as, "eight days *aback*," Ross. [Prov. Eng.]—5. *Naut.*, in or into the condition of receiving the wind from ahead; with the wind acting on the forward side: said of a ship or of her sails.—Laid *aback* (*naut.*), said of sails (or of vessels) when they are placed in the same position as when taken *aback*, in order to effect an immediate retreat, or to give the ship sternway, so as to avoid some danger discovered before her.—Taken *aback*. (a) *Naut.*, said of a vessel's sails when caught by the wind in such a way as to press them aft against the mast. Hence—(b) Figuratively, suddenly or unexpectedly checked, confounded, or disappointed: as, he was quite *taken aback* when he was refused admittance.—To brace *aback* (*naut.*), to swing (the yards) round by means of the braces, so that the sails may be *aback*, in order to check a ship's progress or give her sternway.

aback² (ab'ak), *n.* [⟨L. *abacus*: see *abacus*.] An abacus, or something resembling one, as a flat, square stone, or a square compartment.

abacot (ab'ā-kot), *n.* Like *abocock*, etc., an erroneous book-form of *bycocket* (which see).

abactinal (ab-ak'ti-nal), *a.* [⟨L. *ab*, from, + E. *actinal*.] In *zool.*, remote from the actinal or oral area; hence, devoid of rays; aboral. The abactinal surface may be either the upper or lower surface, according to the position of the mouth.

abactinally (ab-ak'ti-nal-i), *adv.* In an abactinal direction or position.

The ambulacral plates have the pores directly superposed *abactinally*. P. M. Duncan, *Geol. Mag.*, II. 492.

abactio (ab-ak'shi-o), *n.* [NL., ⟨L. *abigere*, drive away: see *abactor*.] In *med.*, an abortion produced by art.

abaction (ab-ak'shon), *n.* [⟨NL. *abuctio*(-): see *abuctio*.] In *law*, the stealing of a number of cattle at one time.

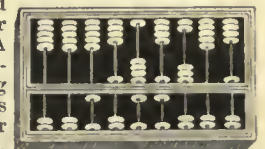
abactor (ab-ak'tor), *n.* [L., ⟨*abactus*, pp. of *abigere*, drive off, ⟨*ab*, off, + *agere*, drive.] In *law*, one who feloniously drives away or steals a herd or numbers of cattle at once, in distinction from one who steals a single beast or a few.

abaculus (ab-ak'n-lus), *n.*; pl. *abaculi* (-li). [L., dim. of *abacus*.] Literally, a small abacus. Specifically, one of the little cubes or slabs of colored glass, enamel, stone, or other material employed in mosaic work or in marquetry. Also called *abaciscus*.

abacus (ab'ā-kus), *n.*; pl. *abaci* (-si). [L., a sideboard, counting-table, etc., ⟨L. *abax*, ⟨Gr. *ἀβάξ*, a reckoning-board, sideboard, etc.; said to be from Phen. *abak*, sand strewn on a surface for writing, because the ancients used tables covered with sand on which to make figures and diagrams.] 1. A tray strewn with dust or sand, used in ancient times for calculating.—2. A contrivance for calculating, consisting of beads or balls strung on wires or rods set in a frame.

The *abacus* was used, with some variations in form, by the Greeks and Romans, and is still in every-day use in many eastern countries, from Russia to Japan, for even the most complex calculations. The sand-strewn tray is supposed to have been introduced from Babylon into Greece by Pythagoras, who taught both arithmetic and geometry upon it; hence this form is sometimes called *abacus Pythagoricus*. In the form with movable balls, these are used simply as counters to record the successive stages of a mental operation. The sun shown in the annexed engraving of a Chinese *abacus* (called *wanpan*, or "reckoning-board") is 5,196,301.

3. In *arch.*: (a) The slab or plinth which forms the upper member of the capital of a column or pillar, and upon which rests, in



Chinese Abacus, for calculating.

classic styles, the lower surface of the architrave. In the Greek Doric it is thick and square, without sculptured decoration; in the Ionic order it is thinner, and ornamented with moldings on the sides; in the Corinthian also it is ornamented, and has concave sides and truncated corners. In medieval architecture the entablature was abandoned and the arch placed directly on the column or pillar; the abacus, however, was retained until the decline of the style. In Byzantine work it is often a deep block affiliated with



Capital of the Parthenon. A, abacus.

classic examples. In western styles every variety of size, shape, and ornamentation occurs. The general use of a polygonal or round abacus, as more consonant with neighboring forms than the square shape, is one of the distinctive features of perfected pointed architecture. (b) Any rectangular slab or piece; especially, a stone or marble tablet serving as a side-board, shelf, or credence. — 4. In *Rom. antiq.*, a board divided into compartments, for use in a game of the nature of draughts, etc. — 5. The mystic staff carried by the grand master of the Templars. — **Abacus harmonic.** (a) In *anc. music*, a diagram of the notes with their names. (b) The structure and arrangement of the keys or pedals of a musical instrument. — **Abacus major**, a trough in which gold is washed. *E. D.* — **Abacus Pythagoricus.** See 2, above. **Abaddon** (a-bad'on), *n.* [*L. Abaddon*, < *Gr. Αβδδδδν*, < *Heb. अबदδδδν*, destruction, < *abad*, be lost or destroyed.] 1. The destroyer or angel of the bottomless pit; Apollyon (which see). *Rev. ix. 11.* — 2. The place of destruction; the depth of hell.

In all her gates *Abaddon* rines
Thy bold attempt. *Milton, P. R., iv. 624.*

abadevine, n. Same as *aberdervine*.
abadir (ab'a-dér), *n.* Among the Phœnicians, a meteoric stone worshiped as divine. See *betylus*.

abaft (a-baft'), *adv.* and *prep.* [*ME. *abaft*, *obafst*, *onbaft*: see *a³* and *baft*.] *Naut.*, behind; aft; in or at the back or hind part of a ship, or the parts which lie toward the stern: opposed to *forward*; relatively, further aft, or toward the stern: as, *abaft* the mainmast (astern).

The crew stood *abaft* the windlass and hauled the jib down. *R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 32.*

abaft the beam (*naut.*), behind a line drawn through the middle of a ship at right angles to the keel.
abaisance (a-bā'sans), *n.* [*OF. abaisance*, abasement, humility (see *abase*); in *E.* use confused with *obeisance*.] Same as *obeisance*: as, "to make a low *abaisance*," *Skinner, Etymol. Ling. Ang.*

abaiser (a-bā'sér), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] Ivory-black or animal charcoal. *Weale; Simmonds.*

abaissé (a-bā-sā'), *p. a.* [*F.*, pp. of *abaisser*, depress, lower: see *abase*.] In *her.*, depressed. Applied to the fesse or any other bearing having a definite place in the shield when it is depressed, or situated below its usual place; also applied to the wings of an eagle when represented as open, but lower than when displayed (which see). Also *abased*.

abaised (a-bāst'), *p. a.* Same as *abaissé*.
abast, *pp.* [*ME.*; one of numerous forms of the *pp.* of *abassen*: see *abash*.] Abashed. *Chaucer.*
abaka, n. See *abaca*.

abalienate (ab-ā'lyen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *abalienated*, *ppr.* *abalienating*. [*L. abalienatus*, pp. of *abalienare*, separate, transfer the ownership of, estrange, < *ab*, from, + *alienare*, separate, alienate: see *alienate*.] 1. In *civil law*, to transfer the title of from one to another; make over to another, as goods. — 2*t.* To estrange or wholly withdraw.

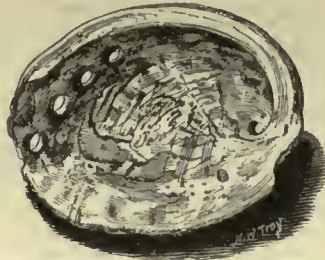
So to hewitch them, so *abalienate* their minds. *Abp. Sandys, Sermons, fol. 132b.*

abalienated (ab-ā'lyen-ā-ted), *p. a.* [*abalienate*.] 1. Estranged; transferred, as property. — 2. In *med.*: (a) So decayed or injured as to require extirpation, as a part of the body. (b) Deranged, as the mind. (c) Corrupted; mortified.

abalienation (ab-ā'lyen-ā'shon), *n.* [*L. abalienatio*(*n*-), transfer of property: see *abalienate*.] 1. The act of transferring or making over the title to property to another; the state of being abalienated; transfer; estrangement. — 2. In *med.*, derangement; corruption.

abalone (ab-a-lō'nē), *n.* [*A Sp.* form, of unknown origin. Cf. *Sp. abalorios*, Pacific glass beads.] A general name on the Pacific coast of the United States for marine shells of the family *Haliotidae* (which see), having an oval form with a very wide aperture, a narrow, flat-

tened ledge or columella, and a subspiral row of perforations extending from the apex to the



Abalone, or Ear-shell (*Haliotis tuberculata*).

distal margin of the shell. They are used for ornamental purposes, such as inlaying, and for the manufacture of buttons and other articles. Also called *ear-shell*, and by the Japanese *avabi* (which see). — **Abalone-meat**, the dried animal of the abalone. It is exported from California in large quantities.

abamurus (ab-a-mū'rus), *n.* [*ML.*, < *aba-* (*OF. a bas*, down, below) + *L. murus*, wall.] A buttress, or a second wall added to strengthen another. *Weale.*

abant (a-ban'), *v. t.* [*< a¹ + ban¹*, *v.*, after *ME. abanne*(*n*), < *AS. abannan*, summons by proclamation.] To ban; anathematize. See *ban¹*, *v.*

Now durst the Bishops in this present council of Trident
so solemnly to *abanne* and accurse all them that dared to
find fault with the same? *Bp. Jewell, Works, II. 697.*

aband (a-band'), *v. t.* [Short for *abandon*.]
1. To abandon (which see).

And Vortiger enforst the kingdom to *aband*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 65.

2. To exile; expel.
'Tis better far the enemies to *aband*
Quite from thy borders. *Mir. for Mags., p. 119.*

abandon (a-ban'don), *v. t.* [*ME. abandonen*, *abandonen*, < *OF. abandoner*, *abandoner* (*F. abandonner* = *It. abbandonare*), abandon, equiv. to *mettre a bandon*, put under any one's jurisdiction, leave to any one's discretion or mercy, etc., < *a bandon*, in *ME.* as an adv. *abandon*, *abandon*, under one's jurisdiction, in one's discretion or power: *a* (< *L. ad*), at, to; *bandon*, a proclamation, decree, order, jurisdiction, = *Pr. bandon*, < *ML. *bandon*(*n*), extended form of *bandum*, more correctly *bannum*, a proclamation, decree, ban: see *ban¹*, *n.*] 1. To detach or withdraw one's self from; leave. (a) To desert; forsake utterly: as, to *abandon* one's home; to *abandon* duty.

Abandon fear; to strength and counsel join'd
Think nothing hard, much less to be despair'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 494.

(b) To give up; cease to occupy one's self with; cease to use, follow, etc.: as, to *abandon* an enterprise; this custom was long ago *abandoned*. (c) To resign, forego, or renounce; relinquish all concern in: as, to *abandon* the cares of empire.

To understand him, and to be charitable to him, we should remember that he *abandons* the vantage-ground of authorship, and allows his readers to see him without any decorous disguise or show of dignity.

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 167.

(d) To relinquish the control of; yield up without restraint: as, he *abandoned* the city to the conqueror.

2*t.* To outlaw; banish; drive out or away.
Being all this time *abandon'd* from your bed.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., 2.

3*t.* To reject or renounce.
Blessed shall ye be when men shall hate you and *abandon*
your name as evil. *Rheims N. T., Luke vi. 22.*

4. In *com.*, to relinquish to the underwriters all claim to, as to ships or goods insured, as a preliminary toward recovering for a total loss. See *abandonment*. — To *abandon* one's self, to yield one's self up without attempt at control or self-restraint: as, to *abandon* one's self to grief. = *Syn. 1. Forsake, Desert, Abandon*, etc. (see *forsake*), forego, surrender, leave, evacuate (a place), desert from, forswear, divest one's self of, throw away. (See list under *abdicate*.)

abandon (a-ban'don), *n.* 1 [*abandon*, *v.*] The act of giving up or relinquishing; abandonment.

These heavy exactions have occasioned an *abandon* of all mines but what are of the richer sort. *Lord Kames.*

abandon (a-boñ-dôn'), *n.* 2 [*F.*, < *abandonner*, give up: see *abandon*, *v.*] Abandonment to naturalness of action or manner; freedom from constraint or conventionalty; dash.

I love *abandon* only when natures are capable of the extreme reverse.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 223.

abandoned (a-ban'dond), *p. a.* [*Pp.* of *abandon*, *v.*; in imitation of *F. abandonné* in same senses, *pp.* of *abandonner*.] 1. Deserted; utterly

forsaken; left to destruction: as, an *abandoned* ship.

If . . . we had no hopes of a better state after this, . . . we Christians should be the most *abandoned* and wretched creatures. *Atterbury, On 1 Cor. xv. 19.*

2. Given up, as to vice, especially to the indulgence of vicious appetites or passions; shamelessly and recklessly wicked; profligate.

Where our *abandoned* youth she sees,
Shipwrecked in luxury and lost in ease. *Prior, Ode.*

= *Syn. 1.* Forsaken, deserted, given up, relinquished, discarded, rejected, destitute, forlorn. — 2. *Profligate, Abandoned, Reprobate*, depraved, corrupt, vicious, wicked, unprincipled, hardened, dead to honor, incorrigible, irreclaimable. *Profligate, abandoned, reprobate* express extreme wickedness that has cast off moral restraint. *Profligate* is applied to one who throws away means and character in the pursuit of vice, and especially denotes depravity exhibited outwardly and conspicuously in conduct; hence it may be used to characterize political conduct: as, a *profligate* administration. *Abandoned* is applied to one who has given himself wholly up to the gratification of vicious propensities; it is stronger than *profligate* and weaker than *reprobate*. *Reprobate* is applied to one who has become insensible to reproof and is past hope; from its use in the Bible it has become the theological term for hopeless alienation from virtue or piety. (For comparison with *depraved*, etc., see *criminal, a.*)

Next age will see
A race more *profligate* than we. *Roscommon.*

To be negligent of what any one thinks of you, does not only show you arrogant but *abandoned*. *J. Hughes.*

In works they deny him, being abominable, and disobeident, and unto every good work *reprobate*. *Tit. i. 16.*

abandonedly (a-ban'dond-li), *adv.* In an abandoned manner; without moral restraint.

abandonee (a-ban-dō-nē'), *n.* [*< abandon*, *v.*, + *-ee*, as if < *F. abandonné*: see *abandoned*.] In *law*, one to whom anything is abandoned.

abandoner (a-ban'don-ér), *n.* [*< abandon*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who abandons.

Abandoner of revells, mute, contemplative.
Beau. and Fl., Two Noble Kinsmen.

abandonment (a-ban'don-ment), *n.* [*< F. abandonnement*, < *abandonner*, give up (< *abandon*, *v.*), + *-ment*.] 1. The act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned; absolute relinquishment; total desertion.

The ablest men in the Christian community vied with one another in inculcating as the highest form of duty the *abandonment* of social ties and the mortification of domestic affections. *Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 140.*

2. Abandon; enthusiasm; freedom from constraint.

There can be no greatness without *abandonment*.
Emerson, Works and Days.

In eloquence the great triumphs of the art are, when the orator is lifted above himself. . . . Hence the term *abandonment*, to describe the self-surrender of the orator. *Emerson, Art.*

3. In *law*: (a) The relinquishment of a possession, privilege, or claim. (b) The voluntary leaving of a person to whom one is bound by a relationship of obligation, as a wife, husband, or child; desertion. — 4. In *maritime law*, the surrender of a ship and freight by the owner to one who has become his creditor through contracts made by the latter with the master of the ship. In effect such an abandonment may release the owner from further responsibility. — 5. In *marine insurance*, the relinquishing to underwriters of all the property saved from loss by shipwreck, capture, or other peril provided against in the policy, in order that the insured may be entitled to indemnification for a total loss. — 6. In the *customs*, the giving up of an article by the importer to avoid payment of the duty. — **Abandonment for wrongs**, in *civil law*, the relinquishment of a slave or an animal that had committed a trespass to the person injured, in discharge of the owner's liability for the trespass. — **Abandonment of railways**, in *Eng. law*, the title of a statute under which any scheme for making a railway may be abandoned and the company dissolved by warrant of the Board of Trade and consent of three fifths of the stock. — **Abandonment of an action**, in *Scots law*, the act by which the pursuer abandons the cause. When this is done, the pursuer must pay costs, but may bring a new action. Abandonment of the action is equivalent to the English *discontinuance, nonsuit, or nolle prosequi*. — **Abandonment to the secular arm**, in *old eccles. law*, the handing over of an offender by the church to the civil authorities for punishment such as could not be administered by the ecclesiastical tribunals.

abandunt (a-ban'dum), *n.* [*ML.*, also *abandonum* and *abandonnum*, formed in imitation of *F. abandon*: see *abandon*.] In *old law*, anything forfeited or confiscated.

abanet (ab'a-net), *n.* See *abnet*.

abanga (a-bang'gā), *n.* [*Native name*.] The fruit of a species of palm found in the island of St. Thomas, West Indies, which is said to be useful in pulmonary diseases.

abannition, **abannation** (ab-a-nish'on, -nā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. abannitio*(*n*-), *abannatio*(*n*-), < **abannire*, -are, after *E. aban*(*ne*) or *ban*, *F. ban-*

nir, banish: see *aban*.] In old law, banishment for a year, as a penalty for manslaughter.

abaptiston (a-bap-tis'ton), *n.*; pl. *abaptista* (-tā). [ML., < Gr. ἀβάπτιστον, neut. of ἀβάπτιστος, that will not sink, < ἀ-priv. + βαπτίζω, dip, sink: see *baptize*.] In *surg.*, an old form of trepan, the crown of which was made conical, or provided with a ring, collar, or other contrivance, to prevent it from penetrating the cranium too far.

abarthrosis (ab-ār-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *ab*, away, from, + NL. *arthrosis*, q. v.] Same as *diarthrosis*.

abarticulation (ab-ār-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *ab*, from, + *articulatio* (-n-), a jointing.] In *anat.*, a term sometimes used for *diarthrosis*, and also for *synarthrosis*. Also called *dearticulation*.

abas, *n.* See *abbas*, 1.

à bas (ā bā'). [F., down: *à* (< L. *ad*), to; *bas*, low: see *base*.] A French phrase, down! down with! as, *à bas les aristocrates!* down with the aristocrats: opposed to *vive*, live, in *vive le roi!* long live the king, and similar phrases.

abase (ā-bās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abased*, ppr. *abasing*. [ME. *abesse* (Gower), < OF. *abaissier*, etc. (F. *abaissier*), < ML. *abassare*, < L. *ad* + ML. *bassare*, lower, < LL. *bassus*, low: see *base* and *bass*.] The ME. *abasen*, *abaisien*, with its many variants, appears always to have the sense of *abash*, q. v. 1. To lower or depress, as a thing; bring down. [Rare.]

When suddenly that Warrior gan abace
His threatened spear. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 26.
And will she yet abase her eyes on me?
Shak., *Rich.* III., i. 2.

2. To reduce or lower, as in rank, estimation, office, and the like; depress; humble; degrade. = **Syn.** 2. *Abase*, *Debase*, *Degrade*, *Humiliate*, *Humble*, *Disgrace*, depress, bring low, dishonor, cast down. *Abase*, to bring down in feelings or condition; it is less often used than *humiliate* or *humble*. *Debase*, to lower morally or in quality; as, a *debased* nature; *debased* coinage. *Degrade*, literally, to bring down a step, to lower in rank, often used as an official or military term, but figuratively used of lowering morally: as, *intemperance degrades* its victims; a *degrading* employment. *Humiliate*, to reduce in the estimation of one's self or of others; it includes abasement of feeling or loss of self-respect. *Humble*, to abase, generally without ignominy; induce humility in; reflexively, to become humble, restrain one's pride, act humbly. *Disgrace*, literally, to put out of favor, but always with ignominy; bring shame upon.

Those that walk in pride he is able to abase. *Dan.* iv. 37.
It is a kind of taking of God's name in vain to debase religion with such frivolous disputes. *Hooker*.

Every one is degraded, whether aware of it or not, when other people, without consulting him, take upon themselves unlimited power to regulate his destiny. *J. S. Mill*, *Rep. Govt.*, viii.

Me they seized and me they tortured, me they lash'd and humiliated. *Tennyson*, *Boadicea*.

He that *humbleth* himself shall be exalted. *Luke* xiv. 11.
Do not disgrace the throne of thy glory. *Jer.* xiv. 21.

abased (ā-bāst'), *p. a.* In *her.*, the same as *abaissé*.

abasement (ā-bās'ment), *n.* [< *abase* + *-ment*, after F. *abaissement*, lowering, depression, humiliation.] The act of abasing, humbling, or bringing low; a state of depression, degradation, or humiliation.

abash (ā-bash'), *v.* [ME. *abashen*, *abassen*, *abasen*, *abaisien*, etc., < AF. *abaiss*, OF. *eba(h)iss*, extended stem of *aba(h)ir*, *eba(h)ir*, earlier *esbahir* (> F. *s'ebahir*), be astonished (= Walloon *esbawi* = It. *sbaire*, be astonished), < es- (< L. *ex*, out: see *ex-*) + *bahir*, *bair*, express astonishment, prob. < *bah*, interjection expressing astonishment. The D. *verbazen*, astonish, may be a derivative of OF. *esbahir*.] **I. trans.** To confuse or confound, as by suddenly exciting a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, etc.; destroy the self-possession of; make ashamed or dispirited; put to confusion. = **Syn.** *Abash*, *Confuse*, *Confound*, discompose, disconcert, put out of countenance, daunt, overawe. (See list under *confuse*.) *Abash* is a stronger word than *confuse*, but not so strong as *confound*. We are *abashed* in the presence of superiors or when detected in vice or misconduct. When we are *confused* we lose in some degree the control of our faculties, the speech falters, and the thoughts lose their coherence. When we are *confounded* the reason is overpowered—a condition produced by the force of argument, testimony, or detection, or by disastrous or awe-inspiring events.

Abashed the devil stood,
And felt how awful goodness is. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 846.
Sudden he view'd, in spite of all her art,
An earthly lover lurking at her heart.
Amazed, *confused*, he found his power expired.

Confounded, that her Maker's eyes
Should look so near upon her foul deformities.
Milton, *Nativity*, II. 43.

II.† reflex. and intrans. To stand or be confounded; lose self-possession.

Abashe you not for thys derkenes.
Caeton, Paris and Vienne, p. 62.

For she . . . never abashed.
Holinshed, Chron., III. 1098.

abashment (ā-bash'ment), *n.* [ME. *abashement*, after OF. *abaissement*: see *abash*.] The act of abashing, or the state of being abashed; confusion from shame; consternation; fear.

Which manner of *abashment* became her not ill.
Skelton, Poems.
And all her senses with *abashment* quite were quayed.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 34.

abasse, *v. i.* Obsolete form of *abash*. *Chaucer*.

abassi, **abassis** (a-bas'i, -is), *n.* See *abbasi*.

abastardize (a-bas'tār-dīz), *v. t.* [OF. *abastardir* (> F. *abastardir*), < a- (< L. *ad*, to) + *bastard*: see *bastard* and *bastardize*.] To bastardize; render illegitimate or base.

Being ourselves
Corrupted and abastardized thus.
Dauid, Queen's Arcadia.

Abastor (a-bas'tor), *n.* [NL. (Gray, 1849).] A North American genus of ordinary harmless serpents of the family *Colubridæ*. *A. erythrogrammus* is the hoop-snake, an abundant species in damp marshy places in the southern United States.

abatable (ā-bā'tā-bl), *a.* [< *abate* + *-able*.] Capable of being abated: as, an *abatable* writ or nuisance.

abatamentum† (ab'ta-men'tum), *n.* [ML., after *abatament*, q. v.] In old *Eng. law*, the ouster or disseizin of an heir, effected by the wrongful entry of a stranger after the ancestor's death and before the heir had taken possession.

abate (ā-bāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abated*, ppr. *abating*. [ME. *abaten*, < OF. *abatre* (F. *abatire*), < ML. *abbatere*, < L. *ab* + *batere*, popular form of *batuere*, beat. In the legal sense, *abate* had orig. a diff. prefix, *en-*, OF. *enbatre*, thrust (one's self) into, < *en*, in, + *batre*, beat. See *batter*, *v.*, and *bate*.] **I. trans.** 1†. To beat down; pull or batter down.

The king of Scots . . . sore abated the walls [of the castle of Norham].
Hall, *Chronicles*, Hen. VIII., an. 5.

2. To deduct; subtract; withdraw from consideration.

Nine thousand parishes, *abating* the odd hundreds.
Fuller.

3. To lessen; diminish; moderate: as, to *abate* a demand or a tax.

Tully was the first who observed that friendship improves happiness and *abates* misery, by the doubling of our joy and dividing of our grief.
Addison, *Spectator*, No. 68.

4†. To deject; depress.

For miserie doth bravest mindes abate.
Spenser, *Mother Hubbard*, Tale 1, 256.

5. To deprive; curtail.

She hath *abated* me of half my train. *Shak.*, *Lear*, II. 4.

6†. To deprive of; take away from.

I would *abate* her nothing. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, I. 5.

7. In *law*: (a) To cause to fail; extinguish: as, a cause of action for damages for a personal tort is *abated* by the death of either party. (b) To suspend or stop the progress of: as, where the cause of action survives the death of a party, the action may be *abated* until an executor or administrator can be appointed and substituted. (c) To reduce: as, a legacy is *abated* if the assets, after satisfying the debts, are not sufficient to pay it in full. (d) To destroy or remove; put an end to (a nuisance). A nuisance may be *abated* either by a public officer pursuant to the judgment of a court, or by an aggrieved person exercising his common-law right.

8. In *metal*, to reduce to a lower temper.—

9. To steep in an alkaline solution: usually shortened to *bate*. See *bate*.—**Abated arms**, weapons whose edge or point is blunted for the tournament.—**Abating process**, a process by which skins are rendered soft and porous by putting them into a weak solution of ammoniacal salt.

II. intrans. 1. To decrease or become less in strength or violence: as, pain *abates*; the storm has *abated*.

The very mind which admits your evidence to be unanswerable will swing back to its old position the instant that the pressure of evidence *abates*.
G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I. 6.

2. In *law*: (a) To fail; to come to a premature end; stop progress or diminish: as, an action or cause of action may *abate* by the death or marriage of a party. (b) To enter into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, and before the heir or devisee takes possession. *Blackstone*.—3. In the *nanège*, to perform well a downward motion. A horse is said to *abate*, or take down his curvets, when, working upon curvets, he

puts both his hind feet to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness of time in all the motions.

4†. In *falconry*, to flutter; beat with the wings. See *bate*. = **Syn.** 1. To *Abate*, *Subside*, *Intermit*, decrease, decline, diminish, lessen, wane, ebb, fall away, moderate, calm. *Abate*, to diminish in force or intensity: as, the storm *abated*; "my wonder *abated*." *Addison*. *Subside*, to cease from agitation or commotion; become less in quantity or amount: as, the waves *subside*; the excitement of the people *subsided*. *Abate* is not so complete in its effect as *subside*. *Intermit*, to abate, subside, or cease for a time.

Nor will the raging fever's fire *abate*
With golden canopies and heds of state.
Dryden, tr. of *Lucretius*, II. 38.

A slight temporary fermentation allowed to *subside*, we should see crystallizations more pure and of more various beauty. *Marg. Fuller*, *Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 37.

A spring which *intermits* as often as every three minutes.
Nichols, *Fireless Science*, p. 11.

abate (ā-bāt'), *n.* [< *abate*, v.] Abatement or decrease.

The *abate* of scruples or dragmes. *Sir T. Browne*.

abate (ā-bā'te), *n.* See *abbate*.

abated (ā-bā'ted), *p. a.* [< *abate*, v.] In *decorative art*, lowered, beaten down, or cut away, as the background of an ornamental pattern in relief. Used specifically of stone-cutting; also of metal when the pattern or inscription is to show bright on dark, and the ground is therefore worked out with the graving-tool and left rough or hatched in lines.

abatement (ā-bāt'ment), *n.* [OF. *abatement*, < *abatre*, beat down: see *abate*, v.] 1. The act of abating, or the state of being abated; diminution, decrease, reduction, or mitigation: as, *abatement* of grief or pain.

The spirit of accumulation . . . requires *abatement* rather than increase. *J. S. Mill*, *Pol. Econ.*, I. xiii. § 2.
Such sad *abatements* in the goal attained.
Lowell, *Voyage to Vinland*.

2. The amount, quantity, or sum by which anything is abated or reduced; deduction; decrease. Specifically, a discount allowed for the prompt payment of a debt, for damage, for overcharge, or for any similar reason; rebate.

Would the Council of Regency consent to an *abatement* of three thousand pounds?
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xxii.

3. In *her.*, a mark annexed to coat-armor, in order to denote some dishonorable act of the person bearing the coat of arms, or his illegitimate descent. Nine marks for the former purpose are mentioned by heralds, but no instance of their actual use is on record. The bendlet or baton sinister (which see), a mark of illegitimacy, is of the nature of an *abatement*; but the paternal shield, although charged with the baton sinister, would generally be the most honorable bearing within reach of the illegitimate son. *Abatements* generally must be regarded as false heraldry, and are very modern in their origin. The word is also used to denote the turning upside down of the whole shield, which was common in the degrading of a knight. Also called *rebatement*.

Throwing down the stars [the nobles and senators] to the ground; putting dishonorable *abatements* into the fairest coats of arms. *J. Spencer*, *Righteous Ruler*.

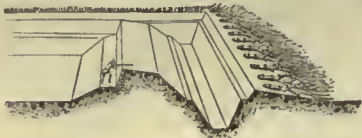
4. In *law*: (a) Removal or destruction, as of a nuisance. (b) Failure; premature end; suspension or diminution, as of an action or of a legacy. See *abate*. (c) The act of intruding on a freehold vacated by the death of its former owner, and not yet entered on by the heir or devisee. (d) In *revenue law*: (1) A deduction from or refunding of duties on goods damaged during importation or in store. (2) A deduction from the amount of a tax. The mode of *abatement* is prescribed by statute.—**5†. In carp.**, the waste of a piece of stuff caused by working it into shape.—**Plea in abatement**, in *law*, a defense on some ground that serves to suspend or defeat the particular action, and thus distinguished from a *plea in bar*, which goes to the merits of the claim. Thus, a plea that the defendant is now insane would be only a *plea in abatement*, because, if sustained, it would at most only suspend the action while his insanity continued; but a plea that he was insane at the time of the transactions alleged would be a *plea in bar*, as showing that he never incurred any liability whatever. = **Syn.** 1. Decrease, decline, diminution, subsidence, intermission, waning, ebb.—2. Rebate, allowance, deduction, discount, mitigation.

abater (ā-bā'tēr), *n.* [See *abator*.] One who or that which *abates*. See *abator*.

abatis† (āb'a-tis), *n.* [ML.; lit., of the measures: L. *ā*, *ab*, from, of; LL. *batus*, < Gr. *βάρος*, < Heb. *bath*, a liquid measure: see *bath*.] In the middle ages, an officer of the stables who had the care of measuring out the provender; an avener.

abatis, **abattis** (a-ba-té' or ab'a-tis), *n.* [< F. *abatis*, demolition, felling, < OF. *abateis*, < ML. **abbaticius*, < *abbatere*, beat down, fell: see *abate*, v.] 1. In *fort.*, a barricade made of felled trees denuded of their smaller branches, with the butt-ends of the trunks embedded

in the earth or secured by pickets, and the sharpened ends of the branches directed upward and outward toward an advancing en-



Abatis.

emy, for the purpose of obstructing his progress. In field-fortifications the abatis is usually constructed in front of the ditch. See *fortification*.

2. In coal-mining, walls of cord-wood piled up crosswise to keep the underground roads open so as to secure ventilation. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

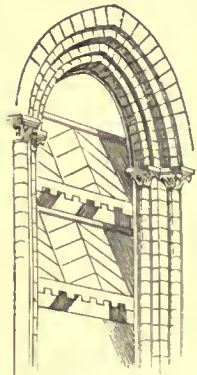
abatised, abattised (ab'a-tist), *p. a.* Provided with an abatis.

abat-jour (a-bā'zhör), *n.* [F., any contrivance or apparatus to admit light, or to throw it in a desired direction, as a lamp-shade; < *abattre*, throw down (see *abate*), + *jour*, day, daylight: see *journal*.] 1. A skylight, or any beveled aperture made in the wall of an apartment or in a roof, for the better admission of light from above.—2. A sloping, box-like structure, flaring upward and open at the top, attached to a window on the outside, to prevent those within from seeing objects below, or for the purpose of directing light downward into the window.

abator (a-bā'tör), *n.* [Also *abater*; < *abate* + *-er*, *-or*.] One who or that which abates. Specifically, in law: (a) A person who without right enters into a freehold, on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee. (b) An agent or cause by which an abatement is procured. (c) One who removes a nuisance. See *abate*, *abatement*.

abattis, *n.* See *abatis*.²

abattoir (a-bat-wor'), *n.* [F., < *abattre*, knock down, slaughter, + *-oir* (< L. *-orium*), indicating place.] A public slaughter-house. In Europe and in the United States abattoirs of great size have been erected and provided with elaborate machinery for the humane and rapid slaughter of large numbers of animals, and for the proper commercial and sanitary disposal of the waste material.



Abat-vent, 13th century.

a battuta (ä bät-tö'tä), *n.* [It.: see *bate*, *batter*.] With the beat. In music, a direction to resume strict time after the free declamation of a singer: chiefly used in recitatives. It is equivalent to a *tempo. Grave*.

abature (ab'a-tür), *n.* [OF. *abatture*, a throwing down, pl. *abattures*, underbrush trampled down, < *abatre*, beat down: see *abate*, *v.*] The mark or track of a beast of the chase on the grass; foiling.

abat-vent (a-bā'voñ), *n.* [F., < *abattre*, throw down (see *abate*), + *vent*, wind: see *vent*.] 1. A vertical series of sloping roofs or broad slats, inclined outward and downward, forming the filling of a belfry-light, and designed to admit ventilation to the timber frame while protecting the interior from rain and wind, and to direct downward the sound of the bells.—2. A sloping roof, as that of a penthouse: so named because the slope neutralizes the force of the wind.—3. Any contrivance designed to act as a shelter or protection from the wind. Specifically, a revolving metallic cap carrying a vane, attached to the top of a chimney to keep the wind from blowing directly down its throat.



Abat-voix, pulpit of Trinity Church, New York.

abat-voix (a-bā'vwo), *n.* [F., < *abattre* (see *abate*, *v.*) + *voix*, voice: see *voix*.] A sounding-board over a pulpit or rostrum, designed to reflect the speaker's

voice downward toward the audience, or in any desired direction.

abawer, *v. t.* [ME. *abawen*, *abawen*, < OF. *abaubir*, astonish, < *a-* + *baubir*, *baubier*, stammer, < L. *balbutire*, stammer, < *balbus* (OF. *baube*), stammering: see *booby* and *balbutics*. The ME. form and sense seem to have been affected by OF. *abahir*, *ebahir*, *esbahir*, be astonished, for which see *abash*.] To abash; dazzle; astonish. I was abawed for marvelle. Rom. of Rose, l. 3640.

abaxial (ab-ak'si-al), *a.* Same as *abaxile*.

abaxile (ab-ak'sil), *a.* [L. *ab*, away from, + *axis*: see *axile*.] Not in the axis. Specifically, in bot., applied to an embryo placed out of the axis of the seed. Another form is *abaxial*.

abb (ab), *n.* [ME. *abbe*, < AS. *āb*, short for *āweb*, woof, < *āwefan* (= OHG. *arweban*, G. *erweben*), weave, < *ā-* + *wefan*, weave: see *a-* and *wave*, *web*. From another form of *āweb*, namely, *ōweb*, *ōwef*, comes E. *woof*, *q. v.*] 1. Yarn for the warp in weaving.—2. In wool-sorting, one of two qualities of wool known as *coarse abb* and *fine abb* respectively.

abbā (ab'ā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀββᾶ*, < Syriac *abbā* and *abbō* = Chal. *abbā* = Heb. *ab*, father. See *abbot*.] Father. It is used in the New Testament three times (Mark xiv. 36. Rom. viii. 15. Gal. iv. 6), in each instance accompanied by its translation, "Abba, Father," as an invocation of the Deity, expressing close filial relation. Either through its liturgical use in the Judeo-Christian church or through its employment by the Syriac monks, it has passed into general ecclesiastical language in the modified form of *abbat* or *abbot* (which see).

abbā², *n.* See *abā*.

abbacinate (a-bas'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abbacinated*, ppr. *abbacinating*. [ML. *abacinate*, pp. of *abacinare* (It. *abacinare* = OF. *abaciner*), < *a-* for *ad-*, to, + *bacinar*, basin: see *basin*.] To deprive of sight by placing a red-hot copper basin close to the eyes: a mode of punishment employed in the middle ages. Also spelled *abacinate*.

abbacination (a-bas-i-nā'shon), *n.* [L. < *abbacinate*.] The act or process of blinding a person by placing a red-hot copper basin close to the eyes. Also spelled *abacination*.

abbacy (ab'a-si), *n.*; pl. *abbacies* (-siz). [Earlier *abbacie*, < LL. *abbatia*: see *abbey*.] 1. The office of an abbot; an abbot's dignity, rights, privileges, and jurisdiction.

According to Felinus, an *abbacy* is the dignity itself, since abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office. *Ayliffe*, *Parergon*.

Owing to the vast wealth of the church, the chief offices in it, and especially the bishoprics and the great *abbacies*, had become positions of great worldly power and dignity. *Stille*, *Stud. Med. Hist.*, p. 286.

2. An abbatial establishment; an abbey with all that pertains to it.

The abbot was elected by the monks of the monastery, at least in the greater part of *abbacies*. *Adam Smith*, *Wealth of Nations*, v. 1.

Also called *abbotey*.

abandonatante (ab-bän-dō-nä-tä-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *abandonata*, fem. pp. of *abandonare* (see *abandon*), + *adv. suffix -mente*, orig. L. *mente*, abl. of *mens*, mind: see *mental*.] In music, with abandonment; so as to make the time subordinate to the expression.

abasi, *n.* [Pers.] 1. An Eastern weight for pearls, said to be 2½ grains troy. Also spelled *abasi*.—2. Same as *abasi*, 1.

abbasi (a-bas'i), *n.* [Said to be named from the Persian ruler Shah *Abbas* II.] 1. The name of a silver coin formerly current in Persia. It is not certain to what particular coin the term was applied; according to Marsden, various pieces coined in 1684, 1700, and 1701, and weighing about 4 dw. 17 gr., are *abbasis*, and are worth about 29 cents. 2. The 20-copeck silver piece circulating in Russia, weighing about 61 grains, .500 fine, and worth about 8½ cents.

Also written *abassi*, *abassis*. **abbat** (ab'at), *n.* Same as *abbot*.

abbate (ab-bā'te), *n.*; pl. *abbati* (-ti). [It., also *abate*, < L. *abbātem*, acc. of *abbas*: see *abbot*.] A title of honor, now given to ecclesiastics in Italy not otherwise designated, but formerly applied to all in any way connected with clerical affairs, tribunals, etc., and wearing the ecclesiastical dress. Also spelled *abate*.

An old *Abate* meek and mild, My friend and teacher when a child. *Longfellow*, *Wayside Inn*, 3d Inter.

abbatesset, *n.* See *abbotess*.

abbatial (a-bā'shi-al), *a.* [ML. *abbatialis*, < LL. *abbatia*: see *abbacy*.] Pertaining to an abbot or abbey: as, an *abbatial* benediction; *abbatial* lands.

abbatical (a-bat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *abbatial*.

abbay, **abbayet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *abbey*.¹

They carried him into the next *abbay*. *Chaucer*, *Prior's Tale*.

They would rend this *abbaye's* massy nave. *Scott*, *L. of I. M.*, ii. 14.

abbé (a-bā'), *n.* [F., < L. *abbatem*, acc. of *abbas*: see *abbot*.] In France, an abbot. (a) More generally, and especially before the French revolution: (1) Any secular person, whether ecclesiastic or layman, holding an abbey in *commendam*, that is, enjoying a portion, generally about one-third, of its revenues, with certain honors, but, except by privilege from the pope, having no jurisdiction over the monks, and not bound to residence. Such persons were styled *abbés commendataires*, and were required to be in orders, though a dispensation from this requirement was not uncommonly obtained. (2) A title assumed, either in the hope of obtaining an abbey or for the sake of distinction, by a numerous class of men who had studied theology, practised celibacy, and adopted a peculiar dress, but who had only a formal connection with the church, and were for the most part employed as tutors in the families of the nobility, or engaged in literary pursuits. (b) In recent usage, a title assumed, like the Italian title *abbate* (which see), by a class of unbenedicted secular clerks.

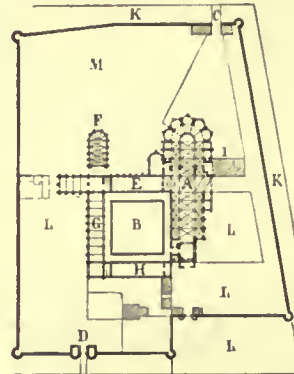
abbess (ab'es), *n.* [ME. *abbesse*, *abbes*, < OF. *abbesse*, *abesse* = Pr. *abadessa*, < L. *abbatissa*, fem. of *abbas*: see *abbot*, and cf. *abbotess*.] 1. A female superior of a convent of nuns, regularly in the same religious orders in which the monks are governed by an abbot; also, a superior of canonesses. An abbess is, in general, elected by the nuns, and is subject to the bishop of the diocese, by whom she is invested according to a special rite called the *benediction of an abbess*. She must be at least forty years of age, and must have been for eight years a nun in the same monastery. She has the government of the convent, with the administration of the goods of the community, but cannot, on account of her sex, exercise any of the spiritual functions pertaining to the priesthood. Sometimes civil or feudal rights have been attached to the office of abbess, as also jurisdiction over other subordinate convents.

2. A title retained in Hanover, Württemberg, Brunswick, and Schleswig-Holstein by the lady superiors of the Protestant seminaries and sisterhoods to which the property of certain convents was transferred at the Reformation.

abbey (ab'e), *n.* [ME. *abbeye*, *abbaye*, etc., < OF. *abeie*, *abatie*, < LL. *abbatia*, an abbey, < L. *abbas*, an abbot: see *abbot*.] 1. A monastery or convent of persons of either sex devoted to religion and celibacy, and governed by an abbot or abbess (which see).

Royal and imperial abbeyes were dependent on the supreme civil authority in their temporal administration; others were *episcopal*, etc. In *exempt* abbeyes, the abbot or abbess is subject not to the bishop of the diocese, but directly to the pope. 2. The buildings of a monastery or convent; sometimes, in particular, the house set apart for the residence of the abbot or abbess. After the suppression of the English monasteries by Henry VIII, many of the abbatial buildings were converted into private dwellings, to which the name *abbey* is still applied, as, for example, *Newstead Abbey*, the residence of Lord Byron. 3. A church now or formerly attached to a monastery or convent: as, *Westminster Abbey*.—4. In Scotland, the sanctuary formerly afforded by the abbey of Holyrood Palace, as having been a royal residence.

abbey (ab'e), *n.* [Prob. a modification of *abele*, *q. v.*, in simulation of *abbey*.] A name sometimes given to the white poplar, *Populus alba*. [Eng.]



Plan of the Abbey of St. Germain-des-Prés, Paris, in the 13th century.

A, church; B, cloister; C, city gate; D, country gate, or *Porte Papale*; E, chapter-house, with dormitories above; F, Chapel of the Virgin; G, refectory; H, cellars and presses; I, abbot's lodging; K, ditches; L, gardens; M, various dependencies.

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Obverse.



Reverse.

Abbey-counter, in the British Museum.

abbey-counter (ab'e-koun'ter), *n.* [*< abbey¹ + counter¹.*] A kind of medal, stamped with sacred emblems, the arms of an abbey, or other device, given to a pilgrim as a token of his having visited the shrine; a kind of pilgrim's sign (which see, under *pilgrim*).

abbey-laird (ab'e-lärd), *n.* [*< abbey¹ (in ref. to the abbey of Holyrood) + laird, proprietor.*] In Scotland, a name humorously applied to an insolvent debtor who escaped his creditors by taking refuge within the legal sanctuary formerly constituted by the precincts of Holyrood Abbey.

abbey-land (ab'e-land), *n.* [*< abbey¹ + land.*] An estate in land annexed to an abbey.

abbey-lubber (ab'e-lub'er), *n.* [*< abbey¹ + lubber.*] An old term of contempt for an able-bodied idler who grew sleek and fat upon the charity of religious houses: also sometimes applied to monks.

This is no huge, overgrown *abbey-lubber*.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ill. 3.

abbot (ab'ot), *n.* [*< ME. abbot, abbot, < AS. abbot, naually abbot, abbot, < L. abbâtem, acc. of abbas, an abbot, < L. abba, father: see abba¹.*] 1. Literally, father: a title originally given to any monk, but afterward limited to the head or superior of a monastery. It was formerly especially used in the order of St. Benedict, rector being employed by the Jesuits, *guardianus* by the Franciscans, *prior* by the Dominicans, and *archimandrite* or *hegoumenos* by the Greek and Oriental churches, to designate the same office. Originally the abbots, like the monks, were usually laymen; later they were required to be in holy orders. They were at first subject to the bishop of the diocese; but in the contentions between the bishops and abbots the latter in many cases gradually acquired exemption from jurisdiction of the bishops and became subject to the pope directly, or to an *abbot-general*, or *archabbot*, who exercised a supervision over several associated abbeys. As the influence of the religious orders increased, the power, dignity, and wealth of the abbots increased proportionally; many of them held rank as temporal lords, and, as mitred abbots, exercised certain episcopal functions in the territory surrounding their monasteries. In the reign of Henry VIII. twenty-six abbots sat in the House of Lords. Until the sixteenth century abbots were chosen from the monks by the bishop; since that time they have been generally elected by the monks themselves, ordinarily for life. In some instances, where the administration of the revenues of an abbey fell under the civil authority, the conferring of the benefice, and therefore the nomination of the abbot, came into the hands of the temporal sovereign, a practice variously regulated by concordats with the different countries. The right of confirmation varies; the solemn benediction of an abbot ordinarily belongs to the bishop of the diocese, occasionally to the head abbot, or to a special bishop chosen by the abbot elect. In some instances of exempt abbeys it has been conferred by the pope in person.

2. In later usage, loosely applied to the holder of one of certain non-monastic offices. (a) The principal of a body of parochial clergy, as an Episcopal rector. (b) A cathedral officer at Toledo, Spain. (c) In the middle ages, the head of various guilds, associations, and popular assemblages: as, *abbot* of bell-ringers; the *abbot* of misrule.

3. A title retained in Hanover, Würtemberg, Brunswick, and Schleswig-Holstein by the heads of certain Protestant institutions to which the property of various abbeys was transferred at the Reformation. See *abness*, 2.—**Abbot of abbots**, a title formerly conferred upon the abbot of the original Benedictine monastery of Monte Cassino.—**Abbot of misrule** (in England), **abbot of unreason** (in Scotland), the personage who took the principal part in the Christmas revels of the populace before the Reformation.—**Abbot of the people** (*abbas populi*). (a) From 1270 to 1339, the nominal chief magistrate of the republic of Genoa. (b) The chief magistrate of the Genoese in Galata.—**Abbot of yellow-beaks, or freshmen**, a mock title at the University of Paris.—**Cardinal abbot**, a title borne by the abbots of Cluny and Vendôme, who were *ex officio* cardinals.—**Mitred abbot**, an abbot who has the privilege of using the insignia and exercising certain of the functions of a bishop.—**Regular abbot**, an abbot duly elected and confirmed, and exercising the functions of the office.—**Secular abbot**, a person who is not a monk, but holds an abbacy as an ecclesiastical benefice with the title and some of the revenues and honors of the office. See def. 3, above.—**Titular abbot**, a person possessing the title but not exercising the functions of an abbot, as when an abbey had been confiscated or given in *commendam*. See *abbé*.—**Triennial abbot**, an abbot appointed for three years instead of, as ordinarily, for life.—**Syn. Abbot, Prior.** See *prior*.

abbotcy (ab'ot-si), *n.* [*< abbot + -cy.*] Same as *abbacy*. [Rare.]

abbesses¹, *n.* [*< ME. abbatesse, -isse, < AS. abodesse, -isse, abbadisse, abbutisse, < ML. abbatissa, prop. abbatissa (> ult. abness, q. v.), < abbas (abbat-) + fem. -issa.*] An abbess. Also written *abbatesse*.
Abbota, *Abbesses*, Prebysters, and Deacons. *Selden*.
And at length became *abbatesse* there.
Holinshed, Chron.

abbot-general (ab'ot-jen'e-ral), *n.* The head of a congregation of monasteries.

abbotship (ab'ot-ship), *n.* [*< abbot + -ship.*] The state or office of an abbot.

abbozzo (äb-bot'sö), *n.* [It., also *abbozzato*, sketch, outline, *< abbozzare*, to sketch, delineate, also *bozzare*, *< bozza*, blotch, rough draft, = Pr. *bossa* (> F. *bosse*), swelling, < OHG. *bōzo*, a bundle: see *boss¹* and *beat*.] The dead or first coloring laid on a picture after the sketch has been blocked in. *Mrs. Merrifield, Ancient Practice of Painting (1849), I. ecc.*

abbr. A common abbreviation of *abbreviated* and *abbreviation*.

abreuveoir, *n.* See *abreuveoir*.

abbreviate (ä-bré'vi-ät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abbreviated*, ppr. *abbreviating*. [*< LL. abbreviatus*, pp. of *abbreviare*, shorten, *< ad-, to, + brevis*, short. The same L. verb, through the F., has become E. *abridge*: see *abridge* and *brief*.]

I. trans. 1. To make briefer; abridge; make shorter by contraction or omission of a part: as, to *abbreviate* a writing or a word.—2. In *math.*, to reduce to the lowest terms, as fractions. = **Syn. 1.** To shorten, curtail, abridge, epitomize, reduce, compress, condense, cut down.

II. intrans. To practise or use abbreviation. It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off. *Bacon, Essays, xxvi.*

abbreviate (ä-bré'vi-ät), *a.* and *n.* [*< LL. abbreviatus*: see *abbreviate*, *v.*] **I. a.** Abbreviated.

II. n. An abridgment; an abstract.

The Speaker, taking the Bill in his hand, reads the *Abbreviate* or Abstract of the said bill.

abbreviately (ä-bré'vi-ät-li), *adv.* Briefly. [Rare.]

The sweete smacke that Yarmouth findes in it . . . abbreviately and meetely according to my old Sarum plainesong I have harpt upon.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 162).

abbreviation (ä-bré'vi-ä'shon), *n.* [= F. *abréviation*, < LL. *abbreviatio(-n-)*, < *abbreviare*: see *abbreviate*, *v.*] 1. The act of abbreviating, shortening, or contracting; the state of being abbreviated; abridgment.

This book, as graver authors say, was called *Liber Domus Dei*, and, by *abbreviation*, Domesday Book.
Sir W. Temple, Introd. to Hist. of Eng.

2. A shortened or contracted form; a part used for the whole. Specifically, a part of a word, phrase, or title so used; a syllable, generally the initial syllable, used for the whole word; a letter, or a series of letters, standing for a word or words: as, *Esq.* for *esquire*; *A. D.* for *Anno Domini*; *F. R. S.* for *Fellow of the Royal Society*.

3. In *math.*, a reduction of fractions to the lowest terms.—4. In *music*, a method of notation by means of which certain repeated notes, chords, or passages are indicated without being written out in full. There are various forms of abbreviation, the most common of which are here shown:

The image contains six pairs of musical staves. Each pair consists of a 'Written' staff and a 'Played' staff. The 'Written' staves show the full musical notation, while the 'Played' staves show the same music with various abbreviations (shorthand) used to represent repeated notes, chords, or passages. The abbreviations include vertical lines, dots, and other symbols that stand for the full notes and rests in the 'Written' version.

= **Syn. 2.** *Abbreviation, Contraction.* An abbreviation of a word is strictly a part of it, generally the first letter or

syllable, taken for the whole, with no indication of the remaining portion: as, *A. D.* for *Anno Domini*; *Gen.* for *Genesis*; *math.* for *mathematics*; *Alex.* for *Alexander*. A contraction, on the other hand, is made by the elision of certain letters or syllables from the body of the word, but in such a manner as to indicate the whole word: as, *recd. payt.* or *rec'd pay't* for *received payment*; *contd.* for *contracted or continued*; *Wm.* for *William*. In common usage, however, this distinction is not always observed.

abbreviatio placitorum (ä-bré'vi-ä'shi-ö plas-i-tö'rum). [*ML.*] Literally, an abridgment of the pleas; a brief report of law-cases; specifically, notes of cases decided in the reign of King John, which constitute the earliest English law-reports, and embody the germs and early developments of the common law.

abbreviator (ä-bré'vi-ä-tor), *n.* [*< ML. abbreviator*, < LL. *abbreviare*: see *abbreviate*, *v.*] 1. One who abbreviates, abridges, or reduces to a smaller compass; specifically, one who abridges what has been written by another.

Neither the archbishop nor his *abbreviator*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic.

2. One of a number of secretaries in the chancery of the pope who abbreviate petitions according to certain established and technical rules, and draw up the minutes of the apostolic letters. They formerly numbered 72, of whom the 12 principal were styled *de majori parco* (literally, of the greater parcel, from the parcel in the chancery where they wrote) and 22 others *de minori parco* (of the lesser parcel), the remainder being of lower rank. The number is now reduced to 11, all *de majori parco*. They sign the apostolic bulls in the name of the cardinal vice-chancellor. The *abbreviator of the curia* is a prelate not belonging to the above college, but attached to the office of the apostolic datary (see *datary*); he expedites bulls relating to pontifical laws and constitutions, as for the canonization of saints, and the like.

abbreviatory (ä-bré'vi-ä-tö-ri), *a.* [*< abbreviate + -ory.*] Abbreviating or tending to abbreviate; shortening; contracting.

abbreviature (ä-bré'vi-ä-tür), *n.* [*< abbreviate + -ure.*] 1. A letter or character used as an abbreviation.

The hand of Providence writes often by *abbreviatures*, hieroglyphica, or short characters.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., § 25.

2. An abridgment; a compendium. This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Christian.
Jer. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.

abbrochment (ä-bröch'ment), *n.* [*< ML. abrocamentum*, appar. formed from stem of E. *brokerage, broker*, etc.] The act of forestalling the market or monopolizing goods. Erroneously spelled *abroachment*.

abb-wool (ab'wül), *n.* 1. Wool for the abb or warp of a web.—2. A variety of wool of a certain fineness. See *abb*.

a-b-c (ä-bë-cë). [*ME. abc*; as a word, spelled variously *abece, apece, apecy, apsie, apcie, absee, absie, absey, abseece*, etc., especially for a primer or spelling-book; in comp., *absey-book*, etc. Cf. *abecedarian* and *alphabet*.] 1. The first three letters of the alphabet; hence, the alphabet.—2. An a-b-c book; a primer.—**A-b-c book**, a primer for teaching the alphabet.

Abd (abd). [*Ar. 'abd, a slave, servant.*] A common element in Arabic names of persons, meaning servant: as, *Abdallah*, servant of God; *Abd-el-Kader*, servant of the Mighty One; *Abd-ul-Latif* (commonly written *Abdullatif* or *Abdullatif*), servant of the Gracious One.

abdalavi, abdelavi (ab-da-, ab-de-lä'vö), *n.* [*Ar.*] The native name of the hairy melon of Egypt, a variety of the muskmelon, *Cucumis Melo*.

Abderian (ab-dé'ri-an), *a.* [*< L. Abdëra*, < Gr. Ἀβδέρρα, a town in Thrace, birthplace of Democritus, called the laughing philosopher.] Pertaining to the town of Abdera or its inhabitants; resembling or recalling in some way the philosopher Democritus of Abdera (see *Abderite*); hence, given to incessant or continued laughter.

Abderite (ab'de-rit), *n.* [*< L. Abdërita*, also *Abderites*, < Gr. Ἀβδερῖτης, < Ἀβδέρρα, *L. Abdëra*.] 1. An inhabitant of Abdera, an ancient maritime town in Thrace.—2. A stupid person, the inhabitants of Abdera having been proverbial for their stupidity.—**The Abderite**, Democritus of Abdera, born about 460 B. C., and the most learned of the Greek philosophers prior to Aristotle. He was, with Leucippus, the founder of the atomic or atomistic philosophy (see *atomic*), the first attempt at a complete mechanical interpretation of physical and psychical phenomena. The tradition that Democritus always laughed at the follies of mankind gained for him the title of the laughing philosopher. Fragments of some of his numerous works have been preserved.

abdest (ab'dest), *n.* [*Per. äbdust*, < *äb*, water, + *dast*, hand.] Purification or ablution before prayer: a Mohammedan rite.

Abdevenham (ab-dev'n-ham), *n.* In *astrol.*, the head of the twelfth house in a scheme of the heavens.

abdicable (ab'di-kā-bl), *a.* [*L.* as if **abdīcabilis*, < *abdicare*: see *abdicate*.] Capable of being abdicated.

abdicated (ab'di-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *abdīcat* (t-), *pp.* of *abdicare*: see *abdicate*.] *I. a.* Abdicating; renouncing. [*Rare.*]

Monks *abdicated* of their orders.

Whitlock, *Manners of Eng. People*, p. 93.

II. n. One who abdicates.

abdicate (ab'di-kāt), *v.* *pret.* and *pp.* *abdicated*, *ppr.* *abdication*. [*L.* *abdīcat*us, *pp.* of *abdicare*, renounce, *lit.* proclaim as not belonging to one, < *ab*, from, + *dīcare*, proclaim, declare, akin to *dīcere*, say.] *I. trans.* 1. To give up, renounce, abandon, lay down, or withdraw from, as a right or claim, office, duties, dignity, authority, and the like, especially in a voluntary, public, or formal manner.

The cross-bearers *abdicated* their service.

Gibbon, *D. and F.*, lxvii.

He [Charles II.] was utterly without ambition. He detested business, and would sooner have *abdicated* his crown than have undergone the trouble of really directing the administration.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, i.

2. To discard; cast away; take leave of: as, to *abdicate* one's mental faculties.—3. In *civil law*, to disclaim and expel from a family, as a child; disinherit during lifetime: with a personal subject, as *father*, *parent*.

The father will disinherit or *abdicate* his child, quite casier him.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* (To the Reader), I. 86.

4. To put away or expel; banish; renounce the authority of; dethrone; degrade.

Scaliger would needs turn down Homer, and *abdicate* him after the possession of three thousand years.

Dryden, *Prof. to Third Misc.*

=*Syn.* 1. To resign, renounce, give up, quit, vacate, relinquish, lay down, abandon, desert. (See list under *abandon*, *v.*)

II. intrans. To renounce or give up something; abandon some claim; relinquish a right, power, or trust.

He cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses.

Swift, *Sent. of Ch. of Eng. Man.*

Don John is represented . . . to have voluntarily restored the throne to his father, who had once *abdicated* in his favor.

Ticknor, *Span. Lit.*, II. 221.

abdicated (ab'di-kā-ted), *p. a.* Self-deposed; in the state of one who has renounced or given up a right, etc.: as, "the *abdicated* Emperor of Austria," *Howells*, *Venetian Life*, xxi.

abdication (ab-di-kā'shon), *n.* [*L.* *abdīcatio* (n-), < *abdicare*: see *abdicate*.] The act of abdicating; the giving up of an office, power or authority, right or trust, etc.; renunciation; especially, the laying down of a sovereignty hitherto inherent in the person or in the blood.

The consequences drawn from these facts [were] that they amounted to an *abdication* of the government, which *abdication* did not only affect the person of the king himself, but also of all his heirs, and rendered the throne absolutely and completely vacant. *Blackstone*, *Com.*, I. iii.

Each new mind we approach seems to require an *abdication* of all our present and past possessions.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 311.

abdicated (ab'di-kā-tiv), *a.* [*L.* < *abdicate* + *-ive*; in form like *L.* *abdīcativus*, negative, < *abdīcare*.] Causing or implying abdication. [*Rare.*]

abdicator (ab'di-kā-tor), *n.* [*L.* *abdīcat*or: see *abdicate*.] One who abdicates.

abditive (ab'di-tiv), *a.* [*L.* *abdītivus*, removed or separated from, < *abditus*, *pp.* of *abdere*, put away, < *ab*, from, away, + *-dere* (in comp.), put.] Having the power or quality of hiding. [*Rare.*]

abditory (ab'di-tō-ri), *n.* [*ML.* *abditorium*, < *L.* *abdere*: see *abditive*.] A concealed repository; a place for hiding or preserving valuables, as goods, money, relics, etc. [*Rare.*]

abdomen (ab-dō'men or ab'dō-men), *n.* [*L.*, of uncertain origin; perhaps irreg. < *abdere*, put away, hide, conceal: see *abditive*.] 1. The belly; that part of the body of a mammal which lies between the thorax and the pelvis; the perivisceral cavity containing most of the digestive and some of the urogenital organs and associated structures. It is bounded above by the diaphragm, which separates it from the thoracic cavity; below by the brim of the pelvic cavity, with which it is continuous; behind by the vertebral column and the psoas and quadratus lumborum muscles; in front and laterally by several lower ribs, the iliac bones, and the abdominal muscles proper. The walls of the abdomen are lined with the serous membrane called *peritoneum*, and are externally invested with common integument. Its external surface is arbitrarily divided into certain

definite regions, called *abdominal regions* (see *abdominal*). The principal contents of the abdomen, in man and other mammals, are the end of the esophagus, the stomach, the small and most of the large intestine, the liver, pancreas, and spleen, the kidneys, suprarenal capsules, ureters, bladder (in part), uterus (during pregnancy at least), and sometimes the testicles, with the associated nervous, vascular, and serous structures. The apertures in the abdominal walls are, usually, several through the diaphragm, for the passage of the esophagus, nerves, blood-vessels, and lymphatics; in the groin, for the passage of the femoral vessels and nerves and the spermatic cord, or the round ligament of the uterus; and at the navel, in the fetus, for the passage of the umbilical vessels.

2. In vertebrates below mammals, in which there is no diaphragm, and the abdomen consequently is not separated from the thorax, a region of the body corresponding to but not coincident with the human abdomen, and varying in extent according to the configuration of the body. Thus, the abdomen of a serpent is coextensive with the under side of the body from head to tail; and in descriptive ornithology "pectus is restricted to the swelling anterior part of the gastræum, which we call belly or abdomen as soon as it begins to straighten out and flatten."

Cotes, *N. A. Birds*, p. 96.

3. In *entom.*, the hind body, the posterior one of the three parts of a perfect insect, united with the thorax by a slender connecting portion, and containing the greater part of the digestive apparatus. It is divided into a number of rings or segments, typically eleven (or ten, as in *Hymenoptera* and *Lepidoptera*), on the sides of which are small respiratory stigmata, or spiracles.

4. In *Arthropoda* other than insects, the corresponding hinder part of the body, however distinguished from the thorax, as the tail of a lobster or the apron of a crab.—5. In ascidians (*Tunicata*), a special posterior portion of the body, situated behind the great pharyngeal cavity, and containing most of the alimentary canal.

In . . . most of the compound Ascidians, the greater part of the alimentary canal lies altogether beyond the branchial sac, in a backward prolongation of the body which has been termed the *abdomen*, and is often longer than all the rest of the body.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 517.

abdominal (ab-dōm'i-nāl), *a.* and *n.* [*NL.* *abdominalis*, < *L.* *abdomen*: see *abdomen*.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to the abdomen or belly; situated in or on the abdomen: as, *abdominal* ventral fins.—2. In *ichth.*, having ventral fins under the abdomen and about the middle of the

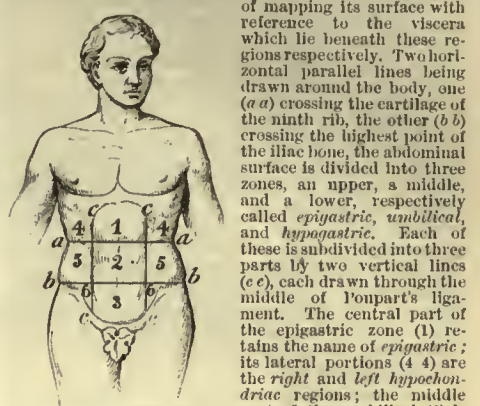
body: as, an *abdominal* fish. See *Abdominales*.—**Abdominal aorta**, in man and other mammals, that portion of the aorta between its passage through the diaphragm and its bifurcation into the iliac arteries.—**Abdominal apertures**. See *abdomen*, 1.—**Abdominal fins**, in *ichth.*, ventral fins when situated behind the pectoral fins.—**Abdominal legs**, in *entom.*, false legs or prop-legs of the abdomen of insects. In hexapodous insects they are soft, fleshy, inarticulate, and deciduous. There may be as many as eight pairs, or only a single pair, or none. The spinnerets of spiders, though abdominal in position, are regarded as homologous with the jointed legs of higher insects.—**Abdominal line**, in *human anat.*: (a) The white line (linea alba) or lengthwise mid-line of union of the abdominal muscles along the front of the belly, and one of several cross-lines intersecting the course of the rectus muscle. The exaggeration of these lines in art gives the "checker-board" appearance of the abdomen in statuary. (b) *pl.* Certain imaginary lines drawn to divide the surface of the abdomen into regions, as given below.—**Abdominal pores**, in some fishes, an aperture in the belly connected with the sexual function.

This [the ovarium], in some few fishes, sheds its ova, as soon as they are ripened, into the peritoneal cavity, whence they escape by *abdominal* pores, which place that cavity in direct communication with the exterior.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 95.

Abdominal reflex, a superficial reflex consisting of a contraction in the abdominal muscles when the skin over the abdomen in the mammary line is stimulated.—**Ab-**

dominal regions, in *human anat.*, certain regions into which the abdomen is arbitrarily divided for the purpose of mapping its surface with reference to the viscera which lie beneath these regions respectively. Two horizontal parallel lines being drawn around the body, one (a) crossing the cartilage of the ninth rib, the other (b) crossing the highest point of the iliac bone, the abdominal surface is divided into three zones, an upper, a middle, and a lower, respectively called *epigastric*, *umbilical*, and *hypogastric*. Each of these is subdivided into three parts by two vertical lines (c), each drawn through the middle of Poupart's ligament. The central part of the epigastric zone (1) retains the name of *epigastric*; its lateral portions (4) are the *right* and *left hypochondriac* regions; the middle part of the umbilical (2) is called the *umbilical* region, while its lateral portions (5) are the *right* and *left lumbar* regions; the middle portion of the hypogastric zone (3) is called the *hypogastric* region, but sometimes the *pubic* region, while its lateral portions (6) are called the *right* and *left iliac* (or *inguinal*)



regions. The adjoining region of the thigh, below the fold of the groin, is properly excluded.—**Abdominal respiration**, that type of respiration in which the action of the diaphragm, and consequently the movement of the abdomen, is most marked: contrasted with *thoracic* or *costal respiration*.—**Abdominal ribs**, in *herpet.*, a series of transverse ossifications in the wall of the abdomen of some reptiles, as dinosaurs and crocodiles; in the latter the series consists of seven on each side, lying superficial to the recti muscles. They are quite distinct from true ribs, and considered by some to be dermal ossifications.

Abdominal dermal ribs are developed in some species [of Dinosauria], if not in all. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 227.

Abdominal ring, in *anat.*: (a) *Internal*, an oval opening in the fascia of the transversalis abdominis (transverse muscle of the abdomen), about midway between the superior iliac spine and the pubic spine, and half an inch above Poupart's ligament. (b) *External*, a similar oblong opening in the fascia of the obliquus externus abdominis (external oblique muscle of the abdomen), further down and nearer the mid-line of the body. These rings are respectively the inlet and outlet of the inguinal canal. Also called *inguinal* rings.—**Abdominal scutella**, in *herpet.*, the short, wide, imbricated scales which lie along the belly of a serpent from chin to anus.—**Abdominal segments**, in *entom.*, etc., the individual somites or rings of which the abdomen of an insect, a crustacean, etc., is or may be composed.—**Abdominal vertebrae**, in *ichth.*, all the vertebrae behind the head which have ribs or rib-like processes arching over the visceral cavity.—**Abdominal viscera**, those organs, collectively considered, which are situated in the abdomen, being especially those of the digestive system. See *abdomen*, 1.

II. n. One of the *Abdominales* (which see).

Abdominales (ab-dōm-i-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl.* of *abdominalis*: see *abdominal*.] 1. A name introduced into the ichthyological system of Linnaeus, and variously applied: (a) by Linnaeus, as an ordinal name for all osseous fishes with abdominal ventrals; (b) by Cuvier, as a subordinal name for all those malacopterygian osseous fishes which have abdominal ventrals; (c) by J. Müller, as a subordinal name for those malacopterygian fishes which have abdominal ventrals and also a pneumatic duct between the bladder and intestinal canal. The name has also been applied to other groups varying more or less from the preceding. The salmonids and the elupeids or herring family are typical representatives in all the above divisions. 2. A section of the coleopterous family *Carabidae*, proposed by Latreille for beetles with the abdomen enlarged in proportion to the thorax.

Abdominalia (ab-dōm-i-nā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (sc. *animalia*, animals), *lent. pl.* of *abdominalis*: see *abdominal*.] An order of cirriped crustaceans, having a segmented body, three pairs of abdominal limbs, no thoracic limbs, a flask-shaped carapace, an extensive mouth, two eyes, and the sexes distinct. The members of the order all burrow in shells. Two families are recognized, *Cryptophaletidae* and *Alciippidae*.

The whole family of the *Abdominalia*, a name proposed by Darwin, if I am not mistaken, have the sexes separate. *Beneden*, *An. Parasites*. (*N. E. D.*)

abdominally (ab-dōm'i-nāl-i), *adv.* On or in the abdomen; toward the abdomen.

abdominoscopy (ab-dōm-i-nos'kō-pi), *n.* [*L.* *abdomen* (-*min*-) + *Gr.* -σκοπία, < σκοπέω, look at, view.] In *med.*, examination of the abdomen for the detection of disease.

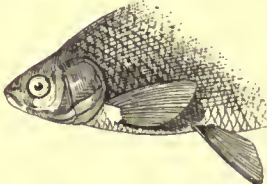
abdominous (ab-dōm'i-nus), *a.* [*L.* < *abdomen* (-*min*-) + *-ous*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the abdomen; abdominal.—2. Having a large belly; pot-bellied. [*Rare.*]

Gorgonius sits *abdominous* and wan,
Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan.

Cropper, *Frog. of Err.*



a, Abdomen of an Insect (*Iso-soma hordeti*).



Abdominal Fish, with ventral behind pectoral fin.



Torso Belvedere, showing "checker-board" appearance.

abduce (ab-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abduced*, ppr. *abducing*. [*L. abducere*, < *ab*, away, + *ducere*, lead; see *ductile*.] 1. To draw or lead away by persuasion or argument.—2. To lead away or carry off by improper means; abduct. [*Rare*.]—3. To draw away or aside, as by the action of an abductor muscle.

If we *abduce* the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, iii. 20.

abducens (ab-dū'senz), *n.*; pl. *abducetes* (-sen'tēz). [*L.*: see *abducent*, *a.*] In *anat.*, one of the sixth pair of cranial nerves: so called because it is the motor nerve of the rectus externus (external straight) muscle of the eye, which turns the eyeball outward.

abducent (ab-dū'sent), *a.* and *n.* [*L. abducere* (t)-s, ppr. of *abducere*, draw away; see *abduce*.] *I. a.* Drawing away; pulling aside. In *anat.*, specifically applied—(a) to those muscles which draw certain parts of the body away from the axial line of the trunk or of a limb, in contradistinction to the *adducting muscles* or *abductors*; (b) to motor nerves which effect this action.—**Abducent nerves**, the sixth pair of cranial nerves; the abducetes.

II. n. That which abducts; an abducens. **abduct** (ab-duk't'), *v. t.* [*L. abducere*, pp. of *abducere*, lead away; see *abduce*.] 1. To lead away or carry off surreptitiously or by force; kidnap.

The thing is self-evident, that his Majesty has been abducted or spirited away, "enlevé," by some person or persons unknown. *Carlyle, French Rev.*, II. iv. 4.

2. In *physiol.*, to move or draw away (a limb) from the axis of the body, or (a digit) from the axis of the limb; opposed to *adduct*.

abduction (ab-duk'shən), *n.* [*L. abductio*(n)-, < *abducere*: see *abduce*.] 1. The act of abducting or abducting. (a) In *law*, the act of illegally leading away or carrying off a person; more especially, the taking or carrying away of a wife, a child, a ward, or a voter by fraud, persuasion, or open violence. (b) In *physiol.*, the action of the muscles in drawing a limb or other part of the body away from the axis of the body or of the limb, as when the arm is lifted from the side, or the thumb is bent away from the axis of the arm or the middle line of the hand. (c) In *surg.*, the receding from each other of the extremities of a fractured bone.

2. [*NL. abductio*, a word used by Giulio Pacio (1550-1635), in translating *ἀπαγωγή* in the 25th chapter of the second book of Aristotle's *Prior Analytics*, in place of *deductio* and *reductio*, previously employed.] In *logic*, a syllogism of which the major premise is evident or known, while the minor, though not evident, is as credible as or more credible than the conclusion. The term is hardly used except in translations from the passage referred to.

After adverting to another variety of ratiocinative procedure, which he calls *Apagoge* or *Abduction* (where the minor is hardly more evident than the conclusion, and might sometimes conveniently become a conclusion first to be proved), Aristotle goes on to treat of objection generally. *Grote, Aristotle*, vi.

abductor (ab-duk'tər), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. abducere*: see *abduce*.] One who or that which abducts. Specifically, in *anat.* [pl. *abductores* (ab-duk-tō'rez)], a muscle which moves certain parts from the axis of the body or of a limb; as, the *abductor pollicis*, a muscle which pulls the thumb outward; opposed to *adductor*. The abductor muscles of the human body are the abductor pollicis (abductor of the thumb) and abductor minimi digiti (abductor of the least digit) of the hand and foot respectively. The first dorsal interosseous muscle of the human hand is sometimes called the abductor indicis (abductor of the forefinger). The abductor tertii intermedii secundi digiti (abductor of the third internode of the second digit) is a peculiar muscle of both hand and foot of the gibbons (*Hyllobates*), arising from the second metacarpal or metatarsal bone, and inserted by a long tendon into the preaxial side of the ungual internode of the second digit. The abductor metacarpi quinti (abductor of the fifth metacarpal) is a muscle of the hand in certain lizards. For the abductors in human anatomy, see cut under *muscle*.

abe (a-bē'), *v. t.* [*For* *be*; prefix unmeaning, or as in *ado*.] Used in the same sense as *be*. Also spelled *abce*.—To *let abe*, to let be; let alone. Hence, *let-abe* is used in the substantive sense of forbearance or connivance, as in the phrase *let-abe for let-abe*, one act of forbearance in return for another, mutual forbearance.

I am for *let-abe for let-abe*. *Scott, Pirate*, II. xvii. **Let abe**, let alone; not to mention; far less: as, he couldna sit, *let abe* stand. [*Scotch*.]

abeam (ā-bēim'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*From* *a³*, *prep.*, on, + *beam*.] *Naut.*, in or into a direction at right angles to the keel of a ship; directly opposite the middle part of a ship's side, and in line with its main-beam: as, we had the wind *abeam*.

The wind was hauling round to the westward, and we could not take the sea *abeam*. *Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp.*, II. 237.

The sea went down toward night, and the wind hauled *abeam*. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 347.

abear (ā-bār'), *v. t.* [*ME.* *aberen*, < *AS.* *āberan*, < *ā* + *beran*, bear; see *a-1* and *bear-1*.] 1. To bear; behave.

So did the Faerie Knight himselfe *abear*. *Spenser, F. Q.*, v. xii. 19.

2. To suffer or tolerate. [*Provincial* or vulgar.] But if I mun doy I mun doy, for I couldn *abear* to see it. *Tennyson, Northern Farmer*.

abearance (ā-bār'ans), *n.* [*From* *abear* + *-ance*; substituted for *abearing*, *ME.* *abering*.] Behavior; demeanor.

The other species of recognizances with surcyles is for the good *abearance* or good *behavior*. *Blackstone, Com.*, IV. xviii.

abearing (ā-bār'ing), *n.* [*ME.* *abering*, verbal *n.* of *aberen*, *abear*.] Behavior; demeanor.

abecedaria, *n.* Plural of *abecedarian*.

abecedarian (ā'bē-sē-dā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Cf.* *F. abécédaire*; < *LL. abecedarius* (*psalmi abecedarii*, alphabetical psalms), < *a* + *be* + *ce* + *de*, the first four letters of the alphabet (*cf.* *alphabet*), + *-arius*: see *-arian*.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to or formed by the letters of the alphabet.—2. Pertaining to the learning of the alphabet, or to one engaged in learning it; hence, relating to the first steps in learning.

There is an *Abecedarian* ignorance that precedes knowledge, and a Doctrinal ignorance that comes after it. *Cotton, tr.* of *Montaigne*, I. 600.

Another form is *abecedary*. **Abecedarian psalms, hymns, etc.**, psalms, hymns, etc. (as the 119th psalm), in which the verses of successive distinct portions are arranged in alphabetical order.

II. n. 1. One who teaches or learns the letters of the alphabet.—2. [*cap.*] A follower of Nicolas Storch, an Anabaptist of Germany, in the sixteenth century. The Abecedarians are said to have been so called because Storch taught that study or even a knowledge of the letters was unnecessary, since the Holy Spirit would impart directly a sufficient understanding of the Scriptures.

abecedarium (ā'bē-sē-dā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *abecedaria* (-i). [*Neut.* of *LL. abecedarius*: see *abecedarian*.] An a-b-c book.

It appears therefore that all the Italic alphabets were developed on Italian soil out of a single primitive type, of which the *abecedaria* exhibit a comparatively late survival. *Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet*, II. 131.

Logical abecedarium, a table of all possible combinations of any finite number of logical terms. *Sevens*.

abecedarius (ā-bē-sē'dā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*L. abecedarius*: see *abecedarian*.] *I. a.* Same as *abecedarian*.

II. n. 1. An a-b-c book; a primer. Hence—2. A first principle or element; rudiment: as, "such rudiments or *abecedaries*," *Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, VIII. iii. 2.

abechet, *v. t.* [*ME.*, < *OF.* *abecher* (*ML. abbe-care*), < *a*, to, + *bec*, beak; see *beak*.] To feed, as a parent bird feeds its young.

Yet about I sœmdele ben *abeched*, And for the time well refreshed. *Gower, Conf. Amant.*, v.

abed (ā-bed'), *adv.* [*ME.* *a bedde*, < *AS.* *on bedde*; *prep.* on, and dat. of *bedd*, bed; see *a³* and *bed*.] *I.* In bed.

Net to be *abed* after midnight is to be up betimes. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, ii. 3.

2. To bed. Her mother dream'd before she was deliver'd That she was brought *abed* of a buzzard. *Beau. and Fl.*, *False One*, iv. 3.

abee (ā-bē'), *n.* [*A native term*.] A woven fabric of cotton and wool, made in Aleppo. *Simmonds*.

abegget, *v. t.* An old form of *aby¹*. There dorste no wight hond upon him legge, That he ne swore he shuld anon *abegge*. *Chaucer, Reeve's Tale*, l. 18.

abeigh (ā-bēch'), *adv.* [*A variant* of *ME.* *abey*, *aba*, etc.: see *bay⁵*, *no*.] Aloof; at a shy distance. [*Scotch*.]—To stand *abeigh*, to keep aloof.

Maggie coost her head fu' high, Look'd asklent an' unco skeigh, Gart poor Duncan stand *abeigh*— Ha, ha, the wooling o't. *Burns, Duncan Gray*.

abele (ā-bōl'), *n.* [*Formerly* *abele*, *abeal*, etc., < *D.* *abeel*, in comp. *abcel-boom*, < *OF.* *abel*, earlier *abel*, < *ML.* *abellus*, applied to the white poplar, prop. dim. of *L. albus*, white.] The white poplar, *Populus alba*: so called from the white color of its twigs and leaves. See *poplar*. Also called *abel-tree*, and sometimes *abey*.

Six *abeles* i' the kirkyard grow, on the north side in a row. *Mrs. Brovning, Duchess May*.

Abelian (ā-bel'i-an), *n.* [*From* *Abel* + *-ian*; also *Abelite*, < *LL.* *Abelita*, pl., < *Abel*: see *ite-1*.] A member of a religious sect which arose in northern Africa in the fourth century. The Abelians married, but lived in continence, after the manner, as they maintained, of Abel, and attempted to keep up the sect by adopting the children of others. They are known only from the report of St. Augustine, written after they had become extinct. Also called *Abelite* and *Abelonian*.

Abelian (ā-bel'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Norwegian mathematician Niels Henrik Abel (1802-1829).—**Abelian equation**, an irreducible algebraic equation, one of whose roots is expressible as a rational function of a second, and shown by Abel to be solvable by the solution of a second equation of a lower degree.—**Abelian function**, in *math.*, a hyperelliptic function; a symmetric function of inverses of Abelian integrals. The name has been used in slightly different senses by different authors, but it is best applied to a ratio of double theta functions.—**Abelian integral**, one of a class of ultraelliptic integrals first investigated by Abel; any integral of an algebraic function not reducible to elliptic functions.

Abelite, **Abelonian** (ā'bel-it, ā-bel-ō'ni-an), *n.* Same as *Abelian*¹.

Abelmoschus (ā-bel-mos'kus), *n.* [*ML.*, < *Ar.* *abu'l-mosk*, -*misk*, father (source) of musk; *abu*, father; *al*, the; *mosk*, musk; see *abba*¹ and *musk*.] A generic name formerly applied to some species of plants now referred to *Hibiscus*, including *A. moschatus* or *H. Abelmoschus*, the abelmosk or muskmallow of India and Egypt, producing the muskseed used in perfumes, and *A.* or *H. esculentus*, the okra. See *Hibiscus*.

abelmosk (ā'bel-mosk), *n.* [*ML.* *Abelmoschus*.] A plant of the former genus *Abelmoschus*. Also spelled *abelmusk*.

abel-tree (ā'bel-trē), *n.* Same as *abce*. **abelwhackets**, *n.* See *ablewhackets*.

a bene placito (ā bā'ne plā'chē-tō). [*It.*: *a*, at; *bene* (< *L. bene*), well; *placito* (< *L. placitum*), pleasure; see *please* and *plea*.] In *music*, at pleasure; in the way the performer likes best.

Abeona (ā-bē-ō'nā), *n.* [*LL.* *Abeona*, the goddess of departing, < *L. abire*, go away, *abeo*, I go away, < *ab*, away, + *ire*, go, *eo*, I go.] *I.* In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess who presided over departure, as of travelers.—2. [*NL.* (Chas. Girard, 1854).] In *ichth.*, a genus of viviparous embiotocoid fishes of the family *Holeonotidae*, represented by such surf-fishes as *A. troubridgi*, of the Californian coast.—3. In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects. *Stål*, 1876.

aber (ab'er), *n.* [*Gael.* *abar* = *W.* *aber*, a confluence of waters, the mouth of a river. *Cf.* *Gael. inbhar*, with same senses, = *W.* *yfer*, influx; see *inver*.] A Celtic word used as a prefix to many place-names in Great Britain, and signifying a confluence of waters, either of two rivers or of a river with the sea: as, *Aberdeen*, *Aberdour*, *Abergavenny*, *Aberystwith*.

aberdavine, *n.* See *aberdévinc*. **Latham**. **aberdeen** (ab'er-dēn), *n.* [*Etym.* uncertain. *Cf.* *aberdévinc*.] In *ornith.*, a name of the knot (which see), *Tringa canutus*.

aberdévinc (ab'er-de-vin'), *n.* [*Etym.* unknown: see below.] The siskin, *Chrysomitris spinus*, a well-known European bird of the finch family (*Fringillidae*), nearly related to the goldfinch, and somewhat resembling the green variety of the canary-bird. See *siskin*. Also spelled *aberdavine*, *abadevinc*. [*Local*, Eng.]

About London, the siskin is called the *aberdévinc* by bird-catchers. *Rennie, ed.* of *Montagu's Dict.*, 1831, p. 2.

[The word (*aberdévinc*) is not now in use, if it ever was. I believe it was first published by Albin (1737), and that it was a bird-catchers' or bird-dealers' name about London; but I suspect it may have originated in a single bird-dealer, who coined it to give fictitious value to a common bird for which he wanted to get a good price. Book-writers have gone on repeating Albin's statement without adding any new information, and I have never met with any one who called the siskin or any other bird by this name. No suggestion as to its etymology seems possible. *Prof. A. Newton*, letter.]

aberr (ab-ēr'), *v. t.* [*L.* *aberrare*: see *aberrare*.] To wander; err. [*Rare*.]

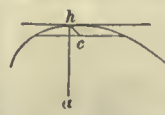
Divers were out in their account, *aberring* several ways from the true and just compute, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, iv. 12.

aberrance (ab-er'ans), *n.* Same as *aberrancy*.

aberrancy (ab-er'an-si), *n.*; pl. *aberrancies* (-siz). [*L.* as if **aberrantia*, < *aberrant* (t)-s: see *aberrant*.] A wandering or deviating from the right way; especially, a deviation from truth or rectitude. Another form is *aberrance*. [*Rare*.]

They do not only swarm with errors, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any further than he deserts his reason, or complies with their aberrancies. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, l. 3.

Aberrancy of curvature, in *math.*, the angle between the normal to a curve at any point and the line from that point to the middle point of the infinitesimal chord parallel to the tangent.



Aberrancy of Curvature, the angle *a h c*.

aberrant (ab-er'ant), *a.* [*L. aberrant(t)-s*, ppr. of *aberrare*: see *aberrate*.] 1. Wandering; straying from the right or usual course.

An *aberrant* berg appears about three hundred miles west-south-west of Ireland, in latitude 51°, longitude 13° west. *Science*, III, 343.

2. In *zool.* and *bot.*, differing in some of its characters from the group in which it is placed: said of an individual, a species, a genus, etc.

In certain *aberrant* Rotalines the shell is commonly . . . of a rich crimson hue. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros.*, § 459.

The more *aberrant* any form is, the greater must have been the number of connecting forms which have been exterminated or utterly lost.

Darwin, *Origin of Species*, p. 387.

Aberrant duct of the testis, in *anat.*, a slender tube or diverticulum from the lower part of the canal of the epididymis, or from the beginning of the excretory duct of the testis (vas deferens). It varies from 2 to 14 inches in length, is coiled up into a fusiform mass extending up the spermatic cord 2 or 3 inches, and terminates blindly. Two or more such tubes are occasionally found together, but they are sometimes entirely wanting. See *testis*. Also called *vas aberrans*, *vasculum aberrans*.

aberrate (ab-er'at), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *aberrated*, ppr. *aberrating*. [*L. aberratus*, ppr. of *aberrare*, stray from, < *ab*, from, + *errare*, to stray: see *err*.] To wander or deviate from the right way; diverge. [Rare.]

The product of their defective and *aberrating* vision. *De Quincey*.

aberration (ab-er'at-shən), *n.* [*L. aberratio(n)-*, < *aberrare*: see *aberrate*.] 1. The act of wandering away; deviation; especially, in a figurative sense, the act of wandering from the right way or course; hence, deviation from truth or moral rectitude.

So then we draw near to God, when, repenting us of our former *aberrations* from him, we renew our covenants with him. *Bp. Hall*, *Sermon on James iv.* 8.

The neighbouring churches, both by petitions and messengers, took such happy pains with the church of Salem, as presently recovered that holy flock to a sense of his [Roger Williams's] *aberrations*.

C. Mather, *Mag. Chris.*, vii. 1.

2. In *pathol.*: (a) A wandering of the intellect; mental derangement. (b) Vicarious hemorrhage. (c) Diapedesis of blood-corpuscles. (d) Congenital malformation.—3. In *zool.* and *bot.*, deviation from the type; abnormal structure or development.

In whichever light, therefore, insect *aberration* is viewed by us, . . . we affirm that it does . . . exist.

Wollaston, *Var. of Species*, p. 2.

4. In *optics*, a deviation in the rays of light when unequally refracted by a lens or reflected by a mirror, so that they do not converge and meet in a point or focus, but separate, forming an indistinct image of the object, or an indistinct image with prismatically colored edges. It is called *spherical* when, as in the former case, the imperfection or blurring arises from the form of curvature of the lens or reflector, and *chromatic* when, as in the latter case, there is a prismatic coloring of the image arising from the different refrangibility of the rays composing white light, and the consequent fact that the foci for the different colors do not coincide. Thus, in fig. 1, the rays passing through the lens *L* near its edge have a focus at *A*, while those which pass near the axis have a focus at *B*; hence, an image formed on a screen placed at *m m* would appear more or less distorted or indistinct.

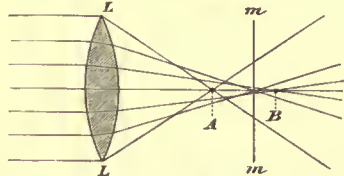


Fig. 1.

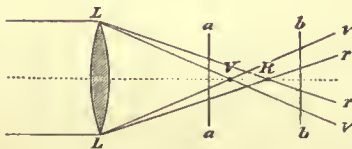


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1, diagram illustrating the spherical aberration of a lens. Fig. 2, diagram illustrating the chromatic aberration.

In fig. 2 the violet rays (*v v*) have a focus at *V*, while the less refrangible red rays (*r r*) come to a focus at *R*. A spot of light with a red border would be observed on a screen placed at *a a*, and one with a blue border on a screen at *b b*. In the eye the iris and crystalline lens partially eliminate these aberrations. Optical instruments corrected for chromatic aberration are called *achromatic*.

5. In *astron.*, the apparent displacement of a

heavenly body due to the joint effect of the motion of the rays of light proceeding from it and the motion of the earth. Thus, when the light from a star that is not directly in the line of the earth's motion is made to fall centrally into a telescope, the telescope is in reality inclined slightly away from the true direction of the star toward that in which the earth is moving; just as one running under a vertically falling shower of rain, and holding in his hand a long-necked flask, must incline its mouth forward if he does not wish the sides of the neck to be wetted. This phenomenon, discovered and explained by Bradley (1728), is termed the *aberration of light*, and its effect in displacing a star is called the *aberration of the star*. The *annual aberration*, due to the motion of the earth in its orbit, amounts to 20".4 in the maximum; the *diurnal aberration*, due to the rotation of the earth, is only 0".3 at most. See *planetary aberration*, below.—**Circle of aberration**, the circle of colored light observed in experiments with convex lenses between the point where the violet rays meet and that where the red rays meet.—**Constant of aberration**. See *constant*.—**Crown of aberration**, a luminous circle surrounding the disk of the sun, depending on the aberration of its rays, by which its apparent diameter is enlarged.—**Planetary aberration** (see 5, above), better called the *equation of light*, an apparent displacement of a moving body, as a planet, owing to its not being in the same position at the moment the light reaches the earth that it was when the light left it. = *Syn.* 1. Deviation, divergence, departure.—2. (a) Derangement, hallucination, illusion, delusion, eccentricity, mania.

aberrational (ab-er'at-shən-əl), *a.* Characterized by aberration; erratic.

aberruncate (ab-er'ung-kät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aberruncated*, ppr. *aberruncating*. [An erroneous form of *aberruncate*, as if < *L. aberruncare*, < *ab*, from, + *e* for *ex*, out, + *runcare*, uproot, weed; hence the unauthorized sense given by Bailey. See *averruncate*.] To pull up by the roots; extirpate utterly. *Johnson*.

Aberruncated, pulled up by the roots, weeded. *Bailey*.

aberruncation (ab-er'ung-kä'-shən), *n.* [*L. aberruncatio(n)-*, < *aberruncare*.] Eradication; extirpation; removal.

aberruncator (ab-er'ung-kä-tor), *n.* [*L. aberruncator*, < *aberruncare*. Cf. *L. runcator*, a weeder.] 1. An implement for extirpating weeds; a weeder or weeding-machine.—2. An instrument for pruning trees when their branches are beyond easy reach of the hand. There are various forms of these implements, but they all consist of two blades, similar to those of stout shears, one of which is fixed rigidly to a long handle, while the other forms one arm of a lever, to which a cord passing over a pulley is attached. Also written, more properly, *averruncator*.

abet (ä-bet'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abetted*, ppr. *abetting*. [*ME. abetten*, < *OF. abeter*, *abeter*, instigate, deceive, < *a-* (< *L. ad-*), to, + *beter*, bait, as a bear, < *Icel. beita*, bait, cause to bite: see *bait*, *v.*; also *bet*¹, a shortened form of *abet*.] 1. To encourage by aid or approval: used with a personal object, and chiefly in a bad sense.

They *abetted* both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, lest there should be an end put to these fatal divisions.

Addison, *Freeholder*, No. 28.

Note, too, how for having *abetted* those who wronged the native Irish, England has to pay a penalty.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 487.

2†. To maintain; support; uphold.

"Then shall I sooner," quoth he, "so God me grace, *Abett* that virgins cause disconsolate."

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. x. 64.

3. In *law*, to encourage, counsel, incite, or assist in a criminal act—implying, in the case of felony, personal presence. Thus, in *military law*, it is a grave crime to aid or *abet* a mutiny or sedition, or excite resistance against lawful orders. In *Scots law*, a person is said to be *abetting* though he may only protect a criminal, conceal him from justice, or aid him in making his escape.

Hence—4. To lead to or encourage the commission of.

Would not the fool *abet* the stealth
Who rashly thus exposed his wealth?

Gay, *Fables*, ii. 12.

=*Syn.* To support, encourage, second, countenance, aid, assist, back, connive at, stand by, further.

abet (ä-bet'), *n.* [*ME. abet*, instigation, < *OF. abet*, instigation, deceit (*ML. abettum*), < *abeter*: see *abet*, *v.*] The act of aiding or encouraging, especially in a crime. *Chaucer*.

abetment (ä-bet'ment), *n.* [*abet* + *-ment*.] The act of abetting; that which serves to abet or encourage.

abettal (ä-bet'al), *n.* [*abet* + *-al*.] The act of abetting; aid. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

abetter, **abettor** (ä-bet'er, -or, or -ör), *n.* [Formerly *abettour*; < *abet* + *-er*¹, *-or*².] 1.

One who abets or incites; one who aids or encourages another to commit a crime; a supporter or encourager of something bad. *Abettor* is the form used in law.

But let th' *abettor* of the Panther's crime
Learn to make fairer wars another time.

Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, l. 1647.

In *law*, an *abettor*, as distinguished from an *accessory*, is more especially one who, being present, gives aid or encouragement.

2. One who aids, supports, or encourages: in a good sense.

It has been the occasion of making me friends and open *abettors* of several gentlemen of known sense and wit.

Pope, *Letters*, June 15, 1711.

=*Syn.* 1. *Abettor*, *Accessory*, *Accomplice*. See *accomplice*.

abevacuation (ab-er-vak-ü-ä'shən), *n.* [*NL. abevacuatio(n)-*; see *ab-* and *evacuation*.] In *med.*, variously used to signify a morbid evacuation, whether excessive or deficient.

ab extra (ab eks'trä). [*L.*] From without: opposed to *ab intra* (which see).

Those who are so fortunate as to occupy the philosophical position of spectators *ab extra* are very few in any generation. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 140.

abeyance (ä-bä'ans), *n.* [*OF. abeiance*, *abeyance*, < *a-* (< *L. ad-*), to, + *beance* (**beiance*), expectation, desire, < *beant*, expecting, thinking, ppr. of *beer*, *baer* (*F. bayer*), gape, gaze at, expect anxiously, < *ML. badare*, gape.] 1. In *law*, a state of expectation or contemplation. Thus, the fee simple or inheritance of lands and tenements is in abeyance when there is no person in being in whom it can vest, so that it is in a state of expectancy or waiting until a proper person shall appear: So also where one man holds land for life, with remainder to the heirs of another, and the latter is yet alive, the remainder is in abeyance, since no man can have an heir until his death. Titles of honor and dignities are said to be in abeyance when it is uncertain who shall enjoy them. Thus, in *Eng. law*, when a nobleman holding a dignity descendible to his heirs general dies leaving daughters, the king by his prerogative may grant the dignity to any one of the daughters he please, or to the male issue of one of such daughters. While the title to the dignity is thus in suspension it is said to be in abeyance.

2. A state of suspended action or existence, or temporary inactivity.

Upon awaking from slumber, I could never gain, at once, thorough possession of my senses; . . . the mental faculties in general, but the memory in especial, being in a condition of absolute *abeyance*. *Poe*, *Tales*, I, 333.

abeyancy (ä-bä'an-si), *n.* The state or condition of being in abeyance. *Hawthorne*.

abeyant (ä-bä'ant), *a.* [Inferred from *abeyance*: see *-ance* and *-ant*¹.] In *law*, being in abeyance.

abgregate (ab'grē-gāt), *v. t.* [*L. abgregatus*, ppr. of *abgregare*, lead away from the flock, < *ab*, from, + *greg* (*greg-*), flock. Cf. *congregate*, *segregate*.] To separate from a flock. *Cockeram*, 1612.

abgregation (ab'grē-gā'shən), *n.* [*ML. abgregatio(n)-*, < *L. abgregare*: see *abgregate*.] The act of separating from a flock. *Bailey*.

abhal (ab'häl), *n.* A name given in the East Indies to the berries of the common juniper, *Juniperus communis*. Also spelled *abhel* and *abhd*.

abhel, *n.* See *abhal*.

abominable (ab-hom'i-na-bl), *a.* An old mode of spelling *abominable*, on the supposition that it was derived from *ab homine*, from or repugnant to man, ridiculed as pedantic by Shakspeare in the character of the pedant Holofernes.

This is *abominable* (which he would call *abominable*).

Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 1.

[*Abominable* occurs in the *Promptorium Parvulorum* (c. 1440), and in Gower; *abominatycoun* is in Wyclif's New Testament, *abominatycoun* in Chaucer, and *abomy-naicoun* in Mandeville. Fuller has *abominal*, a form made to suit the false etymology.]

abhor (ab-hôr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abhorred*, ppr. *abhorring*. [*L. abhorrere*, shrink from, < *ab*, from, + *horrere*, bristle (with fear): see *horrid*.] 1. *trans.* 1. Literally, to shrink back from with horror or dread; hence, to regard with repugnance; hate extremely or with loathing; loathe, detest, or abominate: as, to *abhor* evil; to *abhor* intrigue.

Thou didst not *abhor* the virgin's womb. *Te Deum*.

Nature *abhors* the old, and old age seems the only disease. *Emerson*, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 289.

2†. To fill with horror and loathing; horrify.

He [Alexander] caused the women that were captive to sing before him such songs as *abhorred* the ears of the Macedons not accustomed to such things.

J. Brende, tr. of *Quintus Curtius*, vi.

How *abhorred* my imagination is; my gorge rises at it.

Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 1.

=*Syn.* 1. *Hate*, *Abhor*, *Detest*, etc. See *hate*.

II. intrans. 1†. To shrink back with disgust, or with fear and shuddering.

To *abhorre* from those vices.
Udall, Erasmus, St. James, iv.

2. To be antagonistic; be averse or of opposite character: with *from*.

Which is utterly *abhorring from* the end of all law.
Milton, Divorce, II. vii. 79.

abhorrence (ab-hor'ens), *n.* [*< abhorrent: see -ance.*] 1. The act of abhorring; a feeling of extreme aversion or detestation; strong hatred.

One man thinks justice consists in paying debts, and has no measure in his *abhorrence* of another who is very remiss in this duty.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 286.

2†. An expression of abhorrence. Specifically, an address presented in 1680 to Charles II. of England, expressing abhorrence of the Addressers (which see).

3. That which excites repugnance or loathing: as, servility is my *abhorrence*. = *syn.* 1. Horror, hatred, detestation, repugnance, disgust, loathing, shrinking, antipathy, aversion.

abhorrencty (ab-hor'en-si), *n.* The quality of being abhorrent, or the state of regarding anything with horror or loathing.

The first tendency to any injustice . . . must be suppressed with a show of wonder and *abhorrence* in the parents.
Locke, Education, ¶ 110.

abhorrent (ab-hor'ent), *a.* [*< L. abhorren(t)-s, ppr. of abhorere: see abhor.*] 1. Hating; detesting; struck with abhorrence.

The arts of pleasure in despotic courts
 I spurn *abhorrent*.
Glover, Leonidas, x.

2. Exciting horror or abhorrence; very repulsive; detestable: as, *abhorrent* scenes; an *abhorrent* criminal or course of conduct.—3. Contrary; utterly repugnant; causing aversion: formerly with *from*, now with *to*.

And yet it is so *abhorrent from* the vulgar.
Glanville, Scep. Sci.

Christianity turns from these scenes of strife, as *abhorrent* to her highest injunctions.
Sumner, Aug. 27, 1846.

abhorrently (ab-hor'ent-li), *adv.* With abhorrence; in an abhorrent manner.

abhorrer (ab-hor'ér), *n.* One who abhors. Specifically (with or without a capital letter), in the reign of Charles II. of England, a member of the court party, afterward called Tories. They derived their name from their professed abhorrence of the principles of the Addressers, who endeavored to restrict the royal prerogative. See *addresser*.

Scarce a day passed but some *abhorrer* was dragged before them [the House of Commons] and committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, at the pleasure of the house.
Roger North, Examen, p. 561.

abhorrible (ab-hor'i-bl), *a.* [*< abhor + -ible, after horrible.*] Worthy or deserving to be abhorred. [Rare.]

abhorring (ab-hor'ing), *n.* 1. A feeling of abhorrence; loathing.

I find no *abhorring* in my appetite.
Donne, Devotion.

2†. An object of abhorrence.
 They shall be an *abhorring* unto all flesh.
Isa. lxvi. 24.

abhol, *n.* See *abhal*.

Abia (a'bi-á), *n.* A genus of *Hymenoptera*. *Leach.*

Abib (a'bib), *n.* [Heb. *ábib*, an ear of corn, *< ábab*, produce early fruit, *< áb*, swelling.] The time of newly ripe grain; and the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, beginning with the new moon of March. *Abib* seems to have been the designation of a season rather than the name of a month. After the Babylonish captivity it was also called *Nisan* (Neh. ii. 1).

abidance (a-bi'dans), *n.* [*< abide¹ + -ance.*] The act of abiding or continuing; abode; stay. [Rare.]

And then, moreover, there is His personal *abidance* in our churches, raising earthly service into a foretaste of heaven.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 475.

abide¹ (a-bid'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abode*, ppr. *abiding*. [*< ME. abiden* (pret. sing. *abad*, pl. *abiden*, pp. *abiden*), *< AS. ábidan* (pret. sing. *ábad*, pl. *ábidan*, pp. *ábidan*) (= Goth. *usbeidan*, expect), *< á + bidan*, bide: see *bide*. The ME. and AS. forms are trans. and intrans.] **I. trans.** 1. To wait for; especially, to stand one's ground against.

Abide me if thou dar'st.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

2. To wait; be in store for.
 Bonds and afflictions *abide* me.
Acts xx. 23.

3. To endure or sustain; remain firm under.
 Who may *abide* the day of his coming?
Mal. iii. 2.

Greatness does not need plenty, and can very well *abide* its loss.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 232.

4. To put up with; tolerate. [In this colloquial sense approaching *abide²*.]

I cannot *abide* the smell of hot meat.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.

As for disappointing them, I shouldn't so much mind, but I can't *abide* to disappoint myself.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

5†. To encounter; undergo: in a jocular sense. [?]

I will give hym the alder-beste
 Gifte, that ever he *abode* hys lyve.
Chaucer, Deth of Blaunche, l. 247.

II. intrans. 1. To have one's abode; dwell; reside.

In the noiseless air and light that flowed
 Round your fair brows, eternal Peace *abode*.
Bryant, To the Apennines.

2. To remain; continue to stay.
 Except these *abide* in the ship, ye cannot be saved.
Acts xvii. 31.

Here no man can *abide*, except he be ready with all his heart to humble himself for the love of God.
Thomas à Kempis, Im. of Christ, i. 17.

3. To continue in a certain condition; remain steadfast or faithful.
 But she is happier if she so *abide* [in widowhood].
1 Cor. vii. 40.

4†. To wait; stop; delay.
 He hasteth wel that wysly kan *abide*.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 949.

5. To inhere; to be as an attribute or quality; have its seat.

Though far more cause, yet much less spirit to curse
Abides in me.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

To abide by. (a) To remain at rest beside: as, "*abide by thy crib*," Job xxxix. 9. (b) To adhere to; maintain; defend; stand to: as, to *abide by* a friend. Specifically, in *Scots law*, to adhere to as true and genuine: said of the party who relies upon a deed or writing which the other party desires to have reduced or declared null and void, on the ground of forgery or falsehood. (c) To await or accept the consequences of; rest satisfied with: as, to *abide by* the event or issue. = *syn.* 1 and 2. *Abide, Sojourn, Continue, Dwell, Reside, Live, remain, stay, stop, lodge, settle, settle down, tarry, linger. Live* is the most general word: to pass one's life, without indicating place, time, or manner. *Abide, sojourn*, to stay for a time—length of stay being associated in the mind with the former, and briefness or shortness of stay with the latter. *Continue*, to stay on, without interval of absence. *Dwell*, to be domiciled. *Reside*, to have one's home; dwell.

And if these pleasures may this move,
 Then *live* with me and be my love.
Martlowe, Shepherd to his Love.

O Thou who changest not, *abide* with me!
Lyte.
 A certain man of Beth-lehem-judah went to *sojourn* in the country of Moab, he, and his wife, and his two sons. . . . And they came into the country of Moab, and continued there.
Ruth i. 1, 2.

And Moses was content to *dwell* with the man.
Exod. ii. 21.

There, at the moated grange, *resides* this dejected Mariana.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

abide² (a-bid'), *v. t.* [This word in the sense of 'suffer for' does not occur much earlier than Shakspere's time. It is a corruption of ME. *abyen*, pay for, due to confusion with *abide¹*, wait for (as if that sense were equivalent to 'endure'): see further under *aby¹*, and cf. *abide¹, v. t., 4.*] To pay the price or penalty of; suffer for.

If it be found so, some will dear *abide* it.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

How dearly I *abide* that boast so vain.
Milton, P. L., iv. 86.

abident. Old perfect participle of *abide¹*.

abider (a-bi'dér), *n.* [*< abide¹ + -er¹*.] One who dwells or continues; one who lives or resides.

abiding (a-bi'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *abide¹*.] Continuing; permanent; steadfast: as, an *abiding* faith.

Here thou hast no *abiding* city.
Thomas à Kempis, Im. of Christ, ii. 1.

I do not think that Pope's verse anywhere sings, but it should seem that the *abiding* presence of fancy in his best work forbids his exclusion from the rank of poet.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 432.

abidingly (a-bi'ding-li), *adv.* In an abiding manner; enduringly; lastingly; permanently.

abiding-place (a-bi'ding-plás), *n.* [*< abiding, verbal n. of abide¹, + place.*] A place where one abides; a permanent dwelling-place; hence, a place of rest; a resting-place.

A very charming little *abiding-place*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 41.

Many of these plants . . . found suitable *abiding-places* at the South.
Science, 111, 359.

Abies (ab'i-éz), *n.* [*L. abies* (*abiet-*), the silver fir; origin unknown.] A genus of trees, the firs, of the suborder *Abietinea*, natural order *Conifera*, some of which are valuable for their timber. It differs from *Pinus* in its solitary leaves and in the thin scales of its cones, which ripen the first year. From the allied genera *Picea, Tsuga*, etc., with which it has sometimes been united, it is distinguished by its closely sessile leaves, by the bracts of the female aments being much larger than the scales, and by having erect cones with deciduous scales. It includes 16 or 19 species,

confined to the northern hemisphere, and equally divided between the old and new worlds. To it belong the silver fir of central Europe (*A. pectinata*), the balsam-fir of eastern North America (*A. balsamea*), the red and white firs of western America (*A. grandis, concolor, and nobilis*), the sacred fir of Mexico (*A. religiosa*), etc. See *fir*.

abietene (ab'i-é-tén), *n.* [*< L. abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon obtained by distillation from the resin of the nut-pine of California, *Pinus Sabiniana*. It consists almost wholly of normal heptane, C₇H₁₆, and is a nearly colorless mobile liquid, having a strong aromatic smell, highly inflammable, and burning with a white, smokeless flame.

abietic (ab-i-ét'ik), *a.* [*< L. abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to trees of the genus *Abies*; derived from the fir.—**Abietic acid**, C₂₀H₃₀O₂, an acid obtained from the resin of some species of pine, larch, and fir. These resins are anhydrides of abietic acid or mixtures containing it.

abietin (ab'i-é-tin), *n.* [*< L. abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + *-in²*.] A tasteless, inodorous resin, derived from the turpentine obtained from some species of the genus *Abies*.

Abietinea (ab'i-é-tin'è-é), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + *-in-æa*.] A suborder of the natural order *Conifera*, distinguished by bearing strobiles (cones) with two inverted ovules at the base of each scale, which become winged samaroid seeds. The leaves are linear or needle-shaped, and never two-ranked. It includes many of the most valuable kinds of timber-trees, viz., pine (*Pinus*), true cedar (*Cedrus*), spruce (*Picea*), hemlock-spruce (*Tsuga*), Douglas's spruce (*Pseudotsuga*), fir (*Abies*), and larch (*Larix*).

abietinic (ab'i-é-tin'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from abietin: as, *abietinic acid*.

abietite (ab'i-é-tit), *n.* [*< L. abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + *-ite²*.] A sugar, C₆H₈O₃, obtained from the needles of the European silver fir, *Abies pectinata*.

Abietites (ab'i-é-ti'téz), *n.* [NL., pl. (sc. *plante*), *< L. abies* (*abiet-*), the fir.] A genus of fossil plants, natural order *Conifera*, occurring in the Wealden and Lower Greensand strata.

Abigail (ab'i-gál), *n.* [*< Abigail*, the "waiting gentlewoman" in Beaumont and Fletcher's play of "The Scornful Lady"—so named, perhaps, in allusion to the expression "thine handmaid," applied to herself by Abigail, the wife of Nabal, when carrying provisions to David: see 1 Sam. xxv. 2-41.] A general name for a waiting-woman or lady's-maid. [Colloq.] Sometimes written as a common noun, without a capital.

The *Abigail*, by immemorial custom, being a dead-end, and belonging to holy Church.

Reply to Ladies and Bachelors Petition, 1694
 (Harl. Misc., IV. 440.)

I myself have seen one of these male *Abigails* tripping about the room with a looking-glass in his hand and combing his lady's hair a whole morning together.

Spectator.

abigeat (ab-ij'é-at), *n.* [*< OF. abigeat, < L. abigeatus*, cattle-stealing, *< abigens*, a cattle-stealer, *< abigere*, drive away: see *abactor*.] For the second sense (*b*), cf. *L. abiga*, a plant which has the power of producing abortion, *< abigere*, as above.] In *law*: (*a*) The crime of stealing or driving off cattle in droves. (*b*) A miscarriage procured by art.

abiliate (a-bil'i-át), *v. t.* [For *abilitate*; or irreg. formed from *able*, *L. habilis*, ML. (*h*) *abilis*.] To enable. *Bacon*. [Rare.]

abiliment (a-bil'i-ment), *n.* [Var. of *habilitament*, q. v.] Ability: as, "*abiliment* to steer a kingdom," Ford, Broken Heart, v. 2.

abiliments, *n. pl.* Same as *habilitaments*.

abilitate (a-bil'i-tát), *v. t.* [*< ML. habilitatus*, pp. of *habilitare* (*> OF. habileter, habilitter*), render able, *< habilis*, able: see *able¹*.] To assist. *Nicholas Ferrar*.

ability (a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< ME. abilité* (four syllables), *< OF. habilite* (ME. also *ablete*, *< OF. ablete*), *< L. habilita(t)-s*, ML. *abilita(t)-s*, aptness, *< habilis*, apt, able: see *able¹*.] 1. The state or condition of being able; power or capacity to do or act in any relation; competence in any occupation or field of action, from the possession of capacity, skill, means, or other qualification.

They gave after their *ability* unto the treasure of the work.
Ezra ii. 69.

Alas! what poor
Ability's in me to do him good?
Shak., M. for M., i. 5.

To the close of the Republic, the law was the sole field for all ability except the special talent of a capacity for generalship. *Maine, Village Communities*, p. 380.

We must regard the colloidal compounds of which organisms are built as having, by their physical nature, the ability to separate colloids from crystalloids.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 7.

2. *pl.* In a concrete sense, talents; mental gifts or endowments.

Natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning by study. *Bacon, Studies, Essay 50.*

He had good abilities, a genial temper, and no vices. *Emerson, Soc. and Sol.*

3. The condition of being able to pay or to meet pecuniary obligations; possession of means: called distinctively *financial* or *pecuniary* ability.

Out of my lean and low ability

I'll lend you something. *Shak., T. N.*, iii. 4.

A draft upon my neighbour was to me the same as money; for I was sufficiently convinced of his ability. *Goldsmith, Vicar*, xiv.

4. That which is within one's power to do; best endeavor.

Be thou assur'd, good Cassio, I will do

All my abilities in thy behalf. *Shak., Oth.*, iii. 3.

=**Syn.** 1. *Ability, Capacity*, power, strength, skill, dexterity, faculty, capability, qualification, efficiency. *Ability* denotes active power or power to perform, and is used with regard to power of any kind. *Capacity* conveys the idea of receptiveness, of the possession of resources; it is potential rather than actual, and may be no more than undeveloped ability. *Ability* is manifested in action, while *capacity* does not imply action, as when we speak of a *capacity* for virtue. *Capacity* is the gift of nature; *ability* is partly the result of education or opportunity.

What is a power, but the ability or faculty of doing a thing? What is the ability to do a thing, but the power of employing the means necessary to its execution?

A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 33.

Capacity is requisite to devise, and *ability* to execute, a great enterprise. *H. Taylor.*

2. *Abilities, Talents, Parts, etc.* (see *genius*), gifts, faculty, aptitude, accomplishments.

-**ability.** See *-able, -bility, -ibility.*

abilliments (ə-bil'i-mēnts), *n. pl.* [*<OF. habillement, armor, war equipments (mod. F., clothing); the E. spelling -lli- imitates the sound of F. li, as in billiards, q. v. See habiliment.*] Same as *habiliments*, but applied more especially to armor and warlike stores.

And now the temple of Janus being shut, warlike abilliments grew rusty. *Arth. Wilson, Hist. James I.*

abimet, abismet, n. [*<OF. abime, earlier abisme: see abysm.*] An abysm.

Column and base upbering from abime.

Ballad in Commendaciously of Oure Ladie, l. 129.

Feel such a care, as one whom some Abime

In the deep Ocean kept had all his Time.

Drusvaand of Haethornden, Works, p. 59.

ab initio (ab i-nish'i-ō). [*L.: ab, from; initio, abl. of initium, beginning: see initial.*] From the beginning.

abintestate (ab-in-tes'tāt), *a.* [*<LL. abintestatus, <L. ab, from, + intestatus: see intestate.*] Inheriting or devolving from one who died intestate.

ab intra (ab in'trā). [*L.: ab- and intra-.*] From within: opposed to *ab extra*.

abiogenesis (ab'i-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*NL. (Huxley, 1870), <Gr. a-priv. + bios, life, + genesis, generation.*] In *biol.*, the production of living things otherwise than through the growth and development of detached portions of a parent organism; spontaneous generation. *Abiogenesis* was formerly supposed to prevail quite widely even among comparatively complex forms of life. It is now proved that it occurs, if at all, only in the simplest microscopic organisms, and the weight of evidence is adverse to the claim that it has been directly demonstrated there. The tendency of recent biological discussion, however, is toward the assumption of a process of natural conversion of non-living into living matter at the dawn of life on this earth. Also called *abiogeny*. See *biogenesis* and *heterogenesis*.

At the present moment there is not a shadow of trustworthy direct evidence that *abiogenesis* does take place, or has taken place within the period during which the existence of life on the globe is recorded. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 40.

abiogenist (ab'i-ō-jen'e-sist), *n.* [*<abiogenesis + -ist.*] Same as *abiogenist*.

abiogenetic (ab'i-ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*See abiogenesis and genetic.*] Of or pertaining to *abiogenesis*.

abiogenetically (ab'i-ō-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an *abiogenetic* manner; by spontaneous generation; as regards *abiogenesis*.

abiogenist (ab-i-ōj'e-nist), *n.* [*<abiogeny + -ist.*] A believer in the doctrine of *abiogenesis*. Also called *abiogenesist*.

abiogenous (ab-i-ōj'e-nus), *a.* Produced by spontaneous generation.

abiogeny (ab-i-ōj'e-ni), *n.* [*<Gr. a-priv. + bios, life, + -γενής, -born: see abiogenesis and -gen.*] Same as *abiogenesis*.

abiological (ab'i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*<Gr. a-priv. + E. biological.*] Not biological; not pertaining to biology.

The biological sciences are sharply marked off from the *abiological*, or those which treat of the phenomena manifested by not-living matter. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 1.

abiologically (ab'i-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* Not biologically; in an *abiological* manner.

abirritant (ab-ir'i-tant), *n.* [*<L. ab, from, + E. irritant.*] In *med.*, a soothing drug or application.

abirritate (ab-ir'i-tāt), *v. t.; pret. and pp. abirritated, ppr. abirritating.* [*<L. ab, from, + E. irritate.*] In *med.*, to deaden or lessen irritation in; soothe by removing or diminishing irritability.

abirritation (ab-ir-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*<L. ab, away, from, + E. irritation.*] In *pathol.*, the removal or diminution of irritation or irritability in the various tissues.

abirritative (ab-ir'i-tā-tiv), *a.* Tending to abirritate; due to abirritation.

abismet, n. See *abime*.

abit. Third person sing. pres. of *abide*.

abit, n. Obsolete form of *habit*.

abitacle, n. Obsolete form of *habitable*.

abite, v. t. [*ME. abitan, <AS. abitan, bite, eat, devour, <a- + bitan, bite.*] To bite; eat; devour.

abition (ab-ish'on), *n.* [*<L. abitio(n)-, <abire, go away, <ab, away, + ire, go.*] The act of departing; death.

abject (ab'jekt), *a. and n.* [*<ME. abject, <L. abjectus, downcast, low, mean, pp. of abicere, also spelled abicere, <ab, away, + jacere, throw, =Gr. ἀπιπτειν, throw: see iambic.*] **I. a. 1.** Cast aside; cast away; abjected.

So thick bestrown,

Abject and lost, lay these, covering the flood,

Under amazement of their hideous change.

Milton, P. L., l. 312.

2. Low in condition or in estimation; utterly humiliating or disheartening; so low as to be hopeless: as, *abject* poverty, disgrace, or servitude.—**3.** Low in kind or character; mean; despicable; servile; groveling.

Or in this abject posture have ye sworn

To adore the conqueror? *Milton, P. L.*, l. 322.

=**Syn.** 3. *Abject, Low, Mean, Groveling*, debased, despicable, degraded, degenerate, wretched, menial, worthless, beggarly. (See list under *low*.) *Abject, low, and mean* may have essentially the same meaning, but *low* is more often used with respect to nature, condition, or rank; *mean*, to character or conduct; *abject*, to spirit. *Groveling* has the vividness of figurative use; it represents natural disposition toward what is low and base. *Low* is generally stronger than *mean*, conformably to the original senses of the two words.

Never debase yourself by treacherous ways,

Nor by such abject methods seek for praise.

Dryden, Art of Poetry, iv. 976.

An *abject* man he [Wolsey] was, in spite of his pride; for being overtaken riding out of that place towards Esher by one of the King's chamberlains, who brought him a kind message and a ring, he alighted from his mule, took off his cap, and knelt down in the dirt.

Dickens, Child's Hist. Eng., xxvii.

What in me is dark

Illumine, what is low raise and support.

Milton, P. L., l. 23.

There is hardly a spirit upon earth so *mean* and contracted as to centre all regards on its own interests.

Bp. Berkeley.

This vice of intemperance is the arch-abomination of our natures, tending . . . to drag down the soul to the slavery of groveling lusts. *Everett, Orations*, l. 574.

II. † *n.* A person who is abjectly base, servile, or dependent; a caiff or menial.

Yea, the *abjects* gathered themselves together against me, and I knew it not. *Ps.* xxxv. 15.

We are the queen's *abjects*, and must obey.

Shak., Rich. III., l. 2.

abject (ab-jekt'), *v. t.* [*<L. abjectus, pp.: see the adj.*] **1.** To throw away; cast off or out.

For that offence only Almighty God abjected Saul, that he should no more reign over Israel. *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, l.

2. To make abject; humiliate; degrade.

It abjected his spirit to that degree that he fell dangerously sick. *Strype, Memorials*, l. 15.

What is it that can make this gallant so stoop and abject himself so basely? *Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 43.

abjectedness (ab-jekt'ed-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being abject; abjectness; humiliation.

Our Saviour sunk himself to the bottom of *abjectedness* to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. *Boyle.*

abjection (ab-jekt'shon), *n.* [*<ME. abjeccioun, <OF. abjection, <L. abjectio(n)-, act of casting away, <abicere, abicere: see abject, a.*] **1.** The

act of casting away or down; the act of humbling or abasing; abasement.

The audacite and bolde speche of Daniel signifiyeth the *abjection* of the kynge and his realme. *Joye, Exp. of Daniel*, ch. v.

2. The state of being cast down or away; hence, a low state; meanness of spirit; baseness; groveling humility; abjectness.

That this should be termed baseness, *abjection* of mind, or servility, is it credible? *Hooker, Eccl. Pol.*, v. § 47.

Contempt for his *abjection* at the foul feet of the Church. *Scwinburne, Shakespeare*, p. 80.

3. Rejection; expulsion.

Calvin understands by Christ's descending into hell, that he suffered in his soul . . . all the torments of hell, even to *abjection* from God's presence. *Heylin, Hist. of Presbyterians*, p. 350.

abjective (ab-jek'tiv), *a.* [*<abject + -ive.*] Tending to abase; demoralizing: as, *abjective* influence. *Pall Mail Gazette.*

abjectly (ab'jekt-li), *adv.* In an abject, mean, or servile manner.

See the statue which I create. It is *abjectly* servile to my will, and has no capacity whatever to gaisay it.

H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 40.

abjectness (ab'jekt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being abject, mean-spirited, or degraded; abasement; servility.

When a wild animal is subdued to *abjectness*, all its interest is gone. *Higginson, Oldport Days*, p. 37.

abjudge (ab-juj'), *v. t.; pret. and pp. abjudged, ppr. abjudging.* [*<ab- + judge, after abjudicate, q. v.*] To take away by judicial decision; rule out. [*Rare.*]

abjudicate (ab-jū'di-kāt), *v. t.* [*<L. abjudicatus, pp. of abjudicare, <ab, away, + judicare, judge: see judge.*] **1.** To take away by judicial sentence. *Ash.—2.* To judge to be illegal or erroneous; reject as wrong: as, to *abjudicate* a contract.

abjudication (ab-jū-di-kā'shon), *n.* [*<abjudicate.*] Deprivation by judgment of a court; a divesting by judicial decree. Specifically, a legal decision by which the real estate of a debtor is adjudged to his creditor.

abjugate (ab'jū-gāt), *v. t.* [*<L. abjugatus, pp. of abjugare, unyoke, <ab, from, + jugum = E. yoke.*] To unyoke. *Bailey.*

abjunctive (ab-jung'tiv), *a.* [*<L. abjunctus, pp. of abjungere, unyoke, separate, <ab, from, + jungere, join. Cf. conjunctive and subjunctive.*] Isolated; exceptional. [*Rare.*]

It is this power which leads on . . . from the accidental and *abjunctive* to the universal. *Is. Taylor, Sat. Eve.*, xxi.

abjuration (ab-jū-rā'shon), *n.* [*<L. abjuratio(n)-, <abjurare: see abjure.*] The act of abjuring; a renunciation upon oath, or with great solemnity or strong asseveration: as, to take an oath of *abjuration*; an *abjuration* of heresy. The oath of *abjuration* is the negative part of the oath of allegiance. In the United States, foreigners seeking naturalization must on oath renounce all allegiance to every foreign sovereignty, as well as swear allegiance to the constitution and government of the United States. Formerly, in England, public officers were required to take an oath of *abjuration*, in which they renounced allegiance to the house of Stuart and acknowledged the title of the house of Hanover.

abjuratory (ab-jū'ra-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or expressing *abjuration*.—*Abjuratory anathema.* See *anathema*.

abjure (ab-jūr'), *v.; pret. and pp. abjured, ppr. abjuring.* [*<F. abjurer, <L. abjurare, deny on oath, <ab, from, + jurare, swear, <jus (jur-), law, right. Cf. adjure, conjure, perjure.*] **I. trans.** **1.** To renounce upon oath; forswear; withdraw formally from: as, to *abjure* allegiance to a prince.—**2.** To renounce or repudiate; abandon; retract; especially, to renounce or retract with solemnity: as, to *abjure* one's errors or wrong practices.

I put myself to thy direction, and

Unspeak mine own detraction; here *abjure*

The taints and blames I laid upon myself.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

Not a few impecunious zealots *abjured* the use of money (unless earned by other people), professing to live on the internal revenues of the spirit.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 194.

To *abjure* the realm, formerly, in England, to swear to leave the country and never return: an oath by which felons taking refuge in a church might in some cases save their lives.—**Syn.** To *Renounce, Recant, Abjure*, etc. (see *renounce*), relinquish, abandon, disavow, take back, disclaim, repudiate, unsay.

II. intrans. To take an oath of *abjuration*.

One Thomas Harding, . . . who had *abjured* in the year 1506. *Bp. Burnet, Hist. of Ref.*, l. 166.

abjurement (ab-jūr'ment), *n.* The act of abjuring; renunciation. *J. Hall.*

abjurer (ab-jūr'er), *n.* [*<abjure + -er.*] One who abjures or forswears.

abjuror (ab-jō'ror), *n.* See *abjurer*.
abkar (ab'kär), *n.* [Hind. Pers. *abkar*, a distiller, < Hind. Pers. *ab*, Skt. *ap*, water, + *kär*, Skt. *kāra*, making, < Skt. \sqrt{kur} , make: see *abkari*.] In India, one who makes or sells spirituous liquors; one who pays *abkari*.

abkari, abkary (ab-kä'ri), *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *abkari*, the liquor-business, a distillery, < *abkar*, a distiller: see *abkar*.] Literally, the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors; hence, specifically, in British India, the government excise upon such liquors; the licensing of dealers in strong drink. The method of obtaining revenue from this source, called the *abkari system*, is by farming out the privilege to contractors, who supply the retail dealers. Also spelled *abkaree, abkaury, etc.*

Abkhasian (ab-kä'zhan), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Of or belonging to a Caucasian tribe occupying the Russian territory of Abkhasia on the north-east coast of the Black Sea.

II. n. A member of this tribe. Also written *Abkusian, Abchasian, Abasian*.

abl. An abbreviation of *ablative*.
ablactate (ab-lak'tät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ablactated*, ppr. *ablactating*. [< L. *ablactatus*, pp. of *ablactare*, wean, < *ab*, from, + *lactare*, give suck: see *lactation*.] To wean from the breast. [Rare.]

ablactation (ab-lak-tä'shon), *n.* [< L. *ablactatio*(-n-), weaning, < *ablactare*, wean: see *ablactate*.] **1.** The weaning of a child from the breast.—**2.** In *hort.*, same as *inarching*. See *inarch*.

ablaquet, ablackt (ab'lak), *n.* A sort of stuff used in the middle ages, supposed to have been made from the silk of a mollusk, the pinna, and probably similar to that still made on the shores of the Mediterranean from the same material.

ablaqueate (ab-lak'wē-ät), *v. t.* [< L. *ablaqueatus*, pp. of *ablaqueare*, turn up the earth around a tree, prop. disentangle, loosen, < *ab*, from, + *laqueus*, a noose: see *lace*.] To lay bare in cultivation, as the roots of trees.

ablaqueation (ab-lak-wē-ä'shon), *n.* [< L. *ablaqueatio*(-n-), < *ablaqueare*: see *ablaqueate*.] A laying bare of the roots of trees to expose them to the air and water. *Evelyn*.

ablastemic (a-blas-tem'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ä-priv.* + *E. blastemic*.] Not blastemic; non-germinal.
ablastous (a-blas'tus), *a.* [< Gr. *äblastos*, not budding, barren, < *ä-priv.* + *blastos*, a bud, germ.] Without germ or bud.

ablate (ab-lät'), *v. t.* [< L. *ablatus*, taken away: see *ablative*.] To take away; remove. *Boorde*.

ablation (ab-lä'shon), *n.* [< L. *ablatio*(-n-), a taking away, < *ablatus*, taken away: see *ablate* and *ablative, a.*] **1.** A carrying or taking away; removal; suppression.

Prohibition extends to all injustice, whether done by force or fraud; whether it be by *ablation* or prevention or detaining of rights. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, § 37.

Complete *ablation* of the functions of the nervous system in death. *Jour. of Ment. Sci.*, XXII. 15.

2. In *med.*, the taking from the body by mechanical means of anything hurtful, as a diseased limb, a tumor, a foreign body, pus, or excrement.—**3.** In *chem.*, the removal of whatever is finished or no longer necessary.—**4.** In *geol.*, the wearing away or waste of a glacier by melting or evaporation.

ablattitious (ab-lä-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *ablatus*, taken away, + *-itius, -icius, E. -itious*, as in *ad-ditious, adscitious, etc.*] Having the quality or character of *ablation*.—**Ablattitious force**, in *astron.*, that force which diminishes the gravitation of a satellite toward its planet, and especially of the moon toward the earth. *N. E. D.*

ablattival (ab-lä-ti'val), *a.* [< *ablative* + *-al*.] In *gram.*, pertaining or similar to the *ablative case*. See *ablative*.

The *ablattival* uses of the genitive. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 5.

ablative (ab'lä-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ablatus*, the name of a case, orig. denoting that from which something is taken away, < *ablatus*, pp. associated with *aufserre*, take away, < *ab*, = *E. off*, + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹, with which are associated the pp. *latus* and supine *latum*, OL. *latuus, itatum*, $\sqrt{*ta}$ = Gr. *talivai*, bear, akin to OL. *talere, L. tollere*, lift, and *E. thole*², q. v.] **I. a.** **1.** Taking or tending to take away; tending to remove; pertaining to *ablation*. [Rare.]

Where the heart is forestalled with mis-opinion, *ablative* directions are found needful to unteach error, ere we can learne truth. *Ep. Hall*, Sermons, Deceit of Appearance.

2. In *gram.*, noting removal or separation: applied to a case which forms part of the original declension of nouns and pronouns in the

languages of the Indo-European family, and has been retained by some of them, as Latin, Sanskrit, and Zend, while in some it is lost, or merged in another case, as in the genitive in Greek. It is primarily the *from-case*.—**3.** Pertaining to or of the nature of the *ablative case*: as, an *ablative construction*.

II. n. In *gram.*, short for *ablative case*. See *ablative, a.*, **2.** Often abbreviated to *abl.*—**Ablative absolute**, in *Latin gram.*, the name given to a noun with a participle or some other attributive or qualifying word, either expressed or understood, in the *ablative case*, which is not dependent upon any other word in the sentence.

ablaut (ab'lout; G. pron. äp'lout), *n.* [G., < *ab*, off, noting substitution, + *laut*, *n.*, sound, < *laut*, *a.*, loud: see *loud*.] In *philol.*, a substitution of one vowel for another in the body of the root of a word, accompanying a modification of use or meaning: as, *bind, band, bound, bond*, German *bund*; more especially, the change of a vowel to indicate tense-change in strong verbs, instead of the addition of a syllable (-ed), as in weak verbs: as, *get, gat, got; sink, sank, sunk*.

ablaze (ä-blaz'), *prep. plur.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a³*, *prep.*, on, + *blaze*, q. v.] **1.** On fire; in a blaze; burning briskly: as, the bonfire is *ablaze*.—**2.** Figuratively, in a state of excitement or eager desire.

The young Cambridge democrats were all *ablaze* to assist Torrijes. *Carlyle*.

This was Emerson's method. . . to write the perfect line, to set the imagination *ablaze* with a single verse. *The Century*, XXVII. 930.

3. Gleaming; brilliantly lighted up: as, *ablaze* with jewelry.

able (ä'bl), *a.* [< ME. *able, abel, etc.*, < OF. *able, habile* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *habil*, It. *abile*, < L. *habilis*, acc. *habilem*, apt, expert, < *habere*, have, hold: see *habit*.] **1.** Having power or means sufficient; qualified; competent: as, a man *able* to perform military service; a child is not *able* to reason on abstract subjects.

Every man shall give as he is *able*. Deut. xvi. 17.
 To be conscious of free-will must mean to be conscious, before I have decided, that I am *able* to decide either way. *J. S. Mill*.

The memory may be disciplined to such a point as to be *able* to perform very extraordinary feats. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. Legally entitled or authorized; having the requisite legal qualification: as, an illegitimate son is not *able* to take by inheritance.—**3.** In an absolute sense: (a) Vigorous; active.

His highness comes post from Marseilles, of as *able* body as when he numbered thirty. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5.

(b) Having strong or unusual powers of mind, or intellectual qualifications: as, an *able* minister.

Provide out of all the people *able* men. Ex. xvlii. 21.

With the assassination of Count Rossi, the *ablest* of the Roman patriots, there vanished a last hope of any other than a violent solution of the Papal question. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 97.

Able for is now regarded as a Scoticism, though Shakespeare has

"Be *able* for thine enemy rather in power than use." All's Well, i. 1.

His soldiers, worn out with fatigue, were hardly *able* for such a march. *Principal Robertson*.

Able seaman, a seaman who is competent to perform any work which may be required of him on board ship, such as fitting and placing rigging, making and mending sails, in addition to the ability to "hand, reef, and steer." = *Syn.* **1** and **3**. Capable, competent, qualified, fitted, adequate, efficient; strong, sturdy, powerful, vigorous; talented, accomplished, clever.

ablet (ä'bl), *v. t.* [< ME. *ablen, abilen, enable*, < ME. *able, abil, able*.] **1.** To enable.

And life by this death *abled* shall controll Death, whom thy death slew. *Donne*, Resurrection.

2. To warrant or answer for.
 None does offend, none, I say none; I'll *able* 'em. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

[“For some time the verb *able* was not uncommon. Bishop Bale uses it often; Bishop Latimer, Shakespeare, Dr. Donne, Chapman, etc., have it too.” *F. Hall*.]

able² (ä'bl), *n.* [F.: see *ablet*.] Same as *ablet*.
-able, -ible. [(a) ME. *-able*, < OF. *-able*, mod. F. *-able* = Sp. *-able* = Pg. *-avel* = It. *-abile*, < L. *-abilis*, acc. *-abilem*; (b) ME. *-ible*, < OF. *-ible, -eble*, mod. F. *-ible* = Sp. *-ible* = Pg. *-ivel* = It. *-ibile*, < L. *-ibilis*, acc. *-ibilem*; (c) rarely *-eble*, < L. *-ēbilis*, acc. *-ēbilem*, etc.; being *-ble, L. -bilis*, suffixed in Latin to a verb-stem ending, or made to end, in a vowel, *a, i, e, etc.*: see *-ble*. Examples are: (a) *ami-able*, < ME. *aimi-able*, < OF. *aimable*, < L. *amicābilis*, friendly, < *amicā-re*, make friendly; (b) *horr-ible*, < ME. *horrible, orrible*, < OF. *orrible*, < L. *horribilis*,

< *horrē-re*, shudder; (c) *del-ible* (negative, *in-delible*, conformed to preceding), < L. *delebilis*, < *delē-re*, destroy. From adjectives in *-ble* are formed nouns in *-ness* (*-ble-ness*), or, from or after the L., in *-bility*, which in some cases is a restored form of ME. and OF. *-bilitate*, < L. *-bilitas*, acc. *-bilitatem*. See *-ble, -bility, -ity, -ty*.]

A common termination of English adjectives, especially of those based on verbs. To the base to which it is attached it generally adds the notion of capable of, worthy of, and sometimes full of, causing: as, *obtainable*, capable of being obtained; *tolerable*, capable of being borne; *laudable*, worthy of praise; *credible*, that may be believed, or worthy of belief; *forcible*, full of force; *horrible, terrible*, full of or causing horror, terror. Many of these adjectives, such as *tolerable, credible, legible*, have been borrowed directly from the Latin or the French, and are in a somewhat different position from those formed by adding the termination to an already existing English word, as in the case of *obtainable*. Adjectives of this kind, with a passive signification, are the most numerous, and the base may be Anglo-Saxon or Latin; *eatable, bearable, readable, believable, etc.*, are of the former kind. Of these in *-able* with an active signification we may mention *detectable, suitable, capable*. Of a neuter signification are *endurable, equitable, conformable*. All these are from verbal bases, but there are others derived from nouns, such as *actionable, objectionable, peaceable, salable, serviceable*. As to when *-able* and when *-ible* is to be used, Mr. Fitzedward Hall remarks: "Generally, the termination is *-ible*, if the base is the essentially uncorrupted stem of a Latin infinitive or supine of any conjugation but the first. . . . To the rule given above, however, there are many exceptions. . . . To all verbs, then, from the Anglo-Saxon, to all based on the uncorrupted infinitival stems of Latin verbs of the first conjugation, and to all substantives, whenever sprung, we annex *-able* only." See his work "On English Adjectives in *-Able*, with Special Reference to *Reliable*," pp. 45-47.

able-bodied (ä'bl-bod'id), *a.* [< *able*¹ + *body* + *-ed²*.] Having a sound, strong body; having strength sufficient for physical work: as, a dozen *able-bodied* men; an *able-bodied* sailor. In a ship's papers abbreviated to *A. B.*

Feeding high, and living soft, *Grew plump and able-bodied.* *Tennyson*, The Goose.

ablegate (ä'b'lē-gät), *v. t.* [< L. *ablegatus*, pp. of *ablegare*, send away, < *ab*, off, away, + *legare*, send as ambassador: see *legate*.] To send abroad.

ablegate (ä'b'lē-gät), *n.* [< L. *ablegatus*, pp.: see *ablegate, v.*] A papal envoy who carries insignia or presents of honor to newly appointed cardinals or civil dignitaries. *Apostolic* ablegates are of higher rank than those designated *pontifical*.

ablegation (ä-b'lē-gä'shon), *n.* [< L. *ablegatio*(-n-), < *ablegare*: see *ablegate, v.*] The act of *ablegating*, or sending abroad or away; the act of sending out.

An arbitrary *ablegation* of the spirits into this or that determinate part of the body.

Dr. H. More, Antid. against Atheism, I. ii. 7.

ablen (äb'len), *n.* A dialectal form of *ablet*.
ableness (ä'b'l-nes), *n.* [< ME. *ableness*, < *abul, abel, able*, + *-ness*, *-ness*.] Ability; power.

I wist well thine *ableness* my service to further. *Testament of Love*.

Ablephari (ä-blef'a-rī), *n. pl.* A group of reptiles taking name from the genus *Ablepharus*.

Ablepharus (ä-blef'a-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *äblepharos*, without eyelids, < *ä-priv.*, without, + *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, < *βλέπειν*, see. Cf. *ablepsia*.] A



Ablepharus.

genus of harmless lizards, family *Scincidae*, with five-toed feet and only rudimentary eyelids.

ablepsia (ä-blep'si-ä), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *äblepsia*, blindness, < *ä-priv.*, not, + *βλεπέω*, < *βλέπειν*, see.] Want of sight; blindness. [Rare.]

ablepsy (ä-blep'si), *n.* Same as *ablepsia*.
ableptically (ä-blep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* [< *ablepsia* (*ablept*) + *-ic* + *-al* + *-ly²*.] Blindly; unob-servingly; inadvertently.

ablet (äb'let), *n.* [< F. *ablette*, dim. of *able*, < ML. *abula*, for *abula*, a bleak, dim. of L. *abius*, white: see *ab*.] A local English (Westmoreland) name of the bleak. See *bleak²*, *n.* Also called *ablen* and *able*.

ablewhackets (ā'bl-whak-ets), *n.* [*<* *able* (uncertain, perhaps alluding to *able seaman*) + *whack*.] A game of cards played by sailors, in which the loser receives a whack or blow with a knotted handkerchief for every game he loses. Also spelled *abelwhackets*.

abligate (ab'li-gāt), *v. t.* [*<* *L. ab*, from, + *ligatus*, pp. of *ligare*, tie: see *lien* and *obligate*.] To tie up so as to hinder. *Bailey*.

abligation (ab-li-gā'shon), *n.* The act of tying up so as to hinder. *Smart*.

abligurition (ab-lig-ū-rish'on), *n.* [*<* *L. abliguritiō(n)*], also written *abliguritiō(n)*, a consuming in feasting, *<* *abligurire*, consume in feasting, lit. lick away, *<* *ab*, away, + *ligurire*, lick, be dainty, akin to *lingere*, lick, and *E. lick*, *q. v.*] Excess; prodigal expense for food. [Rare.]

ablins, *adv.* See *ablins*.

ablocate (ab'lō-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ablocated*, ppr. *ablocating*. [*<* *L. ablocatus*, pp. of *ablocare*, let out on hire, *<* *ab*, from, + *locare*, let out, place: see *locate*.] To let out; lease.

ablocation (ab-lō-kā'shon), *n.* A letting for hire; lease.

abloom (ā-blōm'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*<* *a³*, prep., + *bloom¹*.] In a blooming state; in blossom.

abludet (ab-lōd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *abluded*, ppr. *abluding*. [*<* *L. abludere*, be different from, *<* *ab*, from, + *ludere*, play. Cf. *Gr. ἀπάειν*, sing out of tune, dissent, *<* *ἀπό* (= *L. ab*), from, + *πάειν*, sing.] To be unlike; differ; be out of harmony. [Rare.]

The wise advice of our Seneca not much *abluding* from the counsel of that blessed apostle.
Bp. Hall, *Balm of Gilead*, vii. 1.

abluent (ab'lō-gnt), *a. and n.* [*<* *L. abluen(t)s*, ppr. of *abluere*, wash off, cleanse, *<* *ab*, off, + *luere* = *Gr. λούειν*, wash.] *I. a.* Washing; cleansing; purifying.

II. n. In *med.*: (a) That which purifies the blood, or carries off impurities from the system, especially from the stomach and intestines; a detergent. (b) That which removes filth or viscid matter from ulcers or from the skin.

abluion (ab-lō'shon), *n.* [*<* *ME. abluion*, *abluicium*, *<* *OF. abluion*, *<* *L. ablutio(n)*, *<* *abluere*, wash off: see *abluent*, *a.*] *1.* In a general sense, the act of washing; a cleansing or purification by water.—*2.* Any ceremonial washing. (a) Among the Oriental races, a washing of the person or of parts of it, as the hands and face, and among the Hebrews also of garments and vessels, as a religious duty on certain occasions, or in preparation for some religious act, as a sign of moral purification, and sometimes in token of innocence of, or absence of responsibility for, some particular crime or charge (whence the expression "to wash one's hands of anything"). The Mohammedan law requires abluion before each of the five daily prayers, and permits it to be performed with sand when water cannot be procured, as in the desert.

There is a natural analogy between the *abluion* of the body and the purification of the soul.
Jer. Taylor, *Worthy Communicant*.

(b) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (1) The washing of the feet of the poor (John xiii. 14) on Maundy or Holy Thursday, called *mandatum*. (2) The washing of the celebrant's hands before and after communion. (c) In the *Eastern Church*, the purification of the newly baptized on the eighth day after baptism.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the wine and water which after communion are separately poured into the chalice over the thumb and index-finger of the officiating priest, who drinks this abluion before going on with the closing prayers.—*4t.* In *chem.*, the purification of bodies by the affusion of a proper liquor, as water to dissolve salts.—*5.* In *med.*, the washing of the body externally, as by baths, or internally, by diluent fluids.—*6.* The water used in cleansing.

Wash'd by the briny wave, the pious train
Are cleansed, and cast the *abluions* in the main.
Pope, *Iliad*, l. 413.

ablutionary (ab-lō'shon-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to abluion.

abluvion (ab-lō'vi-on), *n.* [*<* *ML. abluvio(n)*], a changed form of *L. abluivum*, a flood or deluge, *<* *abluere*, wash off: see *abluent*, *a.*] *1t.* A flood.—*2.* That which is washed off or away. *Dwight*. [Rare.]

ably (ā'bli), *adv.* [*<* *ME. abeliche*, *<* *abel*, *able*, + *-liche*, *-ly²*.] In an able manner; with ability.

-ably. [*<* *-able* + *-ly²*, *ME. abel-liche*; see *-bly*, *-ibly*.] The termination of adverbs from adjectives in *-able*.

abnegare, refuse, deny, *<* *ab*, off, + *negare*, deny: see *negation*.] To deny (anything) to one's self; renounce; give up or surrender.

The government which . . . could not, without *abnegating* its own very nature, take the lead in making rebellion an excuse for revolution.
Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 167.

abnegation (ab-nē-gā'shon), *n.* [*<* *L. abnegatiō(n)*], denial, *<* *abnegare*, deny: see *abnegate*.] The act of abnegating; a renunciation.

With *abnegation* of God, of his honour, and of religion, they may retain the friendship of the court.
Knox, *Letter to Queen Reg. of Scot.*

Judicious confirmation, judicious *abnegation*.
Carlyle, *The Diamond Necklace*.

abnegative (ab'nē-gā-tiv or ab-neg'ā-tiv), *a.* Denying; negative. *Clarke*. [Rare.]

abnegator (ab'nē-gā-tōr), *n.* [*L.*, a denier.] One who abnegates, denies, renounces, or opposes. *Sir E. Sandys*.

abnerval (ab-nēr'val), *a.* [*<* *L. ab*, from, + *nervus*, nerve.] From or away from the nerve. Applied to electrical currents passing in a muscular fiber from the point of application of a nerve-fiber toward the extremities of the muscular fiber.

abnet (ab'net), *n.* [*<* *Heb. abnēt*, a belt.] *1.* In *Jewish antiq.*, a girdle of fine linen worn by priests. Also called *abnet*.

A long array of priests, in their plain white garments overwrapped by *abnets* of many folds and gorgeous colors.
L. Wallace, *Ben-Hur*, p. 530.

2. In *surg.*, a bandage resembling a Jewish priest's girdle.

abnodate (ab'nō-dāt), *v. t.* [*<* *L. abnodatus*, pp. of *abnodare*, cut off knots, *<* *ab* (= *E. off*) + *nodare*, fill with knots, *<* *nodus* = *E. knot*: see *node* and *knot*.] To cut knots from, as trees. *Blount*.

abnodation (ab'nō-dā'shon), *n.* The act of cutting away the knots of trees.

abnormal (ab-nōr'mal), *a.* [*<* *L. abnormis*, deviating from a fixed rule, irregular, *<* *ab*, from, + *norma*, a rule: see *norm* and *normal*. Earlier *anormal*, *q. v.*] Not conformed or conforming to rule; deviating from a type or standard; contrary to system or law; irregular; unnatural.

An argument is, that the above-specified breeds, though agreeing generally in constitution, habits, voice, colouring, and in most parts of their structure, with the wild rock pigeon, yet are certainly highly *abnormal* in other parts of their structure. *Darwin*, *Origin of Species*, i.

Abnormal dispersion. See *dispersion*.

Abnormales (ab-nōr-mā'lēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *abnormalis*: see *abnormal*.] In *ornith.*, in *Garrod's* and *Forbes's* arrangement of *Passerines*, a division of the *Oscines* or *Acromyodi* established for the Australian genera *Menura* and *Atrichia*, the lyre-bird and scrub-bird, on account of the abnormal construction of the syrinx. See *Atrichidae* and *Menuridae*.

abnormality (ab-nōr-mal'ī-ti), *n.* [*<* *abnormal* + *-ity*.] *1.* The state or quality of being abnormal; deviation from a standard, rule, or type; irregularity; abnormality.

The recognition of the *abnormality* of his state was in this case, at any rate, assured. *Mind*, IX. 112.

2. That which is abnormal; that which is characterized by deviation from a standard, rule, or type; an abnormal feature.

The word [vice], in its true and original meaning, signifies a fault, an *abnormality*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 234.

A single [human] body presented the extraordinary number of twenty-five distinct *abnormalities*. *Darwin*, *Descent of Man*, I. 105.

abnormally (ab-nōr'mal-ī), *adv.* In an abnormal manner.

Impressions made on the retina *abnormally* from within, by the mind or imagination, are also sometimes projected outward, and become the delusive signs of external objects having no existence. *Le Conte*, *Sight*, p. 72.

abnormity (ab-nōr'mj-ti), *n.* [*<* *abnormous* + *-ity*, on type of *enormity*, *<* *enormous*.] Irregularity; deformity; abnormality.

Blonde and whitish hair being, properly speaking, an *abnormity*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 67.

The faradaic current which cures some deep-seated *abnormity* of nutrition. *J. Fiske*, *Cos. Phil.*, I. 302.

abnormous (ab-nōr'mus), *a.* [*<* *L. abnormis*, with suffix *-ous*, like *enormous*, *<* *L. enormis*: see *abnormal*.] Abnormal; misshapen.

The general structure of the couplet through the 17th century may be called *abnormous*. *Hallam*, *Lit. Hist.*, IV. 251.

aboard¹ (ā-bōrd'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [*<* *ME. an borde*, *<* *AS. on borde* (dat.), *on bord* (acc.); prep. *on*, *on*; *bord*, plank, side of a ship: see *board*. Cf. *F. aller à bord*, go aboard; *D. aan boord gaan*, go aboard. The *F. à bord*

has merged in the *E.* phrase. Cf. *aboard²*.]
I. adv. *1.* On the deck or in the hold of a ship or vessel; into or upon a vessel. [In the U. S. used also of railroad-cars and other vehicles.]

He lowly cald to such as were *aboard*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vi. 4.

2. Alongside; by the side; on one side.
He was desirous of keeping the coast of America *aboard*.
Cook, *Voyages*.

aboard main tack! (*naut.*), an order to haul one of the lower corners of the mainsail down to the chesstree.—**All aboard!** the order to go on board or enter, upon the starting of a vessel or (U. S.) railroad-train.—**To fall aboard of**, to come or strike against: said of a ship which strikes against another broadside on or at an obtuse angle. Such a collision is distinctively called an *abodage*.—**To get aboard**, to get foul of, as a ship.—**To go aboard**, to enter a ship; embark.—**To haul aboard** (*naut.*), to haul down the weather-clew of the fore or main course by the tack to the buntin or deck.—**To keep the land or coast aboard** (*naut.*), to keep within sight of land while sailing along it.

We sailed leisurely down the coast before a light fair wind, *keeping the land well aboard*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 124.

To lay aboard (*naut.*), to run alongside of, as an enemy's ship, for the purpose of fighting.

II. prep. *1.* On board; into.
We left this place, and were again conveyed *aboard* our ship.
Fieiding, *Voyage to Lisbon*.

2. Upon; across; athwart. [Rare.]
Nor Iron bands *aboard*
They kept their huge navy cast.
Spenser, *Virgil's Gnat*, l. 46.

aboard^{2t} (ā-bōrd'), *n.* [*<* *F. abord*, approach, *<* *aborder*, approach the shore, land, approach, accost (cf. *à bord*, on board), *<* *à* (*<* *L. ad*), to, + *bord*, edge, margin, shore, *<* *D. boord*, edge, brim, bank, beard (of a ship): see *aboard¹*.] Approach. Also spelled *abord*.

He would, . . . at the first *aboard* of a stranger, . . . frame a right apprehension of him.
Sir K. Digby, *Nat. of Bodies*, p. 253.

abocockt, abococked, n. Corrupt forms of *bycocket*. Compare *abacot*.

abodance^t (ā-bō'dāns), *n.* [*<* *abode³* + *-ance*.] An omen.
Verbum valde ominatum, an ill *abodance*.
T. Jackson, *Works*, II. 635.

abode¹ (ā-bōd'), *n.* [*<* *ME. abood*, *abod*, earlier *abad*, continuance, stay, delay, *<* *ME. abiden* (pret. *abod*, earlier *abad*), abide: see *abide¹*.] *1.* Stay; continuance in a place; residence for a time.

I was once in Italy myself, but I thank God my *abode* there was only nine days.
Ascham, quoted by *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 406.

2. A place of continuance; a dwelling; a habitation.

But I know thy *abode*, and thy going out, and thy coming in.
2 Kl. xix. 27.

3t. Delay: as, "fled away without *abode*," *Spenser*.—**To make abode**, to dwell or reside. = *Syn.* *2.* Residence, dwelling, habitation, domicile, home, house, lodging, quarters, homestead.

abode² (ā-bōd'). Preterit of *abide¹*.

abode^{3t} (ā-bōd'), *n.* [*<* *ME. abode*, *<* *abeden* (pp. *aboden*), *<* *AS. abeddān*: see *a¹* and *bode²*.] An omen; a prognostication; a foreboding.

Astrological and other like vain predictions and *abodes*.
Lydgate.

High-thund'ring Juno's husband stira my spirit with true *abodes*.
Chapman, *Iliad*, xiii. 146.

abode^{3t} (ā-bōd'), *v.* [*<* *abode³*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To foreshow; prognosticate; forebode.

This tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, *abode^t*
The sudden breach on't. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, l. 1.

II. intrans. To be an omen; forebode: as, "this *abodes* sadly," *Dr. H. More*, *Decay of Christian Piety*.

abodement^t (ā-bōd'ment), *n.* [*<* *abode³* + *-ment*.] Foreboding; prognostication; omen.
Tush, man! *abodements* must not now affright us.
Shak., *3 Hen. VI.*, iv. 7.

aboding^t (ā-bō'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *abode³*. Cf. *boding*.] Presentiment; prognostication; foreboding: as, "strange ominous *abodings* and fears," *Bp. Bull*, *Works*, II. 489.

abogado (ā-bē-gā'dō), *n.* [*Sp.*, *<* *L. advocatus*: see *advocate*.] An advocate; a counselor: used in parts of the United States settled by Spaniards.

aboideau, aboiteau (ā-boi-dō', -tō'), *n.* [Of uncertain *F.* origin.] A dam to prevent the tide from overflowing a marsh. [New Brunswick.]

aboil (ā-boil'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*<* *a³*, prep., + *boil²*.] In or into a boiling state.

abolete (ab'ō-lēt), *a.* [*L. *abolētus*, pp. of *abolēscere*, decay, *< abolēre*, destroy: see *abolish*.] Old; obsolete.

abolish (a-bol'ish), *v. t.* [*late ME. abolysshen*, *< OF. aboliss-*, extended stem of *abolir*, *< L. abolēre*, destroy, abolish, *< ab*, from, + *olere*, in comp., grow.] To do away with; put an end to; destroy; efface or obliterate; annihilate: as, to *abolish* customs or institutions; to *abolish* slavery; to *abolish* idols (Isa. ii. 18); to *abolish* death (2 Tim. i. 10).

Or wilt thou thyself
Abolish thy creation, and unmake,
For him, what for thy glory thou hast made?
Milton, P. L., iii. 163.

Congress can, by edict, . . . abolish slavery, and pay for such slaves as we ought to pay for.
Emerson, Misc., p. 285.

His quick, instinctive hand
Caught at the hilt, as to abolish him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

=**Syn.** To *Abolish*, *Repeal*, *Rescind*, *Recall*, *Revoke*, *Abrogate*, *Annul*, *Cancel*, end, destroy, do away with, set aside, nullify, annihilate, quash, vacate, make void, extirpate, eradicate, suppress, uproot, erase, expunge. *Abolish* is a strong word, and signifies a complete removal, generally but not always by a summary act. It is the word specially used in connection with things that have been long established or deeply rooted, as an institution or a custom: as, to *abolish* slavery or polygamy. *Repeal* is generally used of the formal rescinding of a legislative act. *Abrogate*, to abolish summarily, more often as the act of a ruler, but sometimes of a representative body. *Annul*, literally to bring to nothing, to deprive of all force or obligation, as a law or contract. *Rescind* (literally, to cut short) is coextensive in meaning with both *repeal* and *annul*. *Recall*, *revoke* (see *renounce*). *Cancel* is not used of laws, but of deeds, bonds, contracts, etc., and figuratively of whatever may be thought of as crossed out. [In legal parlance, *rescind* is never applied to a statute: it is the common expression for the act of a party in justly repudiating a contract. *Repeal* is never applied to a contract; it is the common expression for the termination of the existence of a statute by a later statute. *Annul* is the common expression for the judicial act of a court in terminating the existence of any obligation or conveyance. *Cancel* is used when the instrument is obliterated actually or in legal contemplation; the other words when the obligation is annihilated irrespective of whether the instrument is left intact or not.]

I have never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to abolish slavery in this District [of Columbia].
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 184.

Leaving out amended acts and enumerating only acts entirely repealed, the result is that in the last three sessions there have been repeated . . . 650 acts belonging to the present reign.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 6.

The king also rescinded the order by which the Bishop of London had been suspended from the exercise of his functions.
Buckle.

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

Your promises are sins of inconsideration at best; and you are bound to repent and annul them.
Swift.

I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

abolishable (a-bol'ish-a-bl), *a.* [*< abolish + -able*. Cf. *F. abolissable*.] Capable of being abolished or annulled, as a law, rite, custom, etc.; that may be set aside or destroyed.

And yet . . . hope is but deferred; not abolished, not abolishable.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. ii. 8.

abolisher (a-bol'ish-ēr), *n.* [*< abolish + -er*.] One who or that which abolishes.

abolishment (a-bol'ish-ment), *n.* [*< abolish + -ment*. Cf. *F. abolishment*.] The act of abolishing or of putting an end to; abrogation; destruction; abolition. [Now rare.]

He should think the abolishment of Episcopacy among us would prove a mighty scandal.
Swift, Sent. of a Ch. of Eng. Man.

abolition (ab-ō-lish'ōn), *n.* [*< F. abolition*, *< L. abolitio(n)-*, *< abolēre*, annul, abolish: see *abolish*.] 1. The act of abolishing, or the state of being abolished; annulment; abrogation; utter destruction: as, the *abolition* of laws, decrees, ordinances, rites, customs, debts, etc.; the *abolition* of slavery. The most frequent use of the word in recent times has been in connection with the effort to put an end to the system of slavery, which was finally accomplished in the United States in 1865 by the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution.

For the amalgamation of races, and for the abolition of villenage, she [Britain] is chiefly indebted to the influence which the priesthood in the middle age exercised over the laity.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

2†. In law: (a) Permission to desist from further prosecution. (b) Remission of punishment; condonation. [In the civil, French, and German law, *abolition* is used nearly synonymously with *pardon*, *remission*, *grace*. *Grace* is the generic term; *pardon*, by those laws, is the clemency extended by the prince to a participant in crime who is not a principal or accomplice; *remission* is granted in cases of involuntary homicide and self-defense. *Abolition* is used when the crime cannot be remitted. The prince by letters of abolition may remit the punishment, but the infamy remains unless letters of abolition have been obtained before sen-

tence has been rendered. *Bouvier*.] = **Syn.** Overthrow, annulment, obliteration, extirpation, suppression.

abolitional (ab-ō-lish'ōn-əl), *a.* Pertaining or relating to abolition.

abolitionary (ab-ō-lish'ōn-ā-ri), *a.* Destructive; abolitionary.

abolitionism (ab-ō-lish'ōn-izm), *n.* [*< abolition + -ism*.] Belief in the principle of abolition, as of slavery; devotion to or advocacy of the opinions of abolitionists.

abolitionist (ab-ō-lish'ōn-ist), *n.* [*< abolition + -ist*; = *F. abolitionniste*.] A person who favors the abolition of some law, institution, or custom. Specifically, one of those who favored and sought to effect the abolition of slavery in the United States. Before 1830 these persons generally advocated gradual and voluntary emancipation. After that time many began to insist on immediate abolition, without regard to the wishes of the slaveholders. A portion of the abolitionists formed the Liberty party, which afterward acted with the Free-soil and Republican parties, and finally became merged in the latter. See *abolition*, 1.

abolitionize (ab-ō-lish'ōn-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abolitionized*, ppr. *abolitionizing*. To imbue with the doctrines or principles of abolitionists.

abolla (a-bol'ā), *n.*; pl. *abollæ* (-ē). [*L.*, *< Gr. ἀβόλλη*, contracted form of *ἀναβόλη*, a cloak, *< ἀνάβαλλειν*, throw back, *< ἀνά*, back, + *βάλλειν*, throw. The Gr. form *ἀβόλλα* was in turn borrowed from the Latin.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a loose woolen cloak. Its precise form is not known; it differed from the *toga*, and was worn especially by soldiers; perhaps on this account, it was adopted by Stoic philosophers, who affected great austerity of life, whence Juvenal's expression *factus majoris abollæ*, a crime of a deep philosopher.

aboma (a-bō'mā), *n.* [*Pg. aboma*.] The name in Guiana of some very large boa or anaconda of the family *Pythonidae* or *Boidæ*, of the warmer parts of America. The species is not determined, and the name is probably of general applicability to the huge tree-anake of the American tropics. As a book-name, *aboma* is identified with the *Epicrates cenchris*, usually misspelled *Epicratis cenchria*, after the Penny Cyc., 1836. This is a species called by Selater the thick-necked tree-boa. A Venezuelan species is known as the brown aboma, *Epicrates maurus*. Some such serpent is also called the ringed boa, *Boa aboma*. In any case, the aboma is a near relative of the anaconda, *Eunectes murinus*, and of the common boa, *Boa constrictor*. Compare *boa* and *bom*.

The tamacilla huilic or aboma appears to be the serpent worshipped by the ancient Mexicans. It is of gigantic size.
S. G. Goodrich, Johnson's Nat. Hist., II. 406.

abomasum (ab-ō-mā'sum), *n.*; pl. *abomasa* (-sā). [*NL.*, *< L. ab*, from, + *omasum*.] The fourth or true stomach of ruminating animals, lying next to the omasum or third stomach, and opening through the pylorus into the duodenum. See *ut* under *ruminant*.

abomasus (ab-ō-mā'sus), *n.*; pl. *abomasi* (-sī). Same as *abomasum*.

abominable (a-bom'i-na-bl), *a.* [*< ME. abominable*, *abhomineable*, *< OF. abominable* = *Pr. abhomenable* = *Sp. abominable* = *Pg. abominavel* = *It. abominabile*, *< L. abominabilis*, deserving abhorrence, *< abominari*, abhor, deprecate as an ill omen: see *abominate*. For the old spelling *abhomineable*, see that form.] Deserving or liable to be abominated; detestable; loathsome; odious to the mind; offensive to the senses. In colloquial language especially, *abominable* often means little more than excessive, extreme, very disagreeable: as, his self-conceit is *abominable*.

This infernal pit
Abominable, accursed, the house of woe.
Milton, P. L., x. 464.

The captain was convicted of the murder of a cabin-boy, after a long course of abominable ill-treatment.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 54.

=**Syn.** *Execrable*, *Horrible*, etc. (see *refarious*), detestable, loathsome, hateful, shocking, horrid, revolting, intolerable. See *list* under *detestable*.

abominableness (a-bom'i-na-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being abominable, detestable, or odious.

abominably (a-bom'i-na-bli), *adv.* In an abominable manner or degree; execrably; detestably; sinfully. Sometimes equivalent in colloquial speech to excessively or disagreeably: as, he is *abominably* vain.

abominate (a-bom'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abominated*, ppr. *abominating*. [*< L. abominatus*, pp. of *abominari*, abhor, deprecate as an ill omen, *< ab*, from, + *ominari*, regard as an omen, forebode, *< omen* (*omin-*), an omen: see *omen*.] To hate extremely; abhor; detest.

You will abominate the use of all unfair arts.
C. Mather, Essays to Do Good.

=**Syn.** *Abhor*, *Detest*, etc. See *hate*.

abominate (a-bom'i-nāt), *a.* [*< L. abominatus*, pp.: see above.] Detested; held in abomination.

abominacion (a-bom-i-nā'shōn), *n.* [*< ME. abominacion*, *abhominiacioun*, *abhominiacyon*, *<*

OF. abominacion, *< L. abominatio(n)-*, *< abominari*, abhor: see *abominate*, *v.*] 1. The act of abominating or the state of being abominated; the highest degree of aversion; detestation.

Who have nothing in so great abomination as those they hold for heretics.
Swift.

2. That which is abominated or abominable; an object greatly disliked or abhorred; hence, hateful or shameful vice.

Every shepherd is an abomination unto the Egyptians.
Gen. xlv. 34.

Ashtoreth, the abomination of the Zidonians.
2 Ki. xxiii. 13.

The adulterous Antony, most large
In his abominations.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 6.

3. In the Bible, often, that which is ceremonially impure; ceremonial impurity; defilement; that which defiles. = **Syn.** 1. Detestation, loathing, disgust, abhorrence, repugnance, horror, aversion.—2. Filthiness, foulness, impurity, grossness.

abominator (a-bom'i-nā-tōr), *n.* One who abominates or detests.

abominate (a-bom'in), *v. t.* [*< F. abominer*, *< L. abominari*: see *abominate*, *v.*] To abominate: as, "I *abominate* 'em," *Swift*.

aboon (a-bōn'), *prep.* and *adv.* [*Sc.*, also *abune*, *< ME. aboven*: see *above*.] Above. [North. English and Scotch.]

And thou shalt bathe thee in the stream
That rolls its whitening foam aboon.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, xxxii.

aborad (ab-ō'rad), *adv.* [*< ab- + orad*. Cf. *ab-oral*.] In *anat.*, away from the mouth: the opposite of *orad*.

Thacher has employed *orad* both as adjective and adverb, but the correlative *aborad*, which might have been expected, has not been observed by us in his papers.
Hilder and Gage, Anst. Tech., p. 23.

aboral (ab-ō'ral), *a.* [*< L. ab*, from, + *os* (*or-*), mouth: see *oral*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to or situated at the opposite extremity from the mouth: opposed to *adoral*.

If we imagine the Astrophyton with its mouth turned upward and its arms brought near together, and the *aboral* region furnished with a long, jointed, and flexible stem, we shall have a form not very unlike the *Pentacrinus caput-meduse* of the West Indies.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 324.

aborally (ab-ō'ral-i), *adv.* In an aboral manner or place; at, near, or in the direction of the aboral end; aborad: as, situated *aborally*.

abord† (a-bōrd'), *n.* [Same as *aboard*², *q. v.*: see also *border*.] 1. Arrival; approach.—2. Manner of accosting; address; salutation.

Your *abord*, I must tell you, was too cold and uniform.
Chesterfield.

abord† (a-bōrd'), *v. t.* [*< F. aborder*, approach: see *aboard*².] To approach; accost.

abord²† (a-bōrd'), *adv.* At a loss. [Rare.] Used in the following extract probably for *abroad*, in the sense of *adrift*.

That how t' acquit themselves unto the Lord
They were in doubt, and flatly set *abord*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 324.

abordage (a-bōr'dāj), *n.* [*F.*, *< aborder*, board: see *abord*¹.] 1. The act of boarding a vessel, as in a sea-fight.—2. A collision. See *fall aboard of*, under *aboard*¹.

aborigen, **aborigin** (ab-or'i-jen, -jin), *n.* [*Sing.*, from *L. pl. aborigines*.] Same as *aborigine*. [Rare.]

aboriginal (ab-ō-rij'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. pl. aborigines*, the first inhabitants; specifically, the primeval Romans: see *aborigines*. Cf. *original*, and *L. aborigeneus*, *aboriginal*.] I. *a.* 1. Existing from the origin or beginning; hence, first; original; primitive: as, *aboriginal* people are the first inhabitants of a country known to history.

It was soon made manifest . . . that a people inferior to none existing in the world had been formed by the mixture of three branches of the great Teutonic family with each other, and with the *aboriginal* Britons.
Macaulay.

2. Pertaining to aborigines; hence, primitive; simple; unsophisticated: as, *aboriginal* customs; *aboriginal* apathy.

There are doubtless many *aboriginal* minds by which no other conclusion is conceivable.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

3. In *geol.* and *bot.*, native; indigenous; autochthonous. = **Syn.** *Indigenous*, etc. See *original*. See also *primary*.

II. *n.* 1. An original inhabitant; one of the people living in a country at the period of the earliest historical knowledge of it; an autochthon.—2. A species of animals or plants which originated within a given area.

It may well be doubted whether this frog is an *aboriginal* of these islands.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, xvii.

aboriginality (ab-ō-rij-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being aboriginal. *N. E. D.*
aboriginally (ab-ō-rij-i-nal-i), *adv.* In an aboriginal manner; originally; from the very first.

There are hardly any domestic races . . . which have not been ranked . . . as the descendants of aboriginally distinct species. *Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 16.*

aboriginary (ab-ō-rij-i-nā-ri), *n.* An aboriginal inhabitant. *N. E. D.*

ab origine (ab ō-rij'i-nō). [*L.*: *ab*, from; *origo*, abl. of *origo*, origin.] From the origin, beginning, or start.

aborigine (ab-ō-rij'i-nō), *n.* [*Sing.* from *L. pl. aborigines*, as if the latter were an *E. word.*] One of the aborigines (which see); an aboriginal. Also called *aborigen*, *aborigin*.

aborigines (ab-ō-rij'i-nēz), *n. pl.* [*L., pl.* the first inhabitants, applied especially to the aboriginal inhabitants of Latin, the ancestors of the Roman people, < *ab*, from, + *origo* (*origin-*), origin, beginning.] 1. The primitive inhabitants of a country; the people living in a country at the earliest period of which anything is known.—2. The original fauna and flora of a given geographical area.

aborsement (ā-bōrs'ment), *n.* [*L.* *aborsus*, brought forth prematurely (collateral form of *abortus*: see *abort*, *v.*), + *-ment*.] Abortion. *Bp. Hall.*

aborsivet (ā-bōr'siv), *a.* [*L.* *aborsus*, collateral form of *abortus* (see *abort*, *v.*), + *E. -ive*.] Abortive; premature. *Fuller.*

abort (ā-bōrt'), *v. i.* [*L.* *abortare*, miscarry, < *abortus*, pp. of *aboriri*, miscarry, fail, < *ab*, from, away, + *oriri*, arise, grow.] 1. To miscarry in giving birth.—2. To become aborted or abortive; appear or remain in a rudimentary or undeveloped state: as, organs liable to abort.

In the pelagic Phyllirhœ, the foot *aborts*, as well as the mantle, and the body has the form of an elongated sac. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 438.*

The temperature now falls, and the disease [smallpox] in some cases will abort at this stage [at the end of forty-eight hours]. *Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1442.*

abort† (ā-bōrt'), *n.* [*L.* *abortus*, an abortion, miscarriage, < *abortus*, pp. of *aboriri*: see *abort*, *v.*] An abortion. *Burton.*

aborted (ā-bōrt'ed), *p. a.* 1. Brought forth before its time.—2. Imperfectly developed; incapable of discharging its functions; not having acquired its functions.

Although the eyes of the Cirripeds are more or less aborted in their mature state, they retain sufficient susceptibility of light to excite retraction of the cirri. *Queen, Comp. Anat., xiii.*

aborticide (ā-bōr'ti-sid), *n.* [*L.* *abortus* (see *abort*, *n.*) + *-cidium* (as in *homicidium*, homicide), < *caedere*, kill.] In *obstet.*, the destruction of a fetus in the uterus; feticide.

abortient (ā-bōr'shient), *a.* [*L.* *abortient(-s)*, ppr. of *abortire*, miscarry, equiv. to *abortare*: see *abort*, *v.*] In *bot.*, sterile; barren.

abortifacient (ā-bōr-ti-fā'shient), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *abortus* (see *abort*, *n.*) + *facient(-s)*, ppr. of *facere*, make.] 1. Producing abortion: said of drugs and operative procedures.

II. *n.* In *med.*, whatever is or may be used to produce abortion.

The almost universal keeping of abortifacients by druggists, despite statutes to the contrary. *N. Y. Independent, July 24, 1873.*

abortion (ā-bōr'shon), *n.* [*L.* *abortio(n)*, miscarriage, < *aboriri*, miscarry: see *abort*, *v.*] 1. Miscarriage; the expulsion of the fetus before it is viable—that is, in women, before about the 28th week of gestation. Expulsion of the fetus occurring later than this, but before the normal time, is called (when not procured by art, as by a surgical operation) *premature labor*. A somewhat useless distinction has been sometimes drawn between *abortion* and *miscarriage*, by which the former is made to refer to the first four months of pregnancy and the latter to the following three months. *Criminal abortion* is premeditated or intentional abortion procured, at any period of pregnancy, by artificial means, and solely for the purpose of preventing the birth of a living child; feticide. At common law the criminality depended on the abortion being caused after quickening. Some modern statutes provide otherwise.

In the penitential discipline of the Church, *abortion* was placed in the same category as infanticide, and the stern sentences to which the guilty person was subject imprinted on the minds of Christians, more deeply than any mere exhortations, a sense of the enormity of the crime. *Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 24.*

2. The product of untimely birth; hence, a misshapen being; a monster.—3. Any fruit or product that does not come to maturity; hence, frequently, in a figurative sense, any-

thing which fails in its progress before it is matured or perfected, as a design or project.—4. In *bot.* and *zool.*, the arrested development of an organ at a more or less early stage.

In the complete *abortion* of the rostellum [of *Cephalanthera grandiflora*] we have evidence of degradation. *Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 80.*

He [Mr. Bates] claims for that family [the *Heiconida*] the highest position, chiefly because of the imperfect structure of the fore legs, which is there carried to an extreme degree of *abortion*. *A. R. Wallace, Nat. Selec., p. 133.*

abortionist (ā-bōr'shon-ist), *n.* [*L.* *abortian* + *-ist*.] One who produces or aims to produce a criminal abortion; especially, one who makes a practice of so doing.

He [Dr. Robb] urged the necessity of physicians using all their influence to discountenance the work of *abortionists*. *N. Y. Med. Jour., XI. 580.*

abortive (ā-bōr'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *abortivus*, born prematurely, causing abortion, < *abortus*, pp. of *aboriri*, miscarry: see *abort*, *v.*] I. *a. 1.* Brought forth in an imperfect condition; imperfectly formed or inadequately developed, as an animal or vegetable production; rudimentary.—2. Suppressed; kept imperfect; remaining rudimentary, or not advancing to perfection in form or function: a frequent use of the term in zoölogy. Compare *vestigial*.

The toes [of seals] are completely united by strong webs, and the straight nails are sometimes reduced in number, or even altogether *abortive*. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 359.*

The power of voluntarily uncovering the canine [tooth] on one side of the face being thus often wholly lost, indicates that it is a rarely used and almost *abortive* action. *Darwin, Express. of Emot., p. 253.*

Hence—3. Not brought to completion or to a successful issue; failing; miscarrying; coming to nought: as, an *abortive* scheme.

Abortive as the first-born bloom of spring, Nipp'd with the lagging rear of winter's frost. *Milton, S. A., I. 1576.*

He made a salutation, or, to speak nearer the truth, an ill-defined, *abortive* attempt at courtesy. *Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.*

4. In *bot.*, defective; barren. *A. Gray,—5.* Producing nothing; chaotic; ineffectual.

The void profound Of unessential Night receives him next, Wide-gaping; and with utter loss of bulk Threatens him, plunged in that *abortive* gulf. *Milton, P. L., ii. 438.*

6. In *med.*, producing or intended to produce abortion; abortifacient: as, *abortive* drugs.—7. Deformed; monstros. [Rare.]

Thou elvish-mark'd, *abortive*, rooting hog! Thou that wast seal'd in thy nativity The slave of nature and the son of hell! *Shak., Rich. III., I. 3.*

Abortive vellum, vellum made from the skin of a still-born calf.

II. *n.* [*L.* *abortivum*, an abortion, abortive medicine; neut. of *abortivus*, *a.*: see the adj.] 1. That which is produced prematurely; an abortion; a monstros birth.

Abortives, presages, and tongues of heaven. *Shak., K. John, iii. 4.*

2. A drug causing abortion; an abortifacient.

abortivet (ā-bōr'tiv), *v. I. trans.* To cause to fail or miscarry.

He wrought to *abortive* the bill before it came to the birth. *Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 148.*

II. *intrans.* To fail; perish; come to nought.

Thus one of your bold thunders may *abortive*, And cause that birth miscarry. *Tomkins (?), Albumazar, I. 3.*

When peace came so near to the birth, how it *aborted*, and by whose fault, come now to be remembered. *Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 147.*

abortively (ā-hōr'tiv-i), *adv.* In an abortive or untimely manner; prematurely; imperfectly; ineffectually; as an abortion.

If *abortively* poor man must die, Nor reach what reach he might, why die in dread? *Young, Night Thoughts, vii.*

The enterprise in Ireland, as elsewhere, terminated *abortively*. *Froude, Hist. Eng., IV. 94.*

abortiveness (ā-bōr'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being, or of tending to become, abortive; a failure to reach perfection or maturity; want of success or accomplishment.

abortment† (ā-bōrt'ment), *n.* [*L.* *abort*, *v.* + *-ment*, = *F. avortement*, *Sp. abortamiento*, *Pg. abortamento*.] An untimely birth; an abortion.

The earth, in whose womb those deserted mineral riches must ever lie buried as lost *abortments*. *Bacon, Phys. and Med. Remains.*

abortus (ā-bōr'tus), *n.*; *pl. abortus*. [*L.*, an abortion: see *abort*, *n.*] In *med.*, the fruit of an abortion; a child born before the proper time; an abortion.

Abothropha (ā-both-rof'e-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, prop. **abthropha*, < *Gr. ā-* priv. + *βῆθος*, a pit, + *φῆρεω*, < *φῆρεω* = *E. bear*.] A group of old-world solenoglyph venomous serpents, corresponding to the family *Viperidae*. So called because of the absence of a pit between the eyes and nose, contrasting in this respect with the *Bothropha*.

abought†, pret. of *aby*. [See *aby*.] Endured; atoned for; paid dearly for.

The vengeance of thilke yre That Atheon aboughte trewely. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1445.*

aboulia, aboulomania, n. Same as *abulia*.

abound (ā-bound'), *v. i.* [*ME.* *abounden*, *abunden*, sometimes spelled *habunden*, < *OF.* *abonder*, *habonder*, *F. abonder* = *Sp. Pg. abundar* = *It. abbondare*, < *L. abundare*, overflow, < *ab*, from, away, + *undare*, rise in waves, overflow, < *unda*, a wave: see *undulate*. Cf. *rebound*, *surround*.] 1. To be in great plenty; be very prevalent.

Where sin *abounded*, grace did much more *abound*. *Rom. v. 20.*

In every political party, in the Cabinet itself, duplicitly and perfidly *abounded*. *Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

2. To be unstinted in possession or supply (of anything); be copiously provided or furnished (with anything). (a) To be rich or affluent (*in*), as that which is a special property or characteristic, or constitutes an individual distinction: as, he *abounds in* wealth or *in* charity.

Nature *abounds in* wits of every kind, And for each author can a talent find. *Dryden, Art of Poetry, I. 13.*

(b) To teem or be replete (*with*), as that which is furnished or supplied, or is an intrinsic characteristic: as, the country *abounds with* wealth, or *with* fine scenery.

The faithful man shall *abound with* blessings. *Prov. xxviii. 20.*

To *abound in* or *with* one's own *senset*, to be at liberty to hold or follow one's own opinion or judgment.

I meddle not with Mr. Ross, but leave him to *abound in his own sense*. *Branthall, II. 632.*

Moreover, as every one is said to *abound with his own sense*, and that among the race of man-kind, Opinions and Fancies are found to be as various as the several Faces and Voyces; so in each individual man there is a differing facultie of Observation, of Judgement, of Application. *Hovell, Forreine Travell, I.*

abundance† (ā-boun'dans), *n.* An old form of *abundance*. *Time's Storehouse, II.*

abounding (ā-boun'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *abound*.] The state of being abundant; abundance; increase. *South, Sermons, II. 220.*

abounding (ā-boun'ding), *p. a.* Overflowing; plentiful; abundant: as, *abounding* wealth.

about (ā-bout'), *adv.* and *prep.* [*ME.* *about*, *aboute*, earlier *abouten*, *abute*, *abuten*, < *AS. ābūtan* (= *OFries. ābūta*), *about*, *around*, < *ā-* for *on* (the *AS. form onbūtan* also occurs, with an equiv. *ymbūtan*, round about, < *ymbe*, *ymb*, around, *about*, = *G. um* = *Gr. ἀμφί*: see *amphi-*) + *būtan*, outside, < *be*, *by*, + *ūtan*, outside, from without, < *ūt*, prep. and *adv.*, out: see *on*, *by*, *be-*, and *out*.] I. *adv.* 1. Around; in circuit; circularly; round and round; on every side; in every direction; all around.

Prithee, do not turn me *about*; my stomach is not constant. *Shak., Tempest, II. 2.*

Algiers . . . measures barely one league *about*. *J. Morgan, Hist. Algiers.*

2. Circuitously; in a roundabout course.

God led the people *about* through the way of the wilderness. *Ex. xiii. 18.*

To wheel three or four miles *about*. *Shak., Cor., I. 6.*

3. Hither and thither; to and fro; up and down; here and there.

He that goeth *about* as a tale-bearer. *Prov. xx. 19.*

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

We followed the guide *about* among the tombs for a while. *C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, xii.*

4. Near in time, number, quantity, quality, or degree; nearly; approximately; almost.

He went out *about* the third hour. *Mat. xx. 3.*

Light travels *about* 186,000 miles a second. *J. N. Lockyer, Elem. Astron.*

The first two are *about* the nicest girls in all London. *Hawley Smart, Social Sinners, I. 182.*

[In contracts made on the New York Stock Exchange, the term *about* means "not more than three days" when applied to time, and "not more than 10 per cent." when used with reference to a number of shares.]

5. In readiness; intending; going; after the verb to be.

The house which I am *about* to build. *2 Chron. II. 9.*

As the shipmen were *about* to flee out of the ship. *Acts xviii. 30.*

Abraham's-balm† (ā'brā-hāmz- or ā'brāmz-bām), *n.* An old name of an Italian willow supposed to be a charm for the preservation of chastity. See *agnus castus*, under *agnus*.

Abraham's-eyef (ā'brā-hāmz- or ā'brāmz-ī), *n.* A magical charm supposed to have power to deprive of eyesight a thief who refused to confess his guilt.

abraid† (a-brād'), *v.* [ME. *abraiden*, *abreiden*, start up, awake, move, reproach, < AS. *ābregdan*, contr. *ābrēdan* (a strong verb), move quickly; see *braid*¹ and *upbraid*.] **I.** *trans.* To rouse; awake; upbraid.

How now, base brat! what! are thy wits thine own,
That thou dar'st thus *abraide* me in my land?
Greene, *Alphonsus*, II.

II. intrans. To awake; start.

And if that he out of his sleep *abraide*,
He might don us bathe a villanie.
Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 270.

Abramidina (ab'ra-mi-di'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Abramis* (*Abramid-*) + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the twelfth subfamily of *Cyprinidae*, having the anal fin elongate and the abdomen, or part of it, compressed. It includes the genus *Abramis* and similar freshwater fishes related to the bream.

abramidine (ab-ram'i-din), *n.* One of the *Abramidina*.

Abramis (ab'ra-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀβραμίδης* (*āb'ra-mi-dēs*), the name of a fish found in the Nile and the Mediterranean, perhaps the bream, but not etym. related to *bream*.] A genus of fishes of the family *Cyprinidae*, typified by the common freshwater bream of Europe, *A. brama*. The name has been adopted with various modifications by different ichthyologists, being restricted by some to old-world forms closely allied to the bream, and extended by others to include certain American fishes less nearly related to it, such as the common American shiner, etc. *G. Cuvier*, 1817. See *bream*¹.

Abranchia (a-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *abbranchius*; see *abbranchioides*.] A name given to several different groups of animals which have no gills: (a) To a group of vertebrates, comprising mammals, birds, and reptiles (or *Mammalia* and *Sauropsida*), whose young never possess gills. The group is thus contrasted with *Batrachia* and *Pisces* collectively. In this sense the term has no exact classificatory significance. (b) To a group of gastropodous mollusks, variously rated by naturalists as a suborder, an order, or a subclass; the *Ameueta* or *Deriatopmoa* of some, related to the *Nudibranchiata*, having no brachia, the upper surface of the body ciliated, and no shell except when in the larval state. This group includes the families *Limnæontidae*, *Phyllirhoideæ*, and *Elysiæ*. (c) To an order of *Annelida*, the *Oligochaeta*, which are without brachia, and respire by the surface of the body. There are several families, among them the *Lumbricidae*, to which the common earthworm belongs. They are mostly hermaphrodite, and undergo no metamorphosis. They have no feet, but the body is provided with bristles (*setæ*). The mouth is rudimentary, not suctorial, as in the related order *Hirudinea* (leeches). The species are mostly land or freshwater worms. (d) In Cuvier's system of classification, to the third family of the order *Annelides*, containing the earthworms (*Abranchia setigera*) and the leeches; thus approximately corresponding to the two modern orders *Oligochaeta* and *Hirudinea*. It included, however, some heterogeneous elements, as the gordians. Sometimes called *Abranchiata* and also *Abranchie*. [If it is advisable to apply the term to any group of animals, it is probably to be retained in the second of the senses above noted.]

abbranchian (a-brang'ki-ān), *n.* One of the *Abranchia*.

Abranchiata (a-brang-ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *abbranchiatus*; see *abbranchiate*.] A term sometimes used as synonymous with *Abranchia*.

abbranchiate (a-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [NL. *abbranchiatus*; see *abbranchious* and *-ate*¹.] Devoid of gills; of or pertaining to the *Abranchia*.

abbranchious (a-brang'ki-us), *a.* [NL. *abbranchius*, < Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *abbranchiate*. [Rare.]

The second family of the *abbranchious* Annelides,—or, the *Abranchia* without bristles.
G. Cuvier, *Règne Anim.* (tr. of 1849), p. 398.

Abbrasax (ab'ra-saks), *n.* Same as *Abbrasax*, 1, 2.
abrasat (ab-rāz'), *v. t.* [L. *abrasus*, pp. of *abradere*, rub off; see *abrade*.] Same as *abrade*.
abrase† (ab-rāz'), *a.* [L. *abrasus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made clean or clear of marks by rubbing.

A nymph as pure and simple as the sunle or as an *abrase* table.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

abrasion (ab-rā-zhōn), *n.* [L. *abrasio(n)*, < *abradere*; see *abrade*.] 1. The act of abrading; the act of wearing or rubbing off or away by friction or attrition. Common examples of abrasion are: (a) The wearing or rubbing away of rocks by icebergs or glaciers, by currents of water laden with sand, shingle, etc., by blown sand, or by other means. (b) The natural wasting, or wear and tear, to which coins are subjected in course of circulation, as opposed to intentional or accidental defacement.

It is one of the most curious phenomena of language, that words are as subject as coin to defacement and abrasion.
G. P. Marsh, *Lect. on Eng. Lang.*, Int., p. 16.

2. The result of rubbing or abrading; an abraded spot or place: applied chiefly to a fretting or excoriation of the skin by which the underlying tissues are exposed.—3. In *pathol.*, a superficial excoriation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, accompanied by loss of substance in the form of small shreds.—4. The substance worn away by abrading or attrition. *Berkeley*.

abrasive (ab-rā'siv), *a.* and *n.* [L. as if **abrasivus*, < *abrasus*, pp. of *abradere*: see *abrade*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to produce abrasion; having the property of abrading; abradant.

The . . . abrasive materials used in the treatment of metallic surfaces.
C. P. B. Shelley, *Workshop Appliances*, p. 108.

II. *n.* Any material having abrading qualities; an abradant.

The amateur is most strenuously counselled to polish the tool upon the oil-stone, or other fine *abrasive* employed for setting the edge.
O. Byrne, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 17.

abraum (ab'rām; G. pron. āp'rōum), *n.* [G.; lit., what has to be cleared away to get at something valuable beneath; the worthless upper portion of a vein or ore-deposit; the earth covering the rock in a quarry; < *abräumen*, clear away, take from the room or place, < *ab-* (= E. *off*), from, + *raum*, place, = E. *room*, q. v.] Red ochre, used by cabinet-makers to give a red color to new mahogany.—**Abraum salts** [G. *abraumsalze*], a mixture of salts of potash, soda, magnesia, etc., overlying the rock-salt deposit at Stassfurt, Prussia, and vicinity, the value of which was not immediately recognized when these deposits were opened, but which is now the chief source of supply of potassic salts in the world.

Abraxas (ab-rak'sas), *n.* [See def. 2, and cf. *abracadabra*.] 1. In *antiq.*, a Gnostic amulet consisting of an engraved gem, often bearing a mystical figure (which generally combines human and brute forms) and an unintelligible legend, but sometimes inscribed with the word *Abraxas*, either alone or accompanying a figure or a word connected with Hebrew or Egyptian religion, as *Iao*, *Sabaoth*, *Osiris*.—2. A mystical word used by the Gnostic followers of Basilides to denote the Supreme Being, or, perhaps, its 365 emanations collectively, or the 365 orders of spirits occupying the 365 heavens. Later it was commonly applied to any symbolical representation of Gnostic ideas. It is said to have been coined by Basilides in the second century, from the sum of the Greek numeral letters expressing the number 365; thus: $\alpha = 1, \beta = 2, \rho = 100, \alpha = 1, \xi = 60, \alpha = 1, \varsigma = 200$; total, 365. Also written *Abbrasax*.

3. A genus of lepidopterous insects, of the family *Geometridæ*, containing the large magpie-moth, *Abraxas grossulariata*. The larvæ are very destructive to gooseberry- and currant-bushes in Europe, consuming their leaves as soon as they appear.

abray† (a-brā'), *v. i.* [A false pres. form, made from ME. pret. *abrayde*, *abraide*, taken for a weak verb, with pret. ending *-de* (= E. *-ed*), whereas the verb is strong, with pret. *abrayde*, *abraide*, properly *abraid*, *abreid* (< AS. *ābragd*), similar in form to pres. *abrayde*, *abraide*, < AS. *ābregde*, inf. *ābregdan*: see *abraid*.] To awake.

But, whenas I did out of sleep *abray*,
I found her not where I left her whyleare.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. vi. 36.

abrazite (ab'ra-zit), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-priv.*, not, + *βράζειν*, boil, ferment, + *-ite*².] A mineral found at Capo di Bove, near Rome, probably the same as that named zeagonite and later gismondine (which see).

abrazitic (ab-rā-zit'ik), *a.* Not effervescing, as in acids or when heated before the blowpipe: said of certain minerals. [Rare.]

abread, **abreed** (a-brēd'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [Sc., < ME. *abrede*, on *brede*, in breadth: *a*, on, prep.; *brede*, < AS. *brāðu*, breadth, < *brād*, broad; see *a³* and *breadth*, and cf. *abroad*.] **Abroad**. *Burns*. Also spelled *abraid*. [Scotch.]



Abraxas, collection of the British Museum.



Abraxas. (Both examples are of the Basilidian type.)

abreast (ā-bre'st'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [L. *ab³*, prep., on, + *breast*.] 1. Side by side, with breasts in a line: as, "the riders rode abreast," *Dryden*.

It [the wall of Chester] has everywhere, however, a rigged outer parapet and a broad hollow flagging, wide enough for two attollers abreast.
H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 9.

2. *Naut.*: (a) Lying or moving side by side, with stems equally advanced. (b) Wheu used to indicate the situation of a vessel in regard to another object, opposite; over against; lying so that the object is on a line with the beam: in this sense with *of*.

The Bellona . . . kept too close to the starboard shoal, and grounded *abreast* of the outer ship of the enemy.
Southey, *Nelson*, II. 121.

3. Figuratively, up to the same pitch or level: used with *of* or *with*: as, to keep *abreast* of the times in science, etc.—4. At the same time; simultaneously.

Abreast therewith began a convocation. *Fuller*.

Line abreast, a formation of a squadron in which the ships are abreast of one another.

abredet, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* A Middle English form of *abread*. *Rom. of the Rose*.

abregget, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *abridge*. *Chaucer*.

abrenounce† (ab-rē-nōns'), *v. t.* [L. *ab*, from (here intensive), + E. *renounce*, after LL. *abrenuntiāre*, < L. *ab* + *renuntiāre*, renounce: see *renounce*.] To renounce absolutely.

Under pain of the pope's curse . . . either to *abrenounce* their wives or their livings.
Foxe, *Book of Martyrs, Acts and Deeds*, fol. 159.

abrenunciation† (ab-rē-nūn-si-ā'shōn), *n.* [ML. *abrenuntiatio(n)*; < L. *abrenuntiāre*: see *abrenounce*.] Renunciation; absolute denial.

An *abrenunciation* of that truth which he so long had professed.
Hurt of Sedition, III. b.

abreption† (ab-rep'shōn), *n.* [L. as if **abreptio(n)*, < *abripere*, pp. *abreptus*, snatch away, < *ab*, away, + *rapere*, seize: see *rapt* and *ravish*.] The state of being carried away or forcibly separated; separation.

abreuvoir (a-brē-vvōr'), *n.* [F., a drinking-place, horse-trough, < *abreuver*, give to drink, earlier *abrevcr*, < OF. *abrevcr* = Sp. *abrevar* = It. *abbeverare*, < ML. *abbeverare*, orig. **adbiberare*, < *ad*, to, + **biberare*, < L. *bibere*, drink: see *bib¹* and *beverage*.] 1. A watering-place for animals; a horse-trough.—2. In *masoury*, a joint or interstice between stones, to be filled up with mortar or cement. *Gwilt*.

Also spelled *abrewoir*.

abricock†, **abricot†**, *n.* Same as *apricot*.
abrid (ā'brid), *n.* [Uncertain; perhaps due to Sp. **abrido*, for irreg. *abierto*, pp. of *abrir*, open, unlock, < L. *aperire*, open.] A bushing-plate around a hole in which a pintle moves. *E. H. Knight*.

abridge (a-brij'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abridged*, ppr. *abridging*. [ME. *abregen*, *abreggen*, *abriggen*, etc., < OF. *abrigier*, *abridgier*, *abregier*, *abrevier* = Pr. *abrevjar*, < L. *abbreviare*, shorten, < *ad*, to, + *brevis*, short: see *abbreviate* and *brief*.] 1. To make shorter; curtail: as, "abridged cloaks," *Scott*, *Ivanhoe*, xiv.—2. To shorten by condensation or omission, or both; rewrite or reconstruct on a smaller scale; put the main or essential parts of into less space: used of writings: as, Justin *abridged* the history of Trogus Pompeius.

The antiquities of Richborough and Reculver, *abridged* from the Latin of Mr. Archdeacon Bately.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 143.

3. To lessen; diminish: as, to *abridge* labor.

Power controlled or *abridged* is almost always the rival and enemy of that power by which it is controlled or *abridged*.
A. Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. 15.

4. To deprive; cut off: followed by *of*, and formerly also by *from*: as, to *abridge* one of rights or enjoyments.

Nor do I now make moan to be *abridgd*
From such a noble rate. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, I. 1.

5. In *alg.*, to reduce, as a compound quantity or equation, to a more simple form. = *Syn.* 2. To cut down, prune. See *abbreviate*.—4. To dispossess, divest, strip, despoil.

abridgedly (a-brij'ed-li), *adv.* In a concise or shortened form.

abridger (a-brij'ēr), *n.* One who or that which abridges, by curtailing, shortening, or condensing.

Criticks have been represented as the great *abridgers* of the native liberty of genius. *H. Blair*, *Lectures*, III.

Abridgers are a kind of literary men to whom the indolence of modern readers . . . gives [us] ample employment.
I. D'Israeli, *Curios. of Lit.*, II. 67.

abridgment (a-brij'ment), *n.* [*<* late ME. *abrygement*, *<* OF. *abrigement*, *abregement*: see *abridge* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of abridging, or the state of being abridged; diminution; contraction; reduction; curtailment; restriction: as, an *abridgment* of expenses; "abridgment of liberty," *Locke*.

Persons employed in the mechanic arts are those whom the *abridgment* of commerce would immediately affect.
A. Hamilton, Works, II, 15.

It was his sin and folly which brought him under that *abridgment*.
South.

2. A condensation, as of a book; a reduction within a smaller space; a reproduction of anything in reduced or condensed form.

A genuine *abridgment* is a reproduction of the matter or substance of a larger work in a condensed form, and in language which is not a mere transcript of that of the original.
Drone, Copyright, p. 153.

Here lies David Garrick, describe him who can,
An *abridgment* of all that was pleasant in man.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

3. That which abridges or cuts short. [*Rare.*]

Look, where my *abridgments* come [namely, the players who cut me short in my speech. Compare, however, meaning 4].
Shak., Hamlet, II, 2.

4. That which shortens anything, as time, or makes it appear short; hence, a pastime. [*Rare.*]

Say, what *abridgment* have you for this evening?
What mask, what music?
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

Also spelled *abridgement*.

= **Syn.** 2. *Abridgment*, *Compendium*, *Epitome*, *Abstract*, *Conspectus*, *Synopsis*, *Summary*, *Syllabus*, *Brief*, *Digest*. An *abridgment* is a work shortened by condensation of statement, or by omitting the less essential parts. A *compendium*, or *compend*, is a concise but comprehensive view of a subject; in general it does not imply, as *abridgment* does, the existence of a larger or previous work. An *epitome* contains only the most important points of a work or subject, expressed in the smallest compass. An *abstract* is a bare statement or outline of facts, heads, or leading features in a book, lecture, subject, etc. *Conspectus* and *synopsis* are, literally, condensed views—the substance of any matter so arranged as to be taken in at a glance; *synopsis* implies orderly arrangement under heads and particulars. A *summary* is a brief statement of the main points in a work or treatise, less methodical than an *abstract* or a *synopsis*; it may be a recapitulation. A *syllabus* is commonly a synopsis printed for the convenience of those hearing lectures; but the term is also applied to certain papal documents. (See *Syllabus*.) *Brief* is generally confined to its technical legal meanings. (See *Brief*.) A *digest* is a methodical arrangement of the material of a subject, as under heads or titles; it may include the whole of the matter concerned: as, a *digest* of laws. There may be an *abridgment* of a dictionary, a *compend* or *compendium* of literature, an *epitome* of a political situation, an *abstract* of a sermon, a *conspectus* or *synopsis* of a book, a *summary* of the arguments in a debate, a *digest* of opinions on some moot point.

abridge, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *abridge*. *Chaucer*.

abrin (ā'brin), *n.* [*<* *Abrus* + *-in2*.] A name given to a poisonous principle obtained from *Abrus precatorius*.

abroach (ā-brōch'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*<* ME. *abroche*, in the phrase *sette(n) abroche*, set *abroach*, *<* *a3* for *on* + *broche*, a spit, spigot, pin: see *broach* and *broach*.] *Broached*; letting out or yielding liquor, or in a position for letting out: as, the cask is *abroach*.

If the full tun of vengeance be *abroach*,
Fill out and swirl until you burst again.
Webster (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, I, 2.

To set *abroach*. (*a*) To set running; cause to flow or let out liquor, as a cask or barrel.

Barrels of ale set *abroach* in different places of the road had kept the populace in perfect love and loyalty towards the Queen and her favourite. *Scott*, Kenilworth, II, xi.
(*b*) Figuratively, to give rise to; spread abroad; disseminate; propagate.

What mischiefs he might set *abroach*.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV, 2.

abroach† (ā-brōch'), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *abrochen*, *broach*, tap, *<* OF. *brocher*, *brochier*, *broach*, with prefix *a-*, due to *adv.* *abroche*: see *abroach*, *prep. phr.*, and *broach*.] To open, as a cask, for the purpose of letting out liquor; tap; broach.

Thilke tonne that I schal *abroche*.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath, Prolog, I, 177.

abroad (ā-brād'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*<* ME. *abroad*, *abrod*, *<* *a3*, *prep.*, *on*, + *brood*, *brod*, *broad*: see *broad*.] 1. Broadly; widely; expansively; outward on all or on both sides.

The love of God is shed *abroad* in our hearts. *Rom.* v. 5.

Her wings bothe *abrod* she spradde.

Look now *abroad*—another race has filled
These populous borders. *Bryant*, The Ages, st. 32.

2. Out of or beyond certain limits. (*a*) Beyond the walls of a house or the bounds of any inclosure: as, to walk *abroad*.

Where as he lay
So sick alway,

He myght not come *abrode*.

Sir T. More, A Merry Jest.

We are for the most part more lonely when we go *abroad* among men than when we stay in our chambers.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 147.

(*b*) Beyond the bounds of one's own country; in foreign countries: as, he lived *abroad* for many years. [In the United States used most commonly with reference to Europe.]

At home the soldier learned how to value his rights, *abroad* how to defend them.

Macaulay, Hsllam's Const. Hist.

Others, still, are introduced from *abroad* by fashion, or are borrowed thence for their usefulness.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 153.

3. Absent; gone away, especially to a considerable distance: as, the head of the firm is *abroad*.

—4. In an active state; astir; in circulation: as, there are thieves *abroad*; rumors of disaster are *abroad*.

There's villainy *abroad*: this letter will tell you more.

Shak., L. L. L., I, 1.

To be all *abroad*. (*a*) To be wide of the mark, in a figurative sense; be far wrong in one's guess or estimate. (*b*) To be at a loss; be puzzled, perplexed, bewildered, nonplussed; be all or quite at sea.—The *schoolmaster* is *abroad*, education is diffused among the people: often used ironically or punningly, implying that the schoolmaster is absent. See *schoolmaster*.

Abrocoma (ab-rok'ō-mā), *n.* Same as *Habrocoma*.

abrocome (ab'rō-kōm), *n.* Same as *habrocome*.

abrogable (ab'rō-gā-bl), *a.* [*<* L. as if **abrogabilis*, *<* *abrogare*, *abrogate*: see *abrogate*, *v.*, and *-ble*.] Capable of being abrogated.

abrogate (ab'rō-gāt), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *abrogated*, *ppr.* *abrogating*. [*<* L. *abrogatus*, *pp.* of *abrogare*, annul, repeal, *<* *ab*, from, + *rogare*, ask, propose a law: see *rogation*.] 1. To abolish summarily; annul by an authoritative act; repeal. Applied specifically to the repeal of laws, customs, etc., whether expressly or by establishing something inconsistent therewith. See *abrogation*.

The supremacy of mind *abrogated* ceremonies.

Banefelt, Hist. U. S., II, 346.

Since I revoke, annul, and *abrogate*

All his decrees in all kinds: they are void!

Browning, Ring and Book, II, 170.

2†. To keep clear of; avoid.

Perge, good master Holofernes, *perge*; so it shall please you to *abrogate* scurrility.

Shak., L. L. L., IV, 2.

= **Syn.** 1. *Abolish*, *Repeal*, *Rescind*, etc. (see *abolish*), cancel, invalidate, dissolve, countermand.

abrogate† (ab'rō-gāt), *v. t.* [*<* L. *abrogatus*, annulled, *pp.* of *abrogare*: see *abrogate*, *v.*] Annulled; abolished.

abrogation (ab-rō-gā'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *abrogatio*(*n*-), a repeal, *<* *abrogare*, repeal: see *abrogate*, *v.*] The act of abrogating. Specifically, the annulling of a law by legislative action or by usage. See *derogation*. *Abrogation* is expressed when pronounced by the new law in general or particular terms; it is implied when the new law contains provisions positively contrary to the former law.

There are no such institutions here;—no law that can abide one moment when popular opinion demands its *abrogation*.

W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 47.

abrogative (ab'rō-gā-tiv), *a.* *Abrogating* or annulling: as, an *abrogative* law.

abrogator (ab'rō-gā-tor), *n.* One who *abrogates* or repeals.

Abronia (a-brō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., *prop. *Habronia*, *<* Gr. *ἀβρόνια*, graceful, elegant, delicate: see *Abrus*.] A genus of low and mostly trailing herbs, natural order *Nyctaginaceae*, of the western United States. The showy and sometimes fragrant flowers are borne in umbels, much resembling the garden verbena in appearance, but very different in structure. Two or three species are found in cultivation.

abrood† (ā-brōd'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*<* ME. *abrode*, *<* *a3*, *prep.*, *on*, + *brode*, E. *brood*.] In or as if in the act of brooding.

The Spirit of God sat *abrood* upon the whole rude mass.

Abp. Sancroft, Sermons, p. 135.

abrook† (ā-brūk'), *v. t.* [*<* *a-1* (expletive) + *brook2*.] To brook; endure. See *brook2*.

Ill can thy noble mind *abrook*

The abject people, gazing in thy face.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., II, 4.

Abrornis (ab-rōr'nis), *n.* Same as *Habronis*.

abrotanoid (ab-rot'ā-noid), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀβρότανον*, an aromatic plant, prob. southernwood (ML. *abrotanum*), + *eidōs*, form: see *idol*.] A species of sclerodermatous East Indian reef-coral, *Madrepora abrotanoida*.

abrotanum (ab-rot'ā-num), *n.* [*<* ML. *abrotanum* and *aprotanum*, *prop.* L. *abrotanum* (also *abrotanus*), *<* Gr. *ἀβρότανον* (also *ἀβρότανος*), an aromatic plant, prob. southernwood (*Artemisia Abrotanum*), = Skt. *mṛātana*, a plant, *Cyperus rotundus*; less prob. for **ἀβρότανον*, *<* *ἀβρός*, delicate, + *τόνος*, a cord, taken in the sense of filament or fiber. The L. form gave rise to AS. *aprotane*, *ambrotana*, *prutene*, and other corrupt forms, and to It. Sp. Pg. *abrotano*, OF. *abrone*,

averoine, F. *aurone*.] A European species of *Artemisia*, *A. Abrotanum*, frequent in cultivation under the name of southernwood.

Abrothrix (ab'rō-thriks), *n.* Same as *Habrothrix*.

abrupt (ā-brupt'), *a.* and *n.* [*<* L. *abruptus*, steep, disconnected, abrupt, *pp.* of *abrumper*, break off, *<* *ab*, off, + *rumper*, break: see *rupture*.] 1. *a.* 1. Broken or appearing as if broken away or off; marked by or showing a sudden breach or change of continuity; wanting continuation or completion: as, the path or the discourse came to an *abrupt* termination; an *abrupt* turn in a road. Hence—2. Steep; precipitous: as, an *abrupt* cliff; an *abrupt* descent.

The *abrupt* mountain breaks,

And seems with its accumulated crags
To overhang the world.

Shelley, Alastor.

3. Figuratively, sudden; without notice to prepare the mind for the event; unceremonious: as, an *abrupt* entrance or address.

Abrupt death

A period puts, and stops his impious breath.

Oldham, Satires on Jesuits.

4. Lacking in continuity; having sudden transitions from one subject to another: as, an *abrupt* style.—5. In *bot.*, terminating suddenly: as, an *abrupt* point: sometimes used in the sense of truncate: as, an *abrupt* leaf.—**Abrupt-pinnate**. Same as *abruptly pinnate*. See *abruptly*.—**Syn.** 2. Precipitous, perpendicular, sheer, steep.—3. Sudden, unexpected, hasty, hurried, rough, rude, brusque, blunt, curt, precipitate, short, summary, vehement.—4. Broken, disconnected.

II. *n.* [*<* L. *abruptum*, a steep ascent or descent, *prop. neut.* of *abruptus*, broken off: see the *adj.*] An abrupt place; a precipice or chasm. [*Rare* and poetical.]

Or spread his airy flight,

U'borne with indefatigable wings,
Over the vast *abrupt*.

Milton, P. L., II, 409.

abrupt† (ā-brupt'), *v. t.* To break off; interrupt; disturb.

Insecurity . . . *abrupteth* our tranquillities.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II, 112.

abrupted (ā-brup'ted), *p. a.* Broken off suddenly; interrupted.

abruptedly (ā-brup'ted-li), *adv.* Abruptly.

abruption (ab-rup'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *abruptio*(*n*-), a breaking off, *<* *abrumper*: see *abrupt*, *a.*] A sudden breaking off; a sudden termination; a violent separation of bodies.

By this *abruption* posterity lost more instruction than delight.

Johnson, Life of Cowley.

abruptly (ā-brupt'li), *adv.* 1. Brokenly; by breaking or being broken off suddenly: as, the path or the discourse ended *abruptly*.—2. Precipitously, or with a very steep slope: as, the rocks rise *abruptly* from the water's edge.—3. Suddenly, without giving notice, or without the usual forms: as, the minister left France *abruptly*.—4. With an abrupt termination.—**Abruptly pinnate**, terminating without an odd leaflet or tendril: said of a pinnate leaf.

abruptness (ā-brupt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being abrupt. (*a*) The state or quality of being broken off, steep, or craggy; sudden breach of continuity; precipitousness. (*b*) Suddenness; unceremonious haste or vehemence. (*c*) Any want of continuity or smoothness.

Some other languages, for their soft and melting fluency, as having no *abruptness* of consonants, have some advantage of the English. *Howell*, Forréne Travell, p. 153.

Abrus (ā'brus), *n.* [NL., *prop. *Habrus*, *<* Gr. *ἀβρός*, graceful, elegant, delicate.] A small genus of leguminous plants. *A. precatorius*, or Indian licorice, is a woody twiner, indigenous to India, but now found in all tropical countries, where its root is often used as a substitute for licorice. Its polished, party-colored seeds, of the size of a small pea, called *crab-eyes*, *jumble-beads*, and *jequirity* or *John Crow* beans, are employed for rosaries, necklaces, etc., and as a remedy in diseases of the conjunctiva. They have given their native name of *retti* [Hind. *ratti*, *rati*] to a weight (2.1875 grains) used by Hindu jewelers and druggists. See *retti-weights*.

abs-. A prefix of Latin origin; a form of *ab-*, used (as in Latin) before *c*, *q*, *t*, as in *abscond*, *abstain*, *absterge*, *abstract*, etc.

abscess (ab'ses), *n.* [*<* L. *abscessus*, a going away, in medical language an abscess, *<* *abscedere*, go away, *<* *abs*, lengthened form of *ab*, away, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] In *med.*, a collection of pus in the tissues of any part of the body.

abscessed (ab'sest), *p. a.* Diseased with an abscess or with abscesses.

abscession† (ab-sesh'on), *n.* [*<* L. *abscessio*(*n*-), *<* *abscedere*, go away: see *abscess*.] 1. Departure.



Abruptly Pinnate Leaf.

Neither justly excommunicated out of that particular church to which he was orderly joyed, nor excommunicating himself by voluntary Schisme, declared *abscission*, separation, or apostasie.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 37.

2. In *med.*, an abscise.

abscess-root (ab'ses-rôt), *n.* A popular name of the plant *Polemonium reptans*.

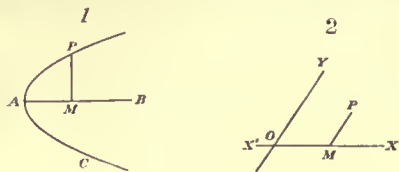
abscind (ab-sind'), *v. t.* [*L. abscondere*, cut off, tear off, < *ab*, off, + *scindere*, cut, = *Gr. σχίζω*, cut, separate: see *scission* and *schism*.] To cut off. [Rare.]

Two syllables *absconded* from the rest.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 90.

abscise (ab-siz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abscised*, ppr. *abscising*. [*L. abscisus*, pp. of *abscondere*, cut off, < *abs* for *ab*, off, away, + *cœdere*, cut. Cf. *excise*, *incise*, *v.*, and *precise*, *a.*] To cut off or away.

abscissa (ab-sis'sä), *n.*; pl. *abscissæ* or *abscissas* (-ë, -äz). [*L.* (tr. of *Gr. ἀπολαμβάνομένη*), abbreviation of *recta ex diametro abscissa*, line cut off from the diameter; fem. of *abscissus*, cut off, pp. of *abscondere*: see *abscond*.] In *math.*: (a) In the conic sections, that part of a transverse axis which lies between its vertex and a perpendicular ordinate to it from a given point of the conic. Thus (fig. 1), in the parabola PAC, AM, the part of the axis AB cut off by the ordinate PM, is the *abscissa* of the point P. (b) In the system



Abscissa.

of Cartesian coördinates, a certain line used in determining the position of a point in a plane. Thus (fig. 2), let two fixed intersecting lines (axes) OY and OX be taken, and certain directions on them (as from O toward X and from O toward Y) be assumed as positive. From any point, as P, let a line be drawn parallel to OY and cutting OX in M. Then will the two quantities OM and MP, with the proper algebraic sign, determine the position of the point P. OM, or its value, is called the *abscissa of the point*, and the fixed line OX is called the *axis of abscissas*. See *coordinate*, *n.*, 2.

abscissio infiniti (ab-sish'i-ō in-fi-ni'ti). [*L.*; lit., a cutting off of an infinite (number): see *abscission* and *infinitic*.] In *logic*, a series of arguments which exclude, one after another, various assertions which might be made with regard to the subject under discussion, thus gradually diminishing the number of possible assumptions.

abscission (ab-sizh'on), *n.* [*L. abscessio(n)*, < *abscondere*, cut off: see *abscond*.] 1. The act of cutting off; severance; removal.

Not to be cured without the *abscission* of a member.

Jer. Taylor.

2†. The act of putting an end to; the act of annulling or abolishing. *Sir T. Browne*.—3. Retrenchment. [Rare.]—4. The sudden termination of a disease by death. *Hooper*, *Med. Diet.*—5. In *rhet.*, a figure of speech consisting in a sudden reticence, as if the words already spoken made sufficiently clear what the speaker would say if he were to finish the sentence: as, "He is a man of so much honor and candor, and such generosity—but I need say no more."—6. In *astrol.*, the cutting off or preventing of anything shown by one aspect by means of another.—**Abscission of the cornea**, in *surg.*, a specific cutting operation performed upon the eye for the removal of a staphyloma of the cornea.

absconce (ab-skons'), *n.* [*ML. absconsa*, a dark lantern, fem. of *L. absconsus*, for *absconditus*, pp. of *abscondere*, hide: see *abscond* and *sconce*.] *Eccles.*, a dark lantern holding a wax-light, used in the choir in reading the absolution and benediction at matins, and the chapters and prayers at lauds.

abscond (ab-skond'), *v.* [*L. abscondere*, hide, put away, < *abs*, away, + *condere*, put, lay up, < *con-*, for *cum*, together, + *-dere*, in comp., a weakened form of **darc*, put, = *E. do*.] **I. Intrans.** 1. To retire from public view, or from the place in which one resides or is ordinarily to be found; depart in a sudden and secret manner; take one's self off; decamp; especially, to go out of the way in order to avoid a legal process.

He must, for reasons which nobody could divine, have *absconded*.

Barkam, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 150.

2. To hide, withdraw, or lie concealed: as, "the marmot *absconds* in winter," *Ray*, Works of Creation.

A fish that flashes his freckled side in the sun and suddenly *absconds* in the dark and dreamy waters again.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 377.

= *Syn.* Escape, retreat, flee, run away, make off.

II.† trans. To conceal.

Nothing discoverable in the lunar surface is ever covered and *absconded* from us by the interposition of any clouds or mists but such as rise from our own globe.

Bentley, Sermons, viii.

absconded† (ab-skond'ed), *p. a.* Hidden; secret; recondit. In *her.*, said of a hearing which is completely covered by a superimposed charge. Thus, if a shield has three mullets in pale, the middle one of the three would be completely hidden or *absconded* by a shield of pretense or inescutcheon.

I am now obliged to go far in the pursuit of beauty which lies very *absconded* and deep.

Shaftesbury, Moralists, p. 3.

abscondedly† (ab-skond'ed-li), *adv.* In concealment or hiding.

An old Roman priest that then lived *abscondedly* in Oxon.

Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I. 631.

abscondence† (ab-skond'edns), *n.* Concealment; seclusion.

absconder (ab-skond'èr), *n.* One who absconds.

absconsio (ab-skons'hi-ō), *n.*; pl. *absconsiones* (ab-skons-shi-ō'néz). [*NL.*, < *L. abscondere*, hide: see *abscond*.] In *anat. and surg.*, a cavity or sinus.

absence (ab'sens), *n.* [*ME. absence*, < *OF. absence*, *ausence*, *F. absence* = *Sp. Pg. ausencia* = *It. assenza*, < *L. absentia*, absence, < *absen(t)-s*, absent: see *absent*, *a.*] 1. The state of being absent; the state of being away or not present: as, speak no ill of one in his *absence*.

Say, is not *absence* death to those who love?

Pope, Autumn.

We see on the lip of our companion the presence or *absence* of the great masters of thought and poetry to his mind.

Emerson, Domestic Life.

2. The period of being away or absent: as, an *absence* of several weeks or years.—3. The state of being wanting; non-existence at the place and time spoken of; want; lack: as, the *absence* of evidence.

In the *absence* of conventional law. *Chancellor Kent*.

4. Absent-mindedness; inattention to things present: a shortened form of *absence of mind*.

To conquer that abstraction which is called *absence*.

Landor.

For two or three days I continued subject to frequent involuntary fits of *absence*, which made me insensible, for the time, to all that was passing around me.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 147.

Absence of mind, habitual or temporary forgetfulness of, or inattention to, one's immediate surroundings.—**Decree in absence**, in *Scots law*, a decree pronounced against a defendant who has not appeared and pleaded on the merits of the cause.—**Leave of absence**, permission from a superior to be absent. In the United States army an officer is entitled to 30 days' leave in each year on full pay. He may permit this time to accumulate for a period not exceeding four years. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

absent (ab'sent), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. absent*, < *OF. absent*, *aisent*, *F. absent* = *Sp. Pg. ausente* = *It. assente*, < *L. absen(t)-s*, being away (ppr. of *abesse*, be away, < *ab*, away, + **sen(t)-s*, ppr. (= *Gr. ὄν* (*ōn*), = *Skt. sant*, being, = *E. sooth*, true: see *sooth*), < inf. *esse*, be: see *essence*, *am, is*, and *ef. present*.] **I. a.** 1. Not in a certain place at a given time; not in consciousness or thought at a certain time; away: opposed to *present*.

With this she fell distract,

And, her attendants *absent*, swallow'd fire.

Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

The picture or visual image in your mind when the orange is present to the senses is almost exactly reproduced when it is *absent*.

J. Fiske, Idea of God, p. 140.

2. Not existing; wanting; not forming a part or attribute of: as, among them refinement is *absent*; revenge is entirely *absent* from his mind.—3. Absent-minded (which see).

From this passage we may gather not only that Chaucer was not small of stature and slender, but that he was accustomed to be twitted on account of the abstracted or *absent* look which so often tempts children of the world to offer its wearer a penny for his thoughts.

A. W. Ward, Life of Chaucer, iii.

Absent with leave (*milit.*), said of officers permitted to absent themselves from their posts, and of enlisted men on furlough.—**Absent without leave** (*milit.*), said of officers and soldiers (sometimes of deserters) who have absented themselves from their posts without permission; they are so reported in order to bring their offense under the cognizance of a court martial. In the United States army, an officer absent without leave for three months may be dropped from the rolls of the army by the President, and is not eligible to reappointment. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict. = *Syn.* 3. *Absent*, *Inattentive*, *Abstracted*, *Preoccupied*, *Diverted*, *Distraacted*. An *absent* man is one whose mind wanders unconsciously from his immediate sur-

roundings, or from the topic which demands his attention; he may be thinking of little or nothing. An *abstracted* man is kept from what is present by thoughts and feelings so weighty or interesting that they engross his attention. He may have been so *preoccupied* by them as to be unable to begin to attend to other things, or his thoughts may be *diverted* to them upon some chance suggestion. In all these cases he is or becomes *inattentive*. *Distraacted* (literally, dragged apart) is sometimes used for *diverted*, but denotes more properly a state of perplexity or mental uncasiness sometimes approaching frenzy.

II.† n. One who is not present; an absentee.

Let us enjoy the right of Christian *absents*, to pray for one another.

Bp. Morton, To Abp. Usher.

absent (ab-sent'), *v. t.* [*F. absenter* = *Sp. Pg. ausentar* = *It. assentare*, < *L. absentare*, cause to be away, be away, < *absen(t)-s*, absent: see *absent*, *a.*] To make absent; take or keep away: now used only reflexively, but formerly sometimes otherwise, as by Milton: as, to *absent* one's self from home; he *absented* himself from the meeting.

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,

Absent thee from felicity awhile.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

What change

Absents thee, or what chance detains?

Milton, P. L., x. 108.

absentaneous† (ab-sen-tā'nē-ns), *a.* [*ML. absentancus*, < *L. absen(t)-s*, absent: see *absent*, *a.*] Relating to absence; absent. *Bailey*.

absentation (ab-sen-tā'shŏn), *n.* [*ML. absentatio(n)*, < *L. absentare*, make absent: see *absent*, *v.*] The act of absenting one's self, or the state of being absent. [Rare.]

His *absentation* at that juncture becomes significant.

Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 229.

absentee (ab-sen-tē'), *n.* 1. One who is absent; more narrowly, one who withdraws from his country, office, estate, post, duty, or the like. Specifically applied, generally by way of reproach, to landlords and capitalists who derive their income from one country, but spend it in another in which they reside. 2. In *law*, one who is without the jurisdiction of a particular court or judge.

absenteeism (ab-sen-tē'izm), *n.* The practice or habit of being an absentee; the practice of absenting one's self from one's country, station, estate, etc. *Absenteeism* in France, under the old régime, was one of the greatest evils, and a prominent cause of the first revolution; and in Ireland it has been a cause of much popular discontent.

Partly from the prevailing *absenteeism* among the landlords, . . . these peasants of the north [of Russia] are more energetic, more intelligent, more independent, and consequently less docile and pliable, than those of the fertile central provinces. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 109.

absenteeship (ab-sen-tē'ship), *n.* Same as *absenteeism*.

absenter (ab-sen'tér), *n.* One who absents himself.

He [Judge Foster] has fined all the *absenters* £20 apiece.

Lord Thurlow, Sir M. Foster.

absente reo (ab-sen'tē rē'ō). [*L.*: *absente*, abl. of *absen(t)-s*, absent; *reo*, abl. of *reus*, a defendant, < *res*, an action: see *res*.] The defendant being absent: a law phrase.

absently (ab'sent-li), *adv.* In an absent or inattentive manner; with absence of mind.

absentment (ab-sent'ment), *n.* [*absent*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] The act of absenting one's self, or the state of being absent. *Barrow*. [Rare.]

absent-minded (ab'sent-min'ed), *a.* Characterized by absence of mind (see *absence*); inattentive to or forgetful of one's immediate surroundings.

absent-mindedness (ab'sent-min'ed-nes), *n.* The quality, state, or habit of being absent-minded.

absentness (ab'sent-nes), *n.* The quality of being absent, inattentive, or absent-minded; absent-mindedness.

absey-book† (ab'sē-bŭk), *n.* [That is, *a-b-c book*: see *a-b-c*.] A primer, which sometimes included a catechism.

And then comes answer like an *Absey-book*.

Shak., K. John, I. 1.

absidiolo (ab-sid'i-ōl), *n.* Same as *apsidiolo*. **absinth** (ab'sinth), *n.* [*F. absinthe*, < *L. absinthium*: see *absinthium*.] 1. Wormwood. See *absinthium*.—2. Absinthe (which see).

absinthate (ab-sin'thāt), *n.* A salt formed by a combination of absinthic acid with a base.

absinthe (ab'sinth; *F. pron. ab-sant'*), *n.* [*F.*, < *L. absinthium*: see *absinthium*.] The common name of a highly aromatic liqueur of an opaline-green color and bitter taste; an abbreviation of *extrait d'absinthe*, extract of absinthium. It is prepared by steeping in alcohol or strong spirit bitter herbs, the chief of which are *Artemisia Absinthium*, *A. mutellina*, *A. spicata*; besides which some recipes mention plants that are not of this genus, and

can be intended only to modify the bitter of the wormwoods; the liquor so flavored is then redistilled. It is considered tonic and stomachic. Its excessive use produces a morbid condition differing somewhat from ordinary alcoholism. Vertigo and epileptiform convulsions are marked symptoms, and hallucinations occur without other symptoms of delirium tremens. The use of it prevailed at one time among the French soldiers in Algiers, but it is now forbidden throughout the French army. The most common way of preparing it for drinking is by pouring it into water drop by drop or allowing it to trickle through a funnel with a minute opening; so prepared, it is called *la hussarde*, and is common in the cafés of France, Italy, and Switzerland.

absinthial (ab-sin'thi-äl), *a.* Of or pertaining to wormwood; hence, bitter. *N. E. D.*

absinthian (ab-sin'thi-an), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of wormwood.

Tempering *absinthian* bitterness with sweets.
Randolph, Poems (1652), p. 60.

absinthiate (ab-sin'thi-ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *absinthiated*, ppr. *absinthiating*. [*L. absinthiatus*, pp. adj., containing wormwood, < *absinthium*: see *absinthium*.] 1. To impregnate with wormwood.—2. To saturate with absinthe.

Latinised English and *absinthiated* barrack-room morality.
The Spectator, No. 3035, p. 1154.

absinthic (ab-sin'thik), *a.* Of or pertaining to absinthium or wormwood.—**Absinthic acid**, an acid derived from wormwood, probably identical with succinic acid.

absinthin (ab-sin'thin), *n.* The crystalline bitter principle ($C_{20}H_{28}O_4$) of wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium*.

absinthine (ab-sin'thin), *a.* Having the qualities of absinth or wormwood; absinthic. *Carlyle*.

absinthism (ab-sin'thizm), *n.* The cachectic state produced by the use of absinthe (which see).

absinthium (ab-sin'thi-um), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. *ἀψιθίου*, also *ἀψιθός* and *ἀψιθία*, wormwood, of Pers. origin.] The common wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium*, a European species, much cultivated for its bitter qualities. It contains a volatile oil which is the principal ingredient in the French liqueur absinthe.

absinthol (ab-sin'thol), *n.* The chief constituent of oil of wormwood, $C_{10}H_{16}O$.

absis (ab'sis), *n.* Same as *apsis*.

absist (ab-sist'), *v. i.* [*L. absistere*, withdraw, < *ab*, off, + *sistere*, stand, a reduplicated form of *stare*, to stand; see *state*, *stand*.] To desist.

absistencet (ab-sis'tens), *n.* A standing off; a refraining or holding back.

absit (ab'sit), *n.* [*L.*; third pers. pres. subj. of *abesse*, be away.] In colleges, a leave of absence from commons.

absit omen (ab'sit ò'men). [*L.*; lit., may the omen be away: *absit*, third pers. pres. subj. of *abesse*, be away; *omen*, an omen; see *absent* and *omen*.] May it not be ominous! May the omen fail!

absolute (ab'so-lüt), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. absolut*, < *OF. absolut*, < *L. absolutus*, complete, unrestricted, absolute, pp. of *absolvere*, loosen from: see *absolve*.] 1. Free from every restriction; unconditional; as, the only *absolute* necessity is logical necessity; *absolute* skepticism; *absolute* proof.—2. Perfect; complete; entire; possessed as a quality in the highest degree, or possessing the essential characteristics of the attribute named in the highest degree: as, *absolute* purity; *absolute* liberty.

What philosophical inquiry aims at is, to discover a proof, by subjective analysis, of a greater certainty in the law, of an invariable uniformity in nature, of what may properly be called an *absolute* uniformity. If only the word *absolute* is used as opposed to incomplete or partial, and not as opposed to relative or phenomenal.

S. Holmson, Phil. of Reflection, II. iv. § 1.

Hence—3. Perfect; free from imperfection: sometimes applied to persons.

May seem as shy, as grave, as just, as *absolute*
As Angelo. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

So *absolute* she seems,
And in herself complete. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 547.

4. Fixed; determined; not merely provisional; irrevocable.

O, pass not, Lord, an *absolute* decree,
Nor bind thy sentence unconditional.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

5. Viewed independently of other similar

things; not considered with reference to other similar things as standards; not comparative merely: opposed to *relative*: as, *absolute* position; *absolute* velocity (see below). [Careful writers, without an explanation, or unless the context makes the meaning clear, do not use the word in this sense; so that, though it has always belonged to the word, it is considered as secondary.]

Such a code is that here called *Absolute Ethics* as distinguished from *Relative Ethics*—a code the injunctions of which are alone to be considered as absolutely right. In contrast with those that are relatively right or least wrong; and which, as a system of ideal conduct, is to serve as a standard for our guidance in solving, as well as we can, the problems of real conduct.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 104.

6. Unlimited in certain essential respects; arbitrary; despotic: applied especially to a system of government in which the will of the sovereign is comparatively unhampered by laws or usage: as, an *absolute* monarchy.

As Lord Chamberlain, I know, you are *absolute* by your office, in all that belongs to the decency and good manners of the stage.
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

All *absolute* governments, of whatever form, concentrate power in one uncontrolled and irresponsible individual or body, whose will is regarded as the sense of the community.
Cathoun, Works, I. 37.

7. Certain; infallible.

The colour of my hair—he cannot tell,
Or answers "dark," at random,—while, be sure,
He's *absolute* on the figure, five or ten,
Of my last subscription.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, III.

8. Domineering; peremptory; exacting strict obedience.

Tapped on her head
With *absolute* forefinger. *Mrs. Browning*.

9. Ultimate; not derived from anything else: as, an *absolute* principle.—10. Immeasurable; not definable by measurement; not led up to by insensible gradations: as, the distinction between right and wrong is *absolute*.

The opposition is no longer of the rigid or *absolute* nature which it was before.
A. Seth.

11. In *gram.*, standing out of the usual syntactical relation or construction: applied to the case of a noun and an adjunct in no relation of dependence upon the rest of the sentence, and defining the time or circumstances of an action: as, the *genitive absolute* in Greek, the *ablative absolute* in Latin, the *locative absolute* in Sanskrit, and the *nominative absolute* in English.—**Absolute alcohol**. See *alcohol*.—**Absolute atmosphere**, an absolute unit of pressure, equal to one million grams per centimeter-second square; that is, one million times the pressure produced on a square centimeter by a force of one gram accelerated every second by a velocity of one centimeter per second.—**Absolute ego**, in *metaph.*, the non-individual, pure ego, neither subject nor object, which, according to the German metaphysician J. G. Fichte, posits the world.—**Absolute electrometer**. See *electrometer*.—**Absolute equation**, in *astron.*, the sum of the optic and eccentric equations, the former being the apparent inequality of a planet's motion in its orbit due to its unequal distance from the earth at different times, an effect which would subsist even if the planet's real motion were uniform, and the latter being the inequality due to a real lack of uniformity in the planet's motion.—**Absolute estate**, in *law*, an unqualified, unconditional estate, entitling the owner to immediate and unlimited possession and dominion.—**Absolute form**. See *form*.—**Absolute identity**, the metaphysical doctrine that mind and matter are phenomenal modifications of the same substance.—**Absolute instrument**, an instrument designed to measure electrical or other physical quantities in terms of absolute units. See *unit*.—**Absolute invariant**, in *alg.*, an invariant entirely unchanged by a linear transformation of the quantic.—**Absolute magnitude**, magnitude without regard to sign, as *plus* or *minus*: opposed to *algebraical magnitude*.—**Absolute measure**, that which is based simply on the fundamental units of time, space, and mass, and does not involve a comparison with any other arbitrary quantity, especially not any gravitation-unit, whose value varies with the latitude and elevation above the sea. Thus, the absolute measure of a force is that of the velocity it would impart to the unit-mass in a unit of time. The units so derived are called *absolute units*; for example, the poundal or dyne. See *unit*.—**Absolute position**, position in absolute space.—**Absolute pressure**. (a) That measure of pressure which includes atmospheric pressure. (b) Pressure expressed in absolute measure, commonly in absolute atmospheres (which see).—**Absolute problem**, a qualitative problem in which it is sought to discover whether an object possesses a given character, but not to compare different objects.—**Absolute proposition**, in *logic*, a categorical proposition.—**Absolute reality**, in *metaph.*, reality not as it is conceived, but as it exists independently of all thought about it.—**Absolute reciprocal**. See *reciprocal*.—**Absolute space**, space considered as the receptacle of things, and not as relative to the objects in it: opposed to *spatial extension*.—**Absolute temperature**, temperature measured from the absolute zero of temperature (see below) on the absolute or thermodynamic scale of temperature, which is defined by the condition that the area included between two fixed adiabatic lines and any two isothermal lines is proportional to the difference of temperatures for those lines on this scale. This absolute scale of temperature differs by very small quantities, usually negligible, from that of an air-thermometer, and by the absolute temperature is often meant the temperature on the latter scale above the absolute zero.—

Absolute term. (a) In *logic*, a general class-name, as *man*, as opposed to a relative or connotative term. (b) In *alg.*, that term of an equation or quantic in which the unknown quantity does not appear, or, if it appears, has the exponent 0. Thus, in the equation $x^2 + 12x - 24 = 0$, which may also be written $x^2 + 12x - 24x^0 = 0$, the term written -24 in the first form and $-24x^0$ in the second form is called the *absolute term*.—**Absolute time**, time regarded as a quasi-substance independent of the events it brings into relationship, that is, which occur in it.

Absolute, true, and mathematical *time*, in itself and its own nature out of relation to anything out of itself, flows equally, and is otherwise called duration: relative, apparent, and vulgar time is any sensible and external measure of duration by motion [whether accurate or inequable] which the vulgar use in place of true time, as an hour, a day, a month, a year.

Sir I. Newton, Principia (trans.), Def. 8, Scholium.

Absolute velocity, the velocity of a body with reference not to other moving bodies, but to something immovable.

We knew nothing about *absolute velocities* in space, for we have no standard of comparison.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physic, p. 15.

Absolute zero of temperature, the lowest possible temperature which the nature of heat admits; the temperature at which the particles whose motion constitutes heat would be at rest; that temperature at which, if it were maintained in the refrigerator of a perfect thermodynamic engine, the engine would convert all the heat it should receive from its source into work. This temperature has been proved to be 273.7 degrees below the zero of the centigrade scale. See *absolute temperature*. = *Syn.* 1. Unconditional, independent.—2. Finished, perfect, rounded, consummate, complete.—3. Arbitrary, autocratic, unrestricted, irresponsible.—4. Positive, decided, certain, sure.—5. Peremptory, imperative, dictatorial.—6. Immediate, direct, self-existent.

II. *n.* 1. In *metaph.*: (a) That which is free from any restriction, or is unconditional; hence, the ultimate ground of all things; God: as, it is absurd to place a limit to the power of the *Absolute*.

Being itself, and the types which follow, as well as those of logic in general, may be looked upon as definitions of the *Absolute*, or metaphysical definitions of God: at least the first and third typical form in every triad may.

Hegel, Logic, tr. by Wallace, § 85.

The contention of those who declare the *Absolute* to be unknowable is, that beyond the sphere of knowable phenomena there is an Existent, which partially appears in the phenomena, but is something wholly removed from them, and in no way cognizable by us.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 430.

(b) That which is perfect or complete: as, its beauty approaches the *absolute*. (c) That which is independent of some or all relations; the non-relative.

The term *absolute* is of a twofold . . . ambiguity, corresponding to the double . . . signification of the word in Latin. *Absolutum* means what is freed or loosed; in which sense the *absolute* will be what is aloof from relation, comparison, limitation, condition, dependence, etc. In this meaning, the *absolute* is not opposed to the infinite. *Absolutum* means finished, perfected, completed; in which sense the *absolute* will be what is out of relation, etc., as finished, perfect, complete, total. . . . In this acceptance—and it is that in which for myself I exclusively use it—the *absolute* is diametrically opposed to, is contradictory of, the infinite.

Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions (3d ed.), p. 13, foot-note.

Whatever can be known or conceived out of all relation, that is to say, without any correlative being necessarily known or conceived along with it, is the known *Absolute*.
Ferrier, Institutes of Metaph., prop. xx.

2. In *math.*, a locus whose projective relation to any two elements may be considered as constituting the metrical relation of these elements to one another. All measurement is made by successive superpositions of a unit upon parts of the quantity to be measured. Now, in all shiftings of the standard of measurement, if this be supposed to be rigidly connected with an unlimited continuum superposed upon that in which lies the measured quantity, there will be a certain locus which will always continue unmoved, and to which, therefore, the scale of measurement can never be applied. This is the *absolute*. In order to establish a system of measurement along a line, we first put a scale of numbers on the line in such a manner that to every point of the line corresponds one number, and to every number one point. If then we take any second scale of numbers related in this manner to the points of the line, to any number, x , of the first scale, will correspond just one number, y , of the second. If this correspondence extends to imaginary points, x and y will be connected by an equation linear in x and linear in y , which may be written thus: $xy + ax + by + c = 0$. The scale will thus be shifted from $x = 0$ to $y = 0$ or $x = -c/a$. In this shifting, two points of the scale remain unmoved, namely, those which satisfy the equation $x^2 + (a+b)x + c = 0$. This pair of points, which may be really distinct, coincident, or imaginary, constitute the *absolute*. For a plane, the *absolute* is a curve of the second order and second class. For three-dimensional space it is a quadric surface. For the ordinary system of measurement in space, producing the Euclidean geometry, the *absolute* consists of two coincident planes joined along an imaginary circle, which circle is itself usually termed the *absolute*. See *distance* and *anharmonic ratio*.—**Philosophies of the absolute**, certain systems of metaphysics founded on Kant's Critique of Reason—most prominently those of Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel—which, departing from the principles of Kant, maintain that the *absolute* is cognizable.

absolutely (ab'so-lüt-li), *adv.* Completely; wholly; independently; without restriction,



Artemisia Absinthium.
Leaf and flowering branch.

limitation, or qualification; unconditionally; positively; preemptorily.

Command me *absolutely* not to go.

Milton, P. L., ix. 1156.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot *absolutely* approve, either willingness to live or forwardness to die.

Hooker, Ecl. Pol., v.

As a matter of fact, *absolutely* pure water is never found in the economy of nature.

Huxley, Physleg., p. 115.

absoluteness (ab'so-lūt-nes), *n.* The state of being absolute; independence; completeness; the state of being subject to no extraneous restriction or control; positiveness; perfection.

If you have lived about, as the phrase is, you have lost that sense of the *absoluteness* and the sanctity of the habits of your fellow-patriots which once made you so happy in the midst of them.

H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 75.

absolution (ab-so-lū'shon), *n.* [ME. *absolucium*, *-cion*, *-cioun*, < L. *absolutio*(-n), < *absolvere*, loosen from: see *absolve*.] 1. The act of absolving, or the state of being absolved; release from consequences, obligations, or penalties; specifically, release from the penal consequences of sin.

God's *absolution* of men is his releasing of them from the bands of sin with which they were tied and bound.

Trench, Study of Words, p. 240.

(a) According to *Rom. Cath. theol.*, a remission of sin, which the priest, on the ground of authority received from Christ, makes in the sacrament of penance (which see). "It is not a mere announcement of the gospel, or a bare declaration that God will pardon the sins of those who repent, but, as the Council of Trent defines it, is a judicial act by which a priest as judge passes a sentence on the penitent." *Cath. Dict.* (b) According to *Prot. theol.*, a sacerdotal declaration assuring the penitent of divine forgiveness on the ground of his repentance and faith. In the Roman Catholic Church the priest pronounces the *absolution* in his own name: "I absolve thee." In Protestant communions that use a form of *absolution*, and in the Greek Church, it is pronounced in the name of God and as a prayer: "God [or Christ] absolve thee."

By *absolution* [in the Augsburg Confession] is meant the official declaration of the clergyman to the penitent that his sins are forgiven him upon flinching or believing that he is exercising a godly sorrow, and is trusting in the blood of Christ.

Shedd, Hist. of Christ. Doct.

2†. Abolition; abolishment.

But grant it true [that the Liturgy ordered too many ceremonies], not a total *absolution*, but a reformation thereof, may hence be inferred.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. x. 8.

3. In *civil law*, a sentence declaring an accused person to be innocent of the crime laid to his charge.—**Absolution from censures** (*eccles.*), the removal of penalties imposed by the church.—**Absolution for the dead** (*eccles.*), a short form of prayer for the repose of the soul, said after a funeral mass.—**Absolutions in the breviary** (*eccles.*), certain short prayers said before the lessons in matins, and before the chapter at the end of prime.—**Syn. 1.** *Remission*, etc. See *pardon*, *n.*

absolutism (ab'so-lū-tizm), *n.* [From *absolute* + *-ism*, after F. *absolutisme* = Pg. *absolutismo*.] 1. The state of being absolute. Specifically, in *political science*, that practice or system of government in which the power of the sovereign is unrestricted; a state so governed; despotism.

The province of *absolutism* is not to dispose of the national life, but to maintain it without those checks on the exercise of power which exist elsewhere.

Woolsey, *Introduct.* to *Inter. Law*, § 99.

From the time of its first conversion Germany has never taken kindly to the claims of *absolutism*, either of authority or of belief, so strongly put forward by the Church.

G. S. Hall, *German Culture*, p. 310.

2. The principle of absolute individual power in government; belief in the unrestricted right of determination or disposal in a sovereign.—3. The theological doctrine of predestination or absolute decrees.—4. The metaphysical doctrines of the absolutists.—**Syn. 1.** *Tyranny*, *Autocracy*, *Absolutism*, etc. See *despotism*.

absolutist (ab'so-lū-tist), *n.* and *a.* [From *absolute* + *-ist*, after F. *absolutiste*.] 1. *n.* An advocate of despotism, or of absolute government.—2. In *metaph.*, one who maintains that there is an absolute or non-relative existence, and that it is possible to know or conceive it.

Hence the necessity which compelled Schelling and the *absolutists* to place the absolute in the indifference of subject and object, of knowledge and existence.

Sir W. Hamilton.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to absolutism; despotie; absolutistic.

Socialism would introduce, indeed, the most vexatious and all-encompassing *absolutist* government ever invented.

Kae, *Cont. Socialism*, p. 366.

All these things were odious to the old governing classes of France; their spirit was *absolutist*, ecclesiastical, and military.

John Morley.

absolutistic (ab'so-lū-tis'tik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by absolutism; characteristic of absolutists or absolutism.

But the spirit of the Roman empire was too *absolutistic* to abandon the prerogative of a supervision of public worship.

Schaff, *Hist. Christ. Church*, III. § 2.

absolutory (ab-sol'ū-tō-ri), *a.* [From ML. *absolutorius*, < L. *absolutus*: see *absolute*.] Giving *absolution*; capable of absolving: as, "an *absolutory* sentence," *Ayliffe*, *Parergon*.

absolvable (ab-sol'va-bl), *a.* Capable of being absolved; deserving of or entitled to *absolution*.

absolvatory (ab-sol'va-tō-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < *absolve* + *-atory*; prop. *absolvatory*, *q. v.*] Confering *absolution*, pardon, or release; having power to absolve.

absolve (ab-solv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *absolved*, pp. *absolving*. [From L. *absolvere*, loosen from, < *ab*, from, + *solvere*, loosen: see *solve*, and cf. *assail*.] 1. To set free or release, as from some duty, obligation, or responsibility.

No amount of erudition or technical skill or critical power can *absolve* the mind from the necessity of creating, if it would grow.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, I. 104.

2. To free from the consequences or penalties attaching to actions; acquit; specifically, in *eccles. language*, to forgive or grant remission of sins; pronounce forgiveness of sins to.

The felon's latest breath

Absolves the innocent man who bears his crime.

Bryant, *Hymn* to Death.

I am just *absolved*,

Purged of the past, the foul in me, washed fair.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 18.

3†. To accomplish; finish.

The work begun, how soon

Absolved.

Milton, P. L., vii. 94.

4†. To solve; resolve; explain.

We shall not *absolve* the doubt.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vi. 10.

=**Syn. 1.** To free, release, excuse, liberate, exempt.—2. To acquit, excuse, clear, pardon, forgive, justify. See *acquit*.

absolver (ab-sol'ver), *n.* One who absolves; one who remits sin, or pronounces it to be remitted.

absolvitor (ab-sol'vi-tor), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *absolvere*: see *absolve*.] In *law*, a decree of *absolution*.—**Decree of absolvitor**, in *Scots law*, a decree in favor of the defendant in an action. A decree in favor of the pursuer or plaintiff is called a *decree condemnator*.

absolvitory (ab-sol'vi-tō-ri), *a.* [See *absolvatory*.] *Absolvitory*; *absolvatory*.

absorbant (ab'sō-nant), *a.* [From L. *ab* + *sonant*(-t)s: see *sonant*, and cf. *absonous*.] Wide from the purpose; contrary; discordant: opposed to *consonant*: as, "absorbant to nature," *Quarles*, *The Mourner*. [Now rare.]

absorbat (ab'sō-nāt), *v. t.* [For **absorbat*, < ML. *absorbat*, pp. of *absorbare*, avoid, lit. be discordant: see *absonous*.] To avoid; detest.

absonous (ab'sō-nus), *a.* [From L. *absonus*, discordant, < *ab*, from, + *sonus*, sound: see *sound*.] 1. Unmusical.—2. Figuratively, discordant; opposed; contrary: as, "absonous to our reason," *Glanville*, *Scep. Sci.*, iv.

absorb (ab-sōrb'), *v. t.* [From L. *absorbere*, swallow down anything, < *ab*, away, + *sorbere*, suck up, = Gr. *πορβειν*, sup up.] 1. To drink in; suck up; imbibe, as a sponge; take in by absorption, as the lacteals of the body; hence, to take up or receive in, as by chemical or molecular action, as when charcoal *absorbs* gases.

It is manifest, too, that there cannot be great self-mobility unless the *absorbed* materials are efficiently distributed to the organs which transform insensible motion into sensible motion.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 2.

Every gas and every vapor *absorbs* exactly those kinds of rays which it emits when in the glowing condition, whilst it permits all other kinds of rays to traverse it with undiminished intensity.

Lommel, *Nature of Light*, p. 164.

2†. To swallow up; engulf; overwhelm: as, the sea *absorbed* the wreck.

And dark oblivion soon *absorbs* them all.

Cowper, *On Names* in *Biog. Brit.*

3. To swallow up the identity or individuality of; draw in as a constituent part; incorporate: as, the empire *absorbed* all the small states.

A clear stream flowing with a muddy one, Till in its onward current it *absorbs*. . . The vexed eddies of its wayward brother.

Tennyson, *Isabel*.

4. To engross or engage wholly.

When a tremendous sound or an astounding spectacle *absorbs* the attention, it is next to impossible to think of anything else.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 98.

The confirmed invalid is in danger of becoming *absorbed* in self.

Whately, *On Bacon's Ess. of Adversity*.

5†. In *med.*, to counteract or neutralize: as, *magnesia* *absorbs* acidity in the stomach.—**Absorbing-well**, a vertical excavation or shaft sunk in the earth to enable the surface-water to reach a permeable bed which is not saturated with water, and can therefore take up or *absorb* and carry off the water which has access

to it from above. Such wells are sometimes called *negative wells*, *waste-wells*, and *drain-wells*; also, in the south of England, *dead wells*. The geological conditions favoring their use are rare; but they have occasionally been found practicable and convenient in connection with manufacturing establishments.—**Syn. 4.** To *absorb*, *Engross*, *Swallow up*, *Engulf*, engage, arrest, rivet, fix. (See *engross*.) *Absorb* and *engross* denote the engagement of one's whole attention and energies by some object or occupation; but *absorb* commonly has connected with it the idea of mental passivity, *engross* that of mental activity. Thus, one is *absorbed* in a novel, but *engrossed* in business. The words, however, are sometimes used interchangeably. *Swallow up* and *engulf* have a much stronger figurative sense; *engulf* generally expresses misfortune.

absorbability (ab-sōr-bā-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being absorbable.

absorbable (ab-sōr'bā-bl), *a.* Capable of being absorbed or imbibed.

absorbed (ab-sōrbd'), *p. a.* 1. Drawn in or sucked up. Specifically applied to the coloring in paintings when the oil has sunk into the canvas, leaving the color flat and the touches dead or indistinct: nearly synonymous with *sunk in*. 2. Engrossed: as, an *absorbed* look.

absorbedly (ab-sōr'bed-li), *adv.* In an absorbed manner.

absorbedness (ab-sōr'bed-nes), *n.* The state of being absorbed, or of having the attention fully occupied.

absorbefacient (ab-sōr-bē-fā'shient), *a.* and *n.* [From L. *absorbere*, absorb, + *facien*(-t)s, pp. of *facere*, make.] 1. *a.* Causing absorption.

II. *n.* Any substance causing absorption, as of a swelling. H. C. Wood, *Therap.*

absorbency (ab-sōr'ben-si), *n.* Absorptiveness.

absorbent (ab-sōr'bent), *a.* and *n.* [From L. *absorbere*(-t)s, pp. of *absorbere*: see *absorb*.] 1. *a.* Absorbing or capable of absorbing; imbibing; swallowing; performing the function of absorption: as, *absorbent* vessels; the *absorbent* system.

"Absorption-bands" [in the spectrum] . . . indicate what kind of light has been stopped and extinguished by the *absorbent* object.

A. Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 450.

Absorbent cotton. See *cotton*.—**Absorbent gland.** See *gland*.—**Absorbent grounds**, in *painting*, picture-grounds prepared, either on board or on canvas, so as to have the power of absorbing the redundant oil from the colors, for the sake of quickness in drying, or to increase the brilliancy of the colors.—**Absorbent-strata water-power**, a hydraulic device for utilizing the power of water passing through an absorbing-well. See *absorbing-well*, under *absorb*.

II. *n.* Anything which absorbs. Specifically—(a) In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a vessel which imbibes or takes nutritive matters into the system; specifically, in the vertebrates, a lymphatic vessel (which see, under *lymphatic*). (b) In *therapeutics*: (1) any substance used to absorb a morbid or excessive discharge; (2) an alkali used to neutralize acids in the stomach. (c) In *chem.*: (1) anything that takes up into itself a gas or liquid, as a substance which withdraws moisture from the air; (2) a substance, such as *magnesia*, *lime*, etc., which neutralizes acids.

absorber (ab-sōr'bēr), *n.* One who or that which absorbs.

Let us study the effect of using sodium vapour as the medium—not as a source of light, but as an *absorber*.

J. N. Lockyer, *Spect. Anal.*, p. 39.

Schlösing has investigated the action of the ocean-water as an *absorber* and regulator of the carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere.

Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 206.

absorbing (ab-sōr'bing), *p. a.* 1. Soaking up; imbibing; taking up.

If either light or radiant heat be absorbed, the *absorbing* body is warmed.

Tyndall, *Light and Elect.*, p. 76.

2. Engrossing; enchanting: as, the spectacle was most *absorbing*.

The total aspect of the place, its sepulchral stillness, its *absorbing* perfume of evanescence and decay and mortality, confounds the distinctions and blurs the details.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 334.

absorbingly (ab-sōr'bing-li), *adv.* In an absorbing manner; engrossingly.

absorbition (ab-sōr'bish'on), *n.* [Irreg. < *absorb* + *-ition*.] Absorption.

absorbpt (ab-sōrpt'), *a.* [From L. *absorptus*, pp. of *absorbere*: see *absorb*.] Absorbed.

Circé in vain invites the feast to share, Absent I wander and *absorb* in care.

Pope, *Odyssey*, iv.

absorptiometer (ab-sōrp-shi-om'e-tēr), *n.* [From L. *absorptio*, absorption, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure: see *meter*.] An instrument invented by Professor Bunsen to determine the amount of gas absorbed by a unit-volume of a liquid. It is a graduated tube in which a certain quantity of the gas and liquid is agitated over mercury. The amount of absorption is measured on the scale by the height to which the mercury presses up the liquid in the tube.

absorption (ab-sōrp'shon), *n.* [From L. *absorptio*(-n), a drinking, < *absorbere*: see *absorb*.] The act or process of absorbing, or the state of being absorbed, in all the senses of the verb: as—(a) The act or process of imbibing, swallowing, or engulfing mechanically. (b) The condition of having one's atten-

tion entirely occupied with something. (c) In chem. and phys., a taking in or reception by molecular or chemical action; as, absorption of gases, light, heat. See below.

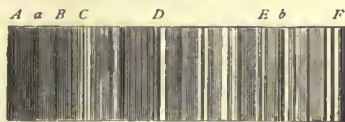
We know the redness of the sun at evening arises, not from absorption by the ether, but from absorption by a great thickness of our atmosphere.

J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 30.

(d) In physiol., the process of taking up into the vascular system (venous or lymphatic) either food from the alimentary canal or inflammatory products and other substances from the various tissues. Plants absorb moisture and nutritive juices principally by their roots, but sometimes by their general surfaces, as in seaweeds, and carbonic acid by their leaves. Absorption of organic matter by leaves takes place in several insectivorous plants.—**Absorption-bands**, in spectrum analysis, dark bands in the spectrum more or less broad and in general not sharply defined. They are seen when the light has passed through a body not necessarily incandescent, and which may be a solid (as a salt of didymium), a liquid (as a solution of blood), or a vapor (as the rain-band caused by the aqueous vapor in the terrestrial atmosphere). See *absorption-lines* and *spectrum*.—**Absorption of color**, the phenomenon observed when certain colors are retained or prevented from passing through certain transparent bodies. Thus, pieces of colored glass are almost opaque to some parts of the spectrum, while allowing other colors to pass through freely. This is merely a special case of the absorption of light.—**Absorption of gases**, the action of some solids and liquids in taking up or absorbing gases. Thus, a porous body like charcoal (that is, one presenting a large surface) has the ability to take in, or condense on its surface, a large quantity of some gases through the molecular attraction exerted between its surface and the molecules of the gas, boxwood charcoal, for example, being able to absorb 90 times its volume of ammonia-gas. On account of this property, charcoal is used as a disinfectant to absorb noxious gases. (See *occlusion*.) Liquids also have the power to absorb or dissolve gases, the quantity absorbed varying with the nature of the liquid and the gas; it is also proportional to the pressure, and increases as the temperature is lowered. For example, at the ordinary temperature and pressure water absorbs its own volume of carbon dioxide; at a pressure of two atmospheres, two volumes are absorbed, and so on. If this additional pressure is relieved, the excess over one volume is liberated with effervescence, as in soda-water.—**Absorption of heat**, the action performed in varying degrees in different bodies—solids, liquids, and gases—of stopping radiant heat, as a result of which their own temperature is more or less raised. For example, rock-salt and carbon disulphid absorb but little radiant heat, that is, are nearly diathermanous. On the other hand, alum and water arrest a large portion of it, that is, are comparatively athermanous.

The waves of ether once generated may so strike against the molecules of a body exposed to their action as to yield up their motion to the latter; and in this transfer of the motion from the ether to the molecules consists the absorption of radiant heat. Tyndall, Radiation, § 2.

Absorption of light, that action of an imperfectly transparent or opaque body by which some portion of an incident pencil of light is stopped within the body, while the rest is either transmitted through it or reflected from it. It is owing to this action that, for example, a certain thickness of pure water shows a greenish color, of glass a bluish-green color, etc.—**Absorption-lines**, in spectrum analysis, dark lines produced in an otherwise continuous



Part of Solar Spectrum, showing Absorption-lines.

spectrum by the absorption of relatively cool vapors through which the light has passed. The absorption takes place in accordance with the principle that a body, when exposed to radiation from a source hotter than itself, absorbs the same rays which it emits when incandescent. Thus, the radiation from a lime light passed through an alcohol flame colored with sodium vapor yields a continuous spectrum, interrupted, however, by a dark line in the place of the bright line afforded by the sodium vapor alone. The solar spectrum shows a multitude of dark lines, due to the absorption of the solar atmosphere, and in part also to that of the earth.—**Absorption-spectrum**, a spectrum with absorption-lines or bands.—**Cutaneous or external absorption**, in med., the process by which certain substances, when placed in contact with a living surface, produce the same effects upon the system as when taken into the stomach or injected into the veins, only in a less degree. Thus, arsenic, when applied to an external wound, will sometimes affect the system as rapidly as when introduced into the stomach; and mercury, applied externally, excites salivation.—**Interstitial absorption**. See *interstitial*.

absorptive (ab-sôrp'tiv), *a.* [*F. absorptif*, < *L.* as if **absorptivus*, < *absorbere*: see *absorb*.] Having power to absorb or imbibe; causing absorption; absorbent.

The absorptive power of a substance may not be so extensive as to enable it to absorb and extinguish light-rays or heat-rays of all kinds; it may arrest some only. A. Daniell, Prin. of Physica, p. 440.

absorptiveness (ab-sôrp'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being absorptive; absorptivity.

absorptivity (ab-sôrp'tiv'i-ti), *n.* The power or capacity of absorption. [Rare.]

The absorptivity inherent in organic beings. J. D. Dana.

absquatulate (ab-skwo't'û-lât), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *absquatulated*, ppr. *absquatulating*. [A feigned word, of American origin, simulating a *L.* derivation. Cf. *abscond*, *ambulate*.] To run away; abscond; make off. [Slang.]

absque hoc (abz'kwê hok). [*L.* without this (or that): *absque*, without, < *abs*, off, from, with generalizing suffix *-que*; *hoc*, abl. of *hic*, this, that.] Without this or that: specifically used, in law, in traversing what has been alleged and is repeated.

absque tali causa (abz'kwê tâ'li kâ'zâ). [*L.*: *absque*, without; *tali*, abl. of *talis*, such; *causa*, abl. of *causa*, cause.] Without such cause: a phrase used in law.

abs. re. In law, an abbreviation of Latin *absente reo* (which see), the defendant being absent.

abstain (ab-stân'), *v.* [*ME. abstainen*, *absteinen*, *abstenen*, < *OF. abstener*, *absténir*, *asténir*, *F. absténir*, refl., < *L. abstînere*, abstain, < *abs*, off, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenable*. Cf. *contain*, *attain*, *detain*, *pertain*, *retain*, *sustain*.] **I. intrans.** To forbear or refrain voluntarily, especially from what gratifies the passions or appetites: used with *from*: as, to abstain from the use of ardent spirits; to abstain from luxuries.

Abstain from meats offered to idols. Acts xv. 29. To walk well, it is not enough that a man abstains from dancing. De Quincey, Herodotus.

II. t. trans. To hinder; obstruct; debar; cause to keep away from: as, "abstain men from marrying," Milton.

abstainer (ab-stâ'nèr), *n.* One who abstains; specifically, one who abstains from the use of intoxicating liquors; a teetotaler.

abstainment (ab-stân'mènt), *n.* The act of abstaining; abstention.

abstemious (ab-stè'mi-us), *a.* [*L. abstemius*, < *abs*, from, + a supposed **temum*, strong drink, > *temetum*, strong drink, and *temulentus*, drunken.] **1.** Sparing in diet; moderate in the use of food and drink; temperate; abstinent.

Under his special eye Abstemious I grew up, and thriv'd amaln. Milton, S. A., l. 637.

Instances of longevity are chiefly among the abstemious. Arbuthnot, Nat. and Choice of Aliments.

Abstemious, refusing luxuries, not sourly and reproachfully, but simply as unfit for his habit. Emerson, Misc., p. 261.

2. Restricted; very moderate and plain; very sparing; spare: opposed to *luxurious* or *rich*: as, an abstemious diet.—**3.** Devoted to or spent in abstemiousness or abstinence: as, an abstemious life.

Till yonder sun descend, O let me pay To grief and anguish one abstemious day. Pope, Iliad, xix. 328.

4. Promoting or favoring abstemiousness; associated with temperance. [Rare.]

Such is the virtue of th' abstemious well. Dryden, Fables.

abstemiously (ab-stè'mi-us-li), *adv.* In an abstemious manner; temperately; with a sparing use of meat or drink.

abstemiousness (ab-stè'mi-us-nes), *n.* The quality or habit of being temperate, especially in the use of food and drink.—**Syn.** *Abstemiousness*, *Abstinence*, *Temperance*, *Sobriety*, *soberness*, *moderation*, *temperateness*. (See *sobriety*.) The italicized words denote voluntary abstention from objects of desire, most commonly abatement from food or drink, regarded either as an act or as an element in character. *Abstemiousness*, by derivation and earlier use, suggests abstinence from wine; but it has lost this special sense, and now generally signifies habitual moderation in the gratification of the appetites and desires; *abstinence* is simply the refraining from gratification, and may be applied to a single act. They both suggest self-denial, while *temperance* and *sobriety* suggest wisdom, balance of mind, and propriety. *Temperance* suggests self-control, the measure of abstinence being proportioned to the individual's idea of what is best in that respect. Hence, *abstinence* and *temperance* often stand in popular use for total abstinence from intoxicating drink.

Knowing the abstemiousness of Italians everywhere, and seeing the hungry fashion in which the islanders clutched our gifts and devoured them, it was our doubt whether any of them had ever experienced perfect repletion. Howells, Venetian Life, xii.

If twenty came and sat in my house, there was nothing said about dinner, . . . but we naturally practised abstinence. Thoreau, Walden, p. 154.

The rule of "not too much," by temperance taught. Milton, P. L., xi. 531.

abstention (ab-sten'shən), *n.* [*L. abstentio(n)*, < *abstinere*: see *abstain*.] A holding off or refraining; abstinence from action; neglect or refusal to do something.

As may well be supposed, this abstention of our light cavalry was observed by the Russians with surprise and thankfulness. Kinglake.

Thus the act [of nursing] is one that is to both exclusively pleasurable, while abstention entails pain on both. H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 102.

abstentionist (ab-sten'shən-ist), *n.* One who practises or is in favor of abstention, as from the act of voting, from eating flesh, etc.

abstentious (ab-sten'shəs), *a.* [*Abstention* + *-ous*. Cf. *contentious*, etc.] Characterized by abstention. *Farrar*.

absterge (ab-stérj'), *v. t.* [*L. absterrere*, frighten from, < *abs*, from, + *terrere*, frighten: see *terrible*.] To frighten off; deter; hinder.

So this in like manner should abster and fear me and mine from doing evil. Bacon, Christmas Banquet.

absterge (ab-stérj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *absterged*, ppr. *absterging*. [*L. abstergere*, wipe off, < *abs*, off, + *tergere*, wipe: see *terse*.] **1.** To wipe, or make clean by wiping; wash away.

Baths are used to absterge, belike, that fulsome-ness of sweat to which they are there subject. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 286.

2. In med.: (a) To cleanse by lotions, as a wound or ulcer. (b) To purge. See *deterge*.

abstergent (ab-stér'jənt), *a.* and *n.* [*L. abstergen(t)-s*, ppr. of *abstergere*: see *absterge*.] **I. a.** Having cleansing or purgative properties.

II. n. 1. Anything that aids in scouring or cleansing, as soap or fuller's earth.—**2.** In med., a lotion or other application for cleansing a sore: in this sense nearly superseded by *detergent*.

abstergify, *v. t.* or *i.* [*Improp.* < *L. abstergere* (see *absterge*) + *E. -fy*.] To cleanse; perform one's ablutions.

Specially when wee would abstergify. Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues.

absterse (ab-stèrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abstersed*, ppr. *abstersing*. [*L. abstersus*, pp. of *abstergere*: see *absterge*.] To absterge; cleanse; purify. Sir T. Browne. [Rare.]

abstersion (ab-stèr'shən), *n.* [*L. *abstersio(n)*, < *abstergere*, pp. *abstersus*: see *absterge*.] **1.** The act of wiping clean: as, "ablution and abstersion," Scott, Waverley, xx.—**2.** In med., a cleansing by substances which remove foulness from about sores, or humors or obstructions from the system.

Abstersion is plainly a scouring off or incision of the more viscous humours, and making the humours more fluid; and cutting between them and the part. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 42.

abstersive (ab-stèr'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. abstersif*, < *L. *abstersivus*, < *abstergere*, pp. *abstersus*: see *absterge*.] **I. a.** Cleansing; having the quality of removing foulness. See *detersive*.

The seats with purple clothe in order due, And let the abstersive sponge the board renew. Pope, Odyssey, xx. 189.

A tablet stood of that abstersive tree Where Æthiop's swarthy bird did build her nest. Sir J. Denham, Chæsa.

II. n. That which effects abstersion; that which purifies.

Abstersives are fuller's earth, soap, linseed-oil, and ox-gall. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc., p. 295.

abstersiveness (ab-stèr'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being abstersive or abstergent.

A caustick or a healing faculty, abstersiveness, and the like. Boyle, Works, II. 117.

abstinence (ab'sti-nens), *n.* [*ME. abstinence*, < *OF. abstinence*, *astinenace*, *astinence*, < *L. abstinentia*, < *abstinere* (t-s), ppr. of *abstinere*: see *abstinent*.] **1.** In general, the act or practice of voluntarily refraining from the use of something or from some action; abnegation.

Since materials are destroyed as such by being once used, the whole of the labour required for their production, as well as the abstinence of the persons who applied the means for carrying it on, must be remunerated. J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ.

More specifically—**2.** The refraining from indulgence in the pleasures of the table, or from customary gratifications of the senses or the intellect, either partially or wholly.

Against diseases here the strongest fence Is the defensive virtue abstinence. Herrick.

Men flew to frivolous amusements and to criminal pleasures with the greediness which long and enforced abstinence naturally produces. Macaulay.

3. In a still narrower sense—(a) Forbearance from the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage: in this sense usually preceded by the adjective *total*. (b) *Eccles.*, the refraining from certain kinds of food or drink on certain days, as from flesh on Fridays.—**Day of abstinence**, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., a day on which it is forbidden to eat flesh-meat. A *fasting-day* limits to one full meal, and commonly includes abstinence.—**Syn.** *Abstemiousness*, *Abstinence*, *Temperance*, etc. See *abstemiousness*.

abstinency (ab'sti-nən-si), *n.* The habit or practice of abstaining or refraining, especially from food. [Rare.]

abstinent (ab'sti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [*<*ME. *abstinent*, *<*OF. *abstinent*, *astinent*, *astinent*, *<*L. *abstinere* (*t-s*), pp. of *abstinere*, abstain: see *abstain*.] **I. a.** Refraining from undue indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink; characterized by moderation; abstemious.

II. n. 1. One who abstains or is abstinent; an abstainer.

Very few public men, for instance, care to order a bottle of wine at a public table. It is not because they are total abstinents. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 633.

2. [cap.] One of a sect which appeared in France and Spain in the third century. The Abstinentes opposed marriage, condemned the eating of flesh, and placed the Holy Spirit in the class of created beings.

abstinently (ab'sti-nent-ly), *adv.* In an abstinent manner; with abstinence.

abstorted (ab-stor'ted), *p. a.* [*<*L. *abs*, away, + *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist: see *tort* and *torture*.] Forced away. *Phillips*, 1662.

abstract (ab-strakt'), *v.* [*<*L. *abstractus*, pp. of *abstrahere*, draw away, *<*abs, away, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*, *tract*.] **I. trans. 1.** To draw away; take away; withdraw or remove, whether to hold or to get rid of the object withdrawn: as, to abstract one's attention; to abstract a watch from a person's pocket, or money from a bank. [In the latter use, a euphemism for *steal* or *purloin*.]

Thy furniture of radiant dye
Abstracts and ravishes the curious eye.
King, *Rufinus*, l. 257.

Abstract what others feel, what others think,
All pleasures sicken, and all glories sink.
Pope, *Essay on Man*, iv. 45.

In truth the object and the sensation are the same thing, and cannot therefore be abstracted from each other. *Berkeley*, *Prin. of Human Knowl.* (1710), l. ¶ 5.

2. To consider as a form apart from matter; attend to as a general object, to the neglect of special circumstances; derive as a general idea from the contemplation of particular instances; separate and hold in thought, as a part of a complex idea, while letting the rest go. This meaning of the Latin *abstrahere*, with the corresponding meaning of *abstractio*, first appears toward the end of the great dispute between the nominalists and realists in the twelfth century. The invention of these terms may be said to embody the spirit of the controversy. They are unquestionably translations of the Greek ἀφαίρειν and ἀφαίρεσις, though we cannot say how these Greek terms became known in the West so early. The earliest passage is the following: "We say those thoughts (*intellectus*) are by abstraction (*per abstractionem*), which either contemplate the nature of any form in itself without regard to the subject matter, or think any nature indifferently (*indifferenter*), apart, that is, from the difference of its individuals. . . . On the other hand, we may speak of subtraction, when any one endeavors to contemplate the nature of any subject essence apart from all form. Either thought, however, the abstracting as well as the subtracting, seems to conceive the thing otherwise than it exists." *De Intellectibus*, in Cousin's *Fragments Philosophiques* (2d ed.), p. 481. This old literature having been long forgotten, an erroneous idea of the origin of the term arose. "Abstraction means etymologically the active withdrawal of attention from one thing in order to fix it on another thing." *Sully*. [This plausible but false notion gave rise to the phrase to abstract (*intrans.*) from. See below.]

3. To derive or obtain the idea of.

And thus from divers accidents and acts
Which do within her observation fall
The goddesses and powers divine abstracts,
As Nature, Fortune, and the Virtues all.
Sir J. Davies.

4. To select or separate the substance of, as a book or writing; epitomize or reduce to a summary.

The great world in a little world of fancy
Is here abstracted.
Ford, *Fancies Chaste and Noble*, ii. 2.
Let us abstract them into brief compends.
Watts, *Imp. of Mind*.

5. To extract: as, to abstract spirit. *Boyle*. = *Syn. 2.* To disengage, isolate, detach.—**4.** See *abridge*.

II. intrans. To form abstractions; separate ideas; distinguish between the attribute and the subject in which it exists: as, "brutes abstract not," *Locke*.

Thus the common consciousness lives in abstraction, though it has never abstracted. *E. Caird*, *Hegel*, p. 159.

To abstract from, to withdraw the attention from, as part of a complex idea, in order to concentrate it upon the rest.

I noticed the improper use of the term abstraction by many philosophers, in applying it to that on which the attention is converged. This we may indeed be said to prescind, but not to abstract. Thus, let A, B, C be three qualities of an object. We prescind A, in abstracting from B and C, but we cannot without impropriety say that we abstract A. *Hamilton*, *Lectures on Metaph.*, xxxv. [This is all founded on a false notion of the origin of the term. See above.]

abstract (ab'strakt'), *a.* and *n.* [*<*L. *abstractus*, pp. of *abstrahere*: see *abstract*, *v.* As a philosophical term, it is a translation of Gr. τὰ ἐξ ἀφαιρέσεως.] **I. a. 1.** Conceived apart from

matter and from special cases: as, an abstract number, a number as conceived in arithmetic, not a number of things of any kind. Originally applied to geometrical forms (the metaphor being that of a statue hewn from a stone), and down to the twelfth century restricted exclusively to mathematical forms and quantities. (Isidorus, about A. D. 600, defines *abstract number*.) It is now applied to anything of a general nature which is considered apart from special circumstances: thus, abstract right is what ought to be done independently of instituted law. [The phrase in the abstract is preferable to the adjective in this sense.]

Abstract natures are as the alphabet or simple letters whereof the variety of things consisteth; or as the colours mingled in the painter's shell, wherewith he is able to make infinite variety of faces and shapes.

Bacon, *Valerius Maximus*, xiii.

Abstract calculations, in questions of finance, are not to be relied on. *A. Hamilton*, *Works*, I. 129.

Consider the positive science of Crystallography, and presently it appears that the mineralogist is studying the abstract Crystal, its geometrical laws and its physical properties.

G. H. Leves, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I. i. § 61.

2. In *gram.* (since the thirteenth century), applied specially to that class of nouns which are formed from adjectives and denote character, as *goodness*, *audacity*, and more generally to all nouns that do not name concrete things. Abstract in this sense is a prominent term in the logic of Occam and of the English nominalists.

Of the name of the thing itself, by a little change or wresting, we make a name for that accident which we consider; and for "living" put into the account "life"; for "moved," "motion"; for "hot," "heat"; for "long," "length"; and the like: and all such names are the names of the accidents and properties by which one matter and body is distinguished from another. These are called "names abstract," because severed, not from matter, but from the account of matter. *Hobbes*, *Leviathan*, I. 4.

A mark is needed to shew when the connotation is dropped. A slight mark put upon the connotative term answers the purpose; and shews when it is not meant that anything should be connoted. In regard to the word black, for example, we merely annex to it the syllable ness; and it is immediately indicated that all connotation is dropped: so in sweetness, hardness, dryness, lightness. The new words, so formed, are the words which have been denominated abstract: as the connotative terms from which they are formed have been denominated concrete; and as these terms are in frequent use, it is necessary that the meaning of them should be well remembered. It is now also manifest what is the real nature of abstract terms; a subject which has in general presented such an appearance of mystery. They are simply the concrete terms with the connotation dropped.

James Mill, *Analysis of the Human Mind*, ix.

Why not say at once that the abstract name is the name of the attribute? *J. S. Mill*.

3. Having the mind drawn away from present objects, as in ecstasy and trance; abstracted: as, "abstract as in a trance," *Milton*, *P. L.*, viii. 462.—**4.** Produced by the mental process of abstraction: as, an abstract idea. Under this head belong two meanings of abstract which can hardly be considered as English, though they are sometimes used by writers influenced by the German language. They are—(a) General; having relatively small logical comprehension; wide; lofty; indeterminate. This is the usual meaning of abstract in German; but its establishment in English would greatly confuse our historical terminology. (b) Resulting from analytical thought; severed from its connections; falsified by the neglect of important considerations. This is the Hegelian meaning of the word, carrying with it a tacit condemnation of the method of analytical mechanics and of all application of mathematics.

5. Demanding a high degree of mental abstraction; difficult; profound; abstruse: as, highly abstract conceptions; very abstract speculations.—**6.** Applied to a science which deals with its object in the abstract: as, abstract logic; abstract mathematics: opposed to applied logic and mathematics.—**7.** Separated from material elements; ethereal; ideal.

Love's not so pure and abstract as they use
To say, which have no mistress but their muse.
Donne, *Poems*, p. 27.

Abstract arithmetic. See *arithmetic*, 2.

II. n. 1. That which concentrates in itself the essential qualities of anything more extensive or more general, or of several things; the essence; specifically, a summary or epitome containing the substance, a general view, or the principal heads of a writing, discourse, series of events, or the like.

You shall find there
A man who is the abstract of all faults
That all men follow. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, i. 4.

This is but a faint abstract of the things which have happened since. *D. Webster*, *Bunker Hill Monument*.

2. That portion of a bill of quantities, an estimate, or an account which contains the summary of the various detailed articles.—**3.** In *phar.*, a dry powder prepared from a drug by digesting it with suitable solvents, and evaporating the solution so obtained to complete dryness at a low temperature (122° F.). It is twice as strong as the drug or the fluid extract, and about ten times as strong as the tincture.

4. A catalogue; an inventory. [Rare.]

He hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places, and goes to them by his note. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, iv. 2.

5. In *gram.*, an abstract term or noun.

The concrete "like" has its abstract "likeness"; the concretes "father" and "son" have, or might have, the abstracts "paternity" and "filiiety" or "filiation."
J. S. Mill.

Abstract of title, in *law*, an epitome or a short statement of the successive title-deeds or other evidences of ownership of an estate, and of the encumbrances thereon.—**In the abstract** [*L. in abstracto*], conceived apart from matter or special circumstances; without reference to particular applications; in its general principles or meanings.

Were all things red, the conception of colour in the abstract could not exist. *H. Spencer*, *Data of Ethics*, § 46.

Be the system of absolute religious equality good or bad, pious or profane, in the abstract, neither churchmen nor statesmen can afford to ignore the question, How will it work? *H. N. Oxenham*, *Short Studies*, p. 401.

= *Syn. 1.* *Abridgment*, *Compendium*, *Epitome*, *Abstract*, etc. See *abridgment*.

abstracted (ab-strak'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Refined; exalted: as, "abstracted spiritual love," *Donne*.—**2.** Difficult; abstruse; abstract. *Johnson*.—**3.** Absent in mind; absorbed; inattentive to immediate surroundings.

And now no more the abstracted ear attends
The water's murmuring lapse.
T. Warton, *Melancholy*, v. 179.
Thy dark vague eyes, and soft abstracted air.
M. Arnold, *Scholar-Gipsy*.

= *Syn. 3.* *Absent*, *Inattentive*, *Abstracted*, etc. See *absent*.

abstractedly (ab-strak'ted-ly), *adv.* **1.** In an abstracted or absent manner.—**2.** In the abstract; in a separated state, or in contemplation only.

It may indeed be difficult for those who have but little faith in the invisible . . . to give up their own power of judging what seems best, from the belief that that only is best which is abstractedly right.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 57.

abstractedness (ab-strak'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being abstracted; abstractness: as, "the abstractedness of these speculations," *Hume*, *Human Understanding*, § 1.

Advance in representativeness of thought makes possible advance in abstractedness: particular properties and particular relations become thinkable apart from the things displaying them.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 493.

abstracter (ab-strak'ter), *n.* One who abstracts or takes away.—**2.** One who makes an abstract or summary.

The London Chemical Society, a few years ago, issued to the abstracters for its journal a series of instructions on chemical nomenclature and notation. *Science*, VI. 369.

abstraction (ab-strak'shon), *n.* [*<*L. *abstractio* (*n*), *<*L. *abstrahere*: see *abstract*, *v.*] **1.** The act of taking away or separating; the act of withdrawing, or the state of being withdrawn; withdrawal, as of a part from a whole, or of one thing from another. Rarely applied to the physical act of taking or removing except in a derogatory sense: as, the abstraction (dishonest removal, larceny) of goods from a warehouse.

A hermit wishes to be praised for his abstraction [that is, his withdrawal from society]. *Pope*, *Letters*.
The sensation of cold is really due to an abstraction of heat from our own bodies.
W. L. Carpenter, *Energy in Nature*, p. 41.

Wordsworth's better utterances have the bare sincerity, the absolute abstraction from time and place, the immunity from decay, that belong to the grand simplicities of the Bible. *Lovell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 246.

2. The act of abstracting or concentrating the attention on a part of a complex idea and neglecting the rest or supposing it away; especially, that variety of this procedure by which we pass from a more to a less determinate concept, from the particular to the general; the act or process of refining or sublimating.

The mind makes the particular ideas, received from particular objects, to become general; which is done by considering them as they are in the mind such appearances, separate from all other existences, and the circumstances of real existence, as time, place, or any other concomitant ideas. This is called abstraction, whereby ideas, taken from particular beings, become general representatives of all of the same kind.
Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xi. § 9.

To be plain, I own myself able to abstract in one sense, as when I consider some particular parts or qualities separated from others, with which, though they are united in some object, yet it is possible they may really exist without them. But I deny that I can abstract one from another, or conceive separately, those qualities which it is impossible should exist so separated; or that I can frame a general notion by abstracting from particulars in the manner aforesaid. Which two last are the proper acceptations of abstraction.
Berkeley, *Prin. of Human Knowl.*, Int., ¶ 10.

The active mental process by which concepts are formed is commonly said to fall into three stages, comparison, abstraction, and generalization. . . . When things are widely unlike one another, as for example different fruits, as a strawberry, a peach, and so on, we must, in order to note the resemblance, turn the mind away from the differ-

ences of form, colour, etc. This is the difficult part of the operation. Great differences are apt to impress the mind, and it requires a special effort to turn aside from them and to keep the mind directed to the underlying similarity. This effort is known as *abstraction*.

Sully, *Outlines of Psychology*, ix.

This was an age of vision and mystery; and every work was believed to contain a double or secondary meaning. Nothing escaped this eccentric spirit of refinement and abstraction.

T. Warton, *Ilst. Eng. Poetry*.

3. A concept which is the product of an abstracting process; a metaphysical concept; hence, often, an idea which cannot lead to any practical result; a theoretical, impracticable notion; a formality; a fiction of metaphysics.

Ariel, delicate as an abstraction of the dawn and vesper sunlight, flies around the shipwrecked men to console them.

A. W. Welsh, *Eng. Lit.*, i. 388.

Tangents, sines, and cosines are not things found isolated in Nature, but, because they are abstractions from realities, they are applicable to Nature.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, i. 1. § 71.

The arid abstractions of the schoolmen were succeeded by the fanciful visions of the occult philosophers.

I. D'Israeli, *Amen. of Lit.*, II. 235.

4. Inattention to present objects; the state of being engrossed with any matter to the exclusion of everything else; absence of mind: as, a fit of *abstraction*.

Keep your hoods about the face;
They do so that affect abstraction here.

Tennyson, *Princess*, li.

The tank was nearly five feet deep, and on several occasions I narrowly escaped an involuntary bath as I entered my room in moments of abstraction.

O'Donovan, *Merv*, xi.

5. In *distillation*, the separation of volatile parts from those which are fixed. It is chiefly used with relation to a fluid that is repeatedly poured upon any substance in a retort and distilled off, to change its state or the nature of its composition.—**Abstraction from singulars but not from matter**, in the *Scottist logic*, the degree of abstraction required to form such a concept as that of a white man, where we cease to think of the individual man, but yet continue to attend to the color, which is a material passion.—**Concrete abstraction**. Same as *partial abstraction*.—**Divisive abstraction**. Same as *negative abstraction*.—**Formal abstraction**, the mental act of abstraction, as distinguished from the resulting concept.—**Intentional abstraction**, mental abstraction; separation in thought.—**Logical abstraction**, that process of abstractive thought which produces a general concept.—**Mathematical abstraction**, the act of thinking away color, etc., so as to gain pure geometrical conceptions.—**Metaphysical abstraction**, a process of abstraction carried further than the mathematical.—**Minor abstraction**, a kind of abstraction involved in sensuous perception, according to the Thomists.—**Negative abstraction**, separation of one concept from another in the sense of denying one of the other.—**Objective abstraction**, the concept produced by the act of abstracting.—**Partial abstraction**, the imagining of some sensible thing deprived of some extensive part, as a man without a head.—**Physical abstraction**, abstraction from singulars; that grade of abstraction required in physics.—**Precisive abstraction**, the thinking of a part of a complex idea to the neglect of the rest, but without denying in thought those predicates not thought of.—**Real abstraction**, the real separation of one thing from another, as the (supposed) abstraction of the soul from the body in ecstasy.

abstractional (ab-strak'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to abstraction. *H. Bushnell*.

abstractionist (ab-strak'shon-ist), *n.* One who occupies himself with abstractions; an idealist; a dreamer.

The studious class are their own victims: . . . they are abstractionists, and spend their days and nights in dreaming some dream.

Emerson, *Montaigne*.

abstractitious (ab-strak'tish-us), *a.* [*L.* as if **abstractivus*: see *abstract*, *v.*] Abstracted or drawn from other substances, particularly from vegetables, without fermentation. *Bailey*.

abstractive (ab-strak'tiv), *a.* [= *F.* *abstractif*, *L.* as if **abstractivus*, *abstractus*, pp.: see *abstract*, *v.*] **1.** Pertaining to abstraction; having the power or quality of abstracting.—**2.** Pertaining to or of the nature of an abstract, epitome, or summary.—**3**†. Abstractitious.—**Abstractive cognition**, cognition of an object not as present.

The names given in the schools to the immediate and mediate cognitions were intuitive and *abstractive*, meaning by the latter term, not merely what we with them call abstract knowledge, but also the representations of concrete objects in the imagination and memory.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Lectures on Metaph.*, xxiii.

abstractively (ab-strak'tiv-li), *adv.* In an abstractive manner; in or by itself; abstractly. [Rare or obsolete.]

That life which abstractively is good, by accidents and adherences may become unfortunate.

Feltham, *Resolves*, II. 186.

abstractiveness (ab-strak'tiv-nes), *n.* The property or quality of being abstractive. [Rare.]

abstractly (ab'strakt-li), *adv.* In an abstract manner or state; absoltely; in a state or man-

ner unconnected with anything else; in or by itself: as, matter *abstractly* considered.

abstractness (ab'strakt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being abstract; a state of being in contemplation only, or not connected with any object: as, "the abstractness of the ideas themselves," *Locke*, *Human Understanding*.

abstrahent (ab'stra-hent), *a.* [*L.* *abstrahent*(-s), ppr. of *abstrahere*, draw away: see *abstract*, *v.*] Abstract, as concepts; abstracting from unessential elements.

abstrich (ab'strik; *G.* pron. ip'striéh), *n.* [*G.*, *abstrichen*, wipe off: see *off* and *strike*.] Literally, that which is cleaned or scraped off. Technically, in *metal*, the dark-brown material which appears on the surface of lead in a cupelling-furnace, and becomes pure litharge as the process goes on. *Abziy* is a nearly equivalent term.

abstricted (ab-strik'ted), *a.* [*L.* as if **abstrictus*, pp. of **abstringere*: see *abstringe* and *strict*.] Unbound; loosened. *Bailey*.

abstriction (ab-strik'shon), *n.* [*L.* as if **abstrictio*(-n-), *abstrictus*, pp.: see *abstricted*.] **1.** The act of unbinding or loosening. [Obsolete and rare.]—**2.** In *bot.*, a method of cell-formation in some of the lower cryptogams, differing from ordinary cell-division in the occurrence of a decided constriction of the walls at the place of division.

abstringe (ab-strin'je), *v. t.* [*L.* as if **abstringere*, *abstr.*, from, + *stringere*, bind: see *stringent*.] To unbind.

abstrude (ab-ströd'), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *abstruded*, ppr. *abstruding*. [*L.* *abstrudere*, throw away, conceal, *abstr.*, away, + *trudere*, thrust, push (= *E.* *threaten*, *q. v.*), remotely akin to *E.* *thrust*, *q. v.*: see also *abstruse*.] To thrust away. *Bailey*; *Johnson*.

abstruse (ab-strös'), *a.* [*L.* *abstrusus*, hidden, concealed, pp. of *abstrudere*, conceal, thrust away: see *abstrude*.] **1**†. Withdrawn from view; out of the way; concealed.

Hidden in the most abstruse dungeons of Barbary.

Shelton, *ir. of Don Quixote*, I. iv. 15.

2. Remote from comprehension; difficult to be apprehended or understood; profound; occult; esoteric: opposed to *obvious*.

It must be still confessed that there are some mysteries in religion, both natural and revealed, as well as some abstruse points in philosophy, wherein the wise as well as the unwise must be content with obscure ideas.

Watts, *Logic*, iii. 4.

The higher heathen religions, like the Egyptian religion, Brahmanism, and Buddhism, are essentially abstruse, and only capable of being intelligently apprehended by speculative intellects.

Faiths of the World, p. 349.

abstrusely (ab-strös'li), *adv.* In an abstruse or recondite manner; in a manner not to be easily understood.

abstruseness (ab-strös'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being abstruse, or difficult to be understood; difficulty of apprehension.

abstrusion (ab-strö'shon), *n.* [*L.* *abstrusio*(-n-), a removing, a concealing, *abstrudere*: see *abstrude*.] The act of thrusting away. [Rare.]

abstrusity (ab-strö'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *abstrusities* (-tiz). [*L.* *abstruse* + *-ity*.] Abstruseness; that which is abstruse. [Rare.]

Matters of difficulty and such which were not without abstrusities.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vii. 13.

absument (ab-süm'), *v. t.* [*L.* *absumere*, take away, diminish, consume, destroy, *abstr.*, away, + *sumere*, take: see *assume*.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste; consume; destroy; cause to disappear. *Boyle*.

absumption (ab-süm'pshon), *n.* [*L.* *absumptio*(-n-), a consuming, *absumere*, pp. *absumptus*, consume: see *absume*.] Decline; disappearance; destruction.

The total defect or *absumption* of religion.

Bp. Gauden, *Ecl. Ang. Susp.*

absurd (ab-sërd'), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *absurdus* = *Sp.* *absurdo* = *It.* *assurdo*, *L.* *absurdus*, harsh-sounding, inharmonious, absurd; a word of disputed origin: either (1) 'out of tune,' *ab*, away, from, + **surdus*, sounding, from a root found in *Skt.* *svar*, sound, and in *E.* (*Gr.*) *siren*, *q. v.*; or (2) *ab-* (intensive) + *surdus*, indistinct, dull, deaf, *E.* *surd*, *q. v.*] **I. a.** **1.** Being or acting contrary to common sense or sound judgment; inconsistent with common sense; ridiculous; nonsensical: as, an *absurd* statement; *absurd* conduct; an *absurd* fellow.

There was created in the minds of many of these enthusiasts a pernicious and *absurd* association between intellectual power and moral depravity.

Macaulay, *Moore's Byron*.

Specifically—**2.** In *logic* or *philos.*, inconsistent with reason; logically contradictory; im-

possible: as, that the whole is less than the sum of its parts is an *absurd* proposition; an *absurd* hypothesis.

It would be *absurd* to measure with a variable standard.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 44.

= *Syn.* *Absurd*, *Silly*, *Foolish*, *Stupid*, *Irrational*, *Unreasonable*, *Preposterous*, *Infatuated*, *ridiculous*, *nonsensical*, *senseless*, *incongruous*, *unwise*, *ill-judged*, *ill-advised*. (See *foolish*.) *Foolish*, *absurd*, and *preposterous* imply a contradiction of common sense, rising in degree from *foolish*, which is commonly applied where the contradiction is small or trivial. That which is *foolish* is characterized by weakness of mind, and provokes our contempt. That which is *silly* is still weaker, and more contemptible in its lack of sense; *silly* is the extreme in that direction. That which is *absurd* does not directly suggest weakness of mind, but it is glaringly opposed to common sense and reason: as, that a thing should be unequal to itself is *absurd*. That which is *preposterous* is the height of absurdity, an absurdity as conspicuous as getting a thing wrong side before; it excites amazement that any one should be capable of such an extreme of foolishness. That which is *irrational* is contrary to reason, but not especially to common sense. *Unreasonable* is more often used of the relation of men to each other; it implies less discredit to the understanding, but more to the will, indicating an unwillingness to conform to reason. *Irrational* ideas, conclusions; *unreasonable* demands, assumptions, people. An *infatuated* person is so possessed by a misleading idea or passion that his thoughts and conduct are controlled by it and turned into folly. He who is *stupid* appears to have little intelligence; that which is *stupid* is that which would be natural in a person whose powers of reasoning are defective or suspended.

'Tis a fault to heaven,

A fault against the dead, a fault to nature,
To reason most absurd. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, i. 2.

From most *silly* novels we can at least extract a laugh; but those of the modern-antique school have a ponderous, a leaden kind of fatuity, under which we groan.

George Eliot, *Silly Novels*.

How wayward is this *foolish* love! *Shak.*, *T. G. of V.*, i. 2.

A man who cannot write with wit on a proper subject is dull and *stupid*.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 291.

The brave man is not he who feels no fear,
For that were *stupid* and *irrational*.

Joanna Baillie, *Basil*.

She entertained many *unreasonable* prejudices against him, before she was acquainted with his personal worth.

Addison.

Though the error be easily fallen into, it is manifestly *preposterous*.

I. Taylor.

The people are so *infatuated* that, if a cow falls sick, it is ten to one but an old woman is clapt up in prison for it.

Addison, *Travels in Italy*.

II. n. An unreasonable person or thing; one who or that which is characterized by unreasonableness; an absurdity. [Rare.]

This arch *absurd*, that wit and fool delights.

Pope, *Dunciad*, i. 221.

absurdity (ab-sër'di-ti), *n.*; pl. *absurdities* (-tiz). [= *F.* *absurdité* = *Sp.* *absurdidad* = *Pg.* *absurdidade* = *It.* *assurdità*, *L.* *absurdità*(-s), *absurdity*, *abstrusus*: see *absurd*.] **1.** The state or quality of being absurd or inconsistent with obvious truth, reason, or sound judgment; want of rationality or common sense: as, the *absurdity* of superstition; *absurdity* of conduct.

The *absurdity* involved in exacting an inexorable concealment from those who had nothing to reveal.

De Quincey, *Essenes*, ii.

2. That which is absurd; an absurd action, statement, argument, custom, etc.: as, the *absurdities* of men; your explanation involves a gross *absurdity*.

And this *absurdity*—for such it really is—we see every day—people attending to the difficult science of matters where the plain practice they quite let slip.

M. Arnold, *Literature and Dogma*, xii.

= *Syn.* **1.** *Absurdness*, *silliness*, *unreasonableness*, *self-contradiction*, *preposterousness*, *inconsistency*. See *folly*.

absurdly (ab-sërd'li), *adv.* In an absurd manner; in a manner inconsistent with reason or obvious propriety.

absurdness (ab-sërd'nes), *n.* Same as *absurdity*.

abterminal (ab-tër'mi-näl), *a.* [*L.* *ab*, from, + *terminus*, end.] From the terminus or end: applied to electric currents which pass in a muscular fiber from its extremities toward its center.

abthain, abthane (ab'thän), *n.* [*Sc.*; formerly also spelled *abthein*, *abthen*, *abthan*, *abbothain*, etc.; *L.* *abthania*, an abbacy, *Gael.* *abdhaine*, an abbacy. The origin of *ML.* *abthania* not being known, it came to be regarded as the office or dignity of an imaginary *abthanas*, a word invented by Fordun, and explained as 'superior thane,' as if *L.* *abbas*, father (see *abbot*), + *ML.* *thanas*, *E.* *thane*.] **1.** An abbacy (in the early Scottish church).—**2.** Erroneously, a superior thane.

abthainry, abthannie (ab'thän-ri), *n.* [*Sc.*, *L.* *abthain*, *abthane*, + *-ry*.] **1.** The territory and jurisdiction of an abbot; an abbacy.—**2.** Erroneously, the jurisdiction of the supposed abthain. See *abthain*, **2**.

abthana (ab'thän-nä), *n.* Same as *abthainry*.

abucco (a-bük'kō), *n.* [A native term.] A weight nearly equal to half a pound avoirdupois, used in Burma.

abulia (a-bö'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀβουλία*, ill-advisedness, thoughtlessness, < *ἀβουλος*, ill-advised, thoughtless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *βουλή*, advice, counsel.] A form of mental derangement in which volition is impaired or lost. Also written *aboulia*.

abulomania (a-bö-lö-mä'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀβουμανία*, ill-advised, thoughtless, + *μανία*, madness.] Same as *abulia*. Also written *aboulomania*.

abumbral (ab-um'bräl), *a.* Same as *abumbrellar*.

abumbrellar (ab-um-brel'är), *a.* [L. *ab*, from, + NL. *umbrella*, the disk of aculephs.] Turned away from the umbrella or disk: applied to the surface of the velum or marginal ridge of medusæ or sea-blubbers, and opposed to *adumbrellar* (which see).

abuna (a-bö'nä), *n.* [Ethiopic and Ar. *abū-na*, our father. Cf. *abba*.] The head of the Christian church in Abyssinia. See *Abyssinian*.

abundance (a-bun'dāns), *n.* [ME. *abundance*, *habundance*, *aboundance* (see *abundance*), < OF. *abundance*, < L. *abundantia*, abundance, < *abundare*, abound; see *abound*.] 1. A copious supply or quantity; overflowing plenteousness; unrestricted sufficiency: strictly applicable to a quantity only, but sometimes used of number: as, an abundance of corn, or of people; to have money in great abundance.

By reason of the abundance of his horses their dust shall cover thee. Ezek. xxvi. 10.

2. Overflowing fullness or affluence; repletion; amplitude of means or resources.

Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. Mat. xii. 34.

The abundance [of Chaucer] is a continual fullness within the fixed limits of good taste; that of Langland is squandered in overflow. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 260.

= **Syn.** *Exuberance*, *Profusion*, etc. (see *plenty*); plenteousness, plentifulness, plenitude, sufficiency, copiousness, amplexity, luxuriance, supply. See *affluence*.

abundancy (a-bun'dāns), *n.* The state or quality of being abundant.

abundant (a-bun'dānt), *a.* [ME. *abundant*, *habundant*, *aboundant*, < OF. *abundant*, *habondant*, < L. *abundans* (-t)s, ppr. of *abundare*, overflow: see *abound*.] 1. Plentiful; present in great quantity; fully sufficient: as, an abundant supply.

Thy abundant goodness shall excuse This deadly blot in thy digressing son. Shak., Rich. II., v. 3.

The history of our species is a history of the evils that have flowed from a source as talented as it is abundant. Brougham.

2. Possessing in great quantity; copiously supplied; having great plenty; abounding: followed by *in*.

The Lord, . . . abundant in goodness and truth. Ex. xxxiv. 6.

Abundant definition. See *definition*.—**Abundant number**, in *arith.*, a number the sum of whose aliquot parts exceeds the number itself. Thus, 12 is an abundant number, for the sum of its aliquot parts (1+2+3+4+6) is 16. It is thus distinguished from a *perfect* number, which is equal to the sum of all its aliquot parts, as 6=1+2+3; and from a *deficient* number, which is greater than the sum of all its aliquot parts, as 14, which is greater than 1+2+7. = **Syn.** *Plentiful*, *plenteous*, *copious*, *ample*, *exuberant*, *lavish*, *overflowing*, *rich*, *large*, *great*, *bountiful*, *teeming*. See *ample*.

abundantly (a-bun'dānt-li), *adv.* In a plentiful or sufficient degree; fully; amply; plentifully.

abune (a-bön'), Scotch pron. a-bün'), *adv.* and *prep.* [Contr. < ME. *aboven*, *aboren* (pron. ä-bö'ven), < AS. *ābufan*: see *above*.] Above; beyond; in a greater or higher degree. Also written *aboon*. [Scotch.]

ab urbe condita (ab'er'bē kon'di-tä), [L.; lit., from the city founded: *ab*, from; *urbe*, abl. of *urbs*, city; *condita*, fem. pp. of *condere*, put together, establish.] From the founding of the city, that is, of Rome, B. C. 753, the beginning of the Roman era. Usually abbreviated to *A. U. C.* (which see).

Aburria (a-bur'i-ä), *n.* [NL.; of S. Amer. origin.] A genus of guans, of which the type

is the wattled guan, *Penelope aburri* or *Aburria carunculata*, of South America. Reichenbach, 1853.

aburton (a-bēr'tōn), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [L. *ab* + *urton*: see *urton*.] *Naut.*, placed athwartships in the hold: said of casks.

abusable (a-bü'zä-bl), *a.* [L. *abuse* + *-able*.] Capable of being abused.

abusager (a-bü'zäj), *n.* Same as *abuse*.

abuse (a-büz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abused*, ppr. *abusing*. [ME. *abusen*, < OF. *abusier* (F. *abusier*), < ML. *abusari*, freq. of L. *abūti*, pp. *abūsus*, use up, consume, misuse, abuse, < *ab*, from, mis-, + *uti*, use: see *use*, *v.*] 1. To use ill; misuse; put to a wrong or bad use; divert from the proper use; misapply: as, to abuse rights or privileges; to abuse words.

They that use this world as not abusing it. 1 Cor. vii. 31. The highest proof of virtue is to possess boundless power without abusing it. Macaulay, Addison.

2. To do wrong to; act injuriously toward; injure; disgrace; dishonor.

I swear, 'tis better to be much abused Than but to know't a little. Shak., Othello, III. 3. Poor soul, thy face is much abused with tears. Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.

3. To violate; ravish; defile.—4. To attack with contumelious language; revile.—5. To deceive; impose on; mislead.

You are a great deal abused in too bold a persuasion. Shak., Cymbeline, I. 5.

Nor be with all these tempting words abused. Pope, tr. of Ovid, Sappho to Phaon, l. 67.

It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earnest with their immortal souls not to abuse themselves with a false confidence, a thing so easily taken up, and so hardly laid down. South.

= **Syn.** 1. To *Abuse*, *Misuse*, misapply, misemploy, pervert, profane. *Abuse* and *misuse* are closely synonymous terms, but *misuse* conveys more particularly the idea of using inappropriately, *abuse* that of treating injuriously. In general, *abuse* is the stronger word.

So a fool is one that hath lost his wisdom, . . . not one that wants reason, but abuses his reason. Charnock, Attributes.

From out the purple grape Crushed the sweet poison of misused wine. Milton, Comus, l. 47.

2. To maltreat, ill-use, injure.—4. To revile, reproach, vilify, rate, berate, vituperate, rail at.

abuse (a-büs'), *n.* [= F. *abus* = Sp. Pg. It. *abuso*, < L. *abūsus*, a using up, < *abūti*, pp. *abūsus*, use up, misuse: see *abuse*, *v.*] 1. Ill use; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose; improper use or application: as, an abuse of our natural powers; an abuse of civil rights, or of religious privileges; abuse of advantages; abuse of words.

Perverts best things To worst abuse, or to their meanest use. Milton, P. L., iv. 204.

And thus he bore without abuse The grand old name of gentleman. Tennyson, In Memoriam, cx.

A daring abuse of the liberty of conscience. Irving, Knickerbocker.

2. Ill treatment of a person; injury; insult; dishonor; especially, ill treatment in words; contumelious language.

I, dark in light, exposed To daily fraud, contempt, abuse, and wrong. Milton, S. A., l. 76.

3. A corrupt practice or custom; an offense; a crime; a fault: as, the abuses of government.

The poor abuses of the time want countenance. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. If abuses be not remedied, they will certainly increase. Swift, Adv. of Relig.

4. Violation; defilement: as, self-abuse.—5. Deception.

This is a strange abuse.—Let's see thy face. Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

Is it some abuse, or no such thing? Shak., Ham., iv. 7.

Abuse of distress, in *law*, use of an animal or chattel distrained, which makes the distrainer liable to prosecution as for wrongful appropriation.—**Abuse of process**, in *law*. (a) Intentional irregularity for the purpose of gaining an advantage over one's opponent. (b) More commonly, the use of legal process (it may be in a manner formally regular) for an illegal purpose; a perversion of the forms of law, as making a criminal complaint merely to coerce payment of a debt, or wantonly selling very valuable property on execution in order to collect a trifling sum.—**Syn.** 1. *Misuse*, *perversion*, *profanation*, *prostitution*.—3. *Abuse*, *inveective*, *maltreatment*, *outrage*; *vituperation*, *contumely*, *scolding*, *reviling*, *aspersion*, *slander*, *obloquy*. (See *inveective*.) "Abuse as compared with *inveective* is more personal and coarse, being conveyed in harsh and unseemly terms, and dictated by angry feeling and bitter temper. *Inveective* is more commonly aimed at character or conduct, and may be conveyed in writing and in refined language, and dictated by indignation against what is in itself blameworthy. It often, however, means public

abuse under such restraints as are imposed by position and education." C. J. Smith.

abuseful (a-büs'fūl), *a.* Using or practising abuse; abusive. [Rare or obsolete.]

The abuseful names of heretics and schismatics. Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 397.

abuser (a-bü'zēr), *n.* 1. One who abuses, in speech or behavior; one who deceives.

Next thou; th' abuser of thy prince's ear. Sir J. Denham, Sophy.

2. A ravisher.

That vile abuser of young maidens. Fletcher, Faithful Shep., v. 1.

abusion (a-bü'zhon), *n.* [ME. *abusion*, < OF. *abusion* = Pr. *abusio* = Sp. *abusión* = Pg. *abusão* = It. *abusione*, < L. *abūsiō(n)*, misuse, in rhet. catachresis, < *abūti*, pp. *abūsus*, misuse: see *abuse*, *v.*] 1. Misuse; evil or corrupt usage; violation of right or propriety.

Redress the abusions and exactions. Act of Parl. No. xxxiii. (23 Hen. VIII.).

Shame light on him, that through so false illusion, Doth turne the name of Souldiers to abusion. Spenser, Mother Hubb. Tale, l. 220.

2. Reproachful or contumelious language; insult.—3. Deceit; illusion.

They spoken of magic and abusion. Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 116.

abusive (a-bü'siv), *a.* [= F. *abusif* = Sp. Pg. It. *abusivo*, < L. *abūsiivus*, misapplied, improper, < *abūti*, pp. *abūsus*, misuse: see *abuse*, *v.*] 1. Practising abuse; using harsh words or ill treatment: as, an abusive author; an abusive fellow.—2. Characterized by or containing abuse; marked by contumely or ill use; harsh; ill-natured; injurious.

An abusive, scurrilous style passes for satire, and a dull scheme of party notions is called fine writing. Addison, Spectator, No. 125.

One from all Grub-street will my fame defend, And, more abusive, calls himself my friend. Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 112.

3. Marked by or full of abuses; corrupt: as, an abusive exercise of power.

A very extensive and zealous party was formed [in France], which acquired the appellation of the Patriotic party, who, sensible of the abusive government under which they lived, sighed for occasions of reforming it. Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 56.

4. Misleading, or tending to mislead; employed by misuse; improper.

In describing these battles, I am, for distinction sake, necessitated to use the word Parliament improperly, according to the abusive acceptance thereof for these latter years. Fuller, Worthless, l. xviii.

= **Syn.** 1 and 2. *Insolent*, *insulting*, *offensive*, *scurrilous*, *ribald*, *reproachful*, *opprobrious*, *reviling*.

abusively (a-bü'siv-li), *adv.* 1. In an abusive manner; rudely; reproachfully.—2. Improperly; by misuse.

Words being carelessly and abusively admitted, and as inconstantly retained. Glanville, Van. of Dogmat., xvii.

abusiveness (a-bü'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being abusive; rudeness of language, or violence to the person; ill usage.

abut (a-but'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abuted*, ppr. *abutting*. [ME. *abuten*, *abouen*, < OF. *abouter*, *abuter*, *abut* (F. *abouter*, join end to end), < *a*, to, + *bout*, *but*, end; cf. OF. *bater*, F. *bouter*, thrust, push, butt: see *butt*.] The mod. F. *abouter*, arrive at, tend to, end in, depends in most of its senses upon *bout*, an end, though strictly it represents the OF. *abouter*, in the sense of 'thrust toward.' I. *intrans.* 1. To touch at the end; be contiguous; join at a border or boundary; terminate; rest: with *on*, *upon*, or *against* before the object: as, his land abuts upon mine; the building abuts on the highway; the bridge abuts against the solid rock.

Whose high upreared and abutting fronts The perilous, narrow ocean parts assunder. Shak., Hen. V., i. (cho.).

Steam is constantly issuing in jets from the bottom of a small ravine-like hollow, which has no exit, and which abuts against a range of trachytic mountains.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, l. 2. In the last resort all these questions of physical speculation abut upon a metaphysical question.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, l. 243.

The lustrous splendor of the walls abutting upon the Grand Canal. D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, II.

2. In *ship-building*, same as *butt*. 3.—**Abutting owner**, an owner of land which abuts or joins. Thus, the owner of land bounded by a highway or river, or by a tract of land belonging to another person, is said in reference to the latter to be an *abutting owner*. The term usually implies that the relative parts actually adjoin, but is sometimes loosely used without implying more than close proximity.—**Abutting power** (in an active sense), the ability of an abutment to resist the thrust or strain of the arch, gas, fluid, etc., pressing or reacting against it.—**Abutting joint**. See *abutment*, 2 (b) (2).



Aburria carunculata.

II. trans. To cause to terminate against or in contiguity with; project, or cause to impinge upon.

Sometimes shortened to *but*.

Abutilon (a-bū'ti-lon), *n.* [NL., < Ar. *aubūtūn*, a name given by Avicenna to this or an allied genus.] A genus of polypetalous plants, natural order *Malvaceae*, including over 70 species distributed through the warmer regions of the globe. They are often very ornamental, and several species (*A. striatum*, *venosum*, *insigne*, etc.) are frequent in gardens and greenhouses. Some Indian species furnish fiber for ropes, and in Brazil the flowers of *A. esculentum* are used as a vegetable.

abument (a-but'ment), *n.* [*abut* + *-ment*.] 1. The stato or condition of abutting.—2. That which abuts or borders on something else; the part abutting or abutted upon or against. Specifically—(a) Any body or surface designed to resist the thrust or reaction of any material structure, vapor, gas, or liquid that may press upon it; particularly, in *arch.*, the portion of a pier or other structure that receives the thrust of an arch or vault; a stationary wedge, block, or surface against which water, gas, or steam may react, as in a rotary pump or engine; the lower part of a dock or bridge-pier designed to

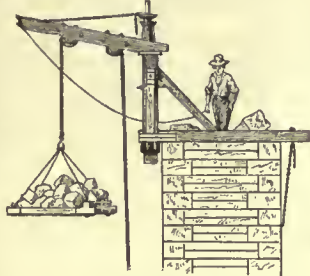


Abutment. A, arch-abutments; B, E, current- or ice-abutments.

resist ice or currents in a stream, etc. See *bridge* and *inpost*. (b) In *carp.*: (1) The shoulder of a joiner's plane between which and the plane-bit the wedge is driven. *E. H. Knight*. (2) Two pieces of wood placed together with the grain of each at a right angle with the other. Their meeting forms an *abutting joint*.

Sometimes shortened to *butment*.

abutment-crane (a-but'ment-kran), *n.* [*abutment* + *crane*, 2.] A hoisting-crane or derrick used in building piers, towers, chimneys, etc. It stands at the edge of a platform resting on the top of the work, and may be gradually raised as the work proceeds.



Abutment-crane.

abuttal (a-but'al), *n.* That part of a piece of land which abuts on or is contiguous to another; a boundary; a line of contact: used mostly in the plural.

abutter (a-but'er), *n.* One whose property abuts: as, the *abutters* on the street.

abutua (a-bū'tū-ā), *n.* The native Brazilian name of the root of a tall woody menispermaceous climber, *Chondrodendron tomentosum*, known in commerce under the Portuguese name of *pareira brava* (which see). Also called *butua*.

abuyt (a-bī't), *v. t.* [A more consistent spelling of *abyt*, which is composed of *a-1* and *buy*.] To pay the penalty of.

When a holy man *abuyt* so dearly such a slight frailty, of a credulous mistaking, what shall become of our heinous and presumptuous sins?

Bp. Hall, *Seduced Prophet* (Ord. MS.).

abuzz, **abuz** (a-buz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*ab*, *prep.*, on, + *buzz*, *n.*] Buzzing; filled with buzzing sounds.

The court was all astir and abuzz.

Dickens, *Tale of Two Cities*, ix.

abvacuationt (ab-vak-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [*L. ab*, from, + *vacuatio*(*n*-): see *abvacuation*.] Same as *abvacuation*.

abvolution (ab-vō-lā'shon), *n.* [See *avolution*.] The act of flying from or away. [Rare.]

abyt (a-bī't), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abought* or *abied*, ppr. *abying*. [*ME. abyen*, *abien*, *abyngen*, *abuggen*, etc. (pret. *aboughte*), < AS. *abycgan*, pay for, buy off, < *ā* + *bycgan*, buy; see *a-1* and *buy*.] To give or pay an equivalent for; pay the penalty of; atone for; suffer for. Also spelled *abye* and *abuy*.

Ye shul it deere *abye*. *Chaucer*, *Doctor's Tale*, l. 100.

Whoso hardie hand on her doth lay,

It dearely shall *aby*, and death for handsell pay.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, vi. xi. 15.

My lord has most justly sent me to *abye* the consequences of a fault, of which he is as innocent as a sleeping man's dreams can be of a waking man's actions.

Scott, *Kenilworth*, I. xv.

abyt (a-bī't), *v. i.* [A corrupt form of *abide*¹, through influence of *abyt*¹. Cf. *abide*², suffer for, a corrupt form of *abyt*¹, through influence of *abide*¹, continue.] To hold out; endure.

But nought that wanteth rest can long *aby*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. vii. 3.

Abyla (ab'i-lā), *n.* [NL.; prob. after *Abyla* (Gr. Ἀβύλα), a promontory in Africa opposite the Rock of Gibraltar.] A genus of ealycephoran oceanic hydrozoans of the family *Diphyidae*. *Quoy* and *Gaimard*. Also called *Abyles*. See *ent* under *diphyzoid*.

abymet, *n.* Same as *abysm*.

abysmt (a-bizm'), *n.* [*OF. abisme* (later *abime*, *F. abimé*) = *Pr. abisme* = *Sp. Pg. abismo*, < *ML. *abissimus*, a superl. form of *ML. abissus*, < *L. abysus*, an abyss: see *abysm*. The spelling *abysm* (with *y* instead of *i*) is sophisticated, to bring it nearer the Greek.] A gulf; an abyss: as, "the *abysm* of hell," *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

abysmal (a-biz'mal), *a.* [*abysm* + *-al*; = *Sp. Pg. abismal*.] 1. Pertaining to an abyss; bottomless; profound; fathomless; immeasurable.

Let me hear thy voice through this deep and black *Abysmal* night. *Whittier*, *My Soul* and I.

The . . . Jews were struck dumb with *abysmal* terror.

Merivale, *Hist. Rom.*, v. 410.

Specifically—2. Pertaining to great depths in the ocean: thus, species of plants found only at great depths are called *abysmal* species, and also *abyssal* (which see).

abysmally (a-biz'mal-i), *adv.* Unfathomably. *George Eliot*.

abyss (a-bis'), *n.* [*L. abysus*, *ML. abissus* (> *Pg. It. abisso*), a bottomless gulf, < *Gr. ἄβυσσος*, without bottom, < *ā*-priv. + *βύσσο*, depth, akin to *βύθ* and *βάθος*, depth, < *βαθύς*, deep; see *bathos*.] 1. A bottomless gulf; any deep, immeasurable space; anything profound and unfathomable, whether literally or figuratively; specifically, hell; the bottomless pit.

Some laboured to fathom the *abysses* of metaphysical theology. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, iii.

2. In *her.*, the center of an escutcheon; the fesse-point.

abyss (a-bis'), *v. t.* [*abysm*, *n.*] To engulf.

The drooping sea-weed hears, in night *abyssed*,

Far and more far the wave's receding shocks.

Lovell, *Sea-weed*.

abyssal (a-bis'al), *a.* 1. Relating to or like an abyss; *abysmal*.—2. Inhabiting or belonging to the depths of the ocean: as, an *abyssal* mollusk.

Both classes of animals, the pelagic and the *abyssal*, . . . possess the feature of phosphorescence.

The American, v. 235.

Abyssal zone, in *phys. geog.*, the lowest of eight biological zones into which Professor E. Forbes divided the bottom of the *Ægean* sea when describing its plants and animals; the zone furthest from the shore, and more than 105 fathoms deep.

Abyssinet, *a.* and *n.* [Also *Abissine*, *Abassine*; as a noun, usually in pl. *Abyssines*, etc., = *F. Abyssins* = *Sp. Abisinios* = *Pg. Abecins*; < *ML. Abissini*, *Abassini*, *Abyssinians* (> *Abissinia*, *Abassinia*, *Abyssinia*), < *Abassia*, < *Ar. Habasha*, *Abyssinia*, *Habash*, an Abyssinian, said to have reference to the mixed composition of the people, < *habash*, mixture. The natives call themselves *Itiopyavan*, their country *Itiopia*, i. e., Ethiopia.] Same as *Abyssinian*.

Abyssinian (ab-i-sin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Abys-sine* (*Abyssinia*) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Belonging to Abyssinia, a country of eastern Africa, lying to the south of Nubia, or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Abyssinia. Specifically—2. A member of the Abyssinian Church. This church was organized about the middle of the fourth century by Frumentius, a missionary from Alexandria. In doctrine it is Monophysite (which see). It observes the Jewish Sabbath together with the Christian Sunday, forbids eating the flesh of unclean beasts, retains as an object of worship the model of a sacred ark called the ark of Zion, practises a form of circumcision, and celebrates a yearly feast of lustration, at which all the people are rebaptized. The Abyssinians honor saints and pictures, but not images; crosses, but not crucifixes. Pontius Pilate is accounted by them a saint because he washed his hands of innocent blood. The priests may be married men, but may not marry after ordination. The shuna, or head of the Abyssinian Church, is appointed by the patriarch of Alexandria.

abzug (ab'zōg; *G. pron.* äp'tsōöh), *n.* [*G.*, < *abziehen*, draw off, < *ab*, = *E. off*, + *ziehen*, related to *E. tug* and *tow*¹.] In *metal.*, the first scum appearing on the surface of lead in the cupel. Nearly equivalent to *abstrich* (which see).

act, *n.* [Early ME. *ac*, < AS. *ac*, oak; see *oak*.] The early form of *oak*, preserved (through the shortening of the vowel before two consonants) in certain place-names (whence surnames): as, *Acton* [*AS. Actūn*], literally, oak-town, or

dwelling among the oaks; *Acley* or *Ackley*, also *Oakley* [*AS. Aclēa*], literally, oak-lea.

ac-. A prefix, assimilated form of *ad-* before *c* and *g*, as in *accede*, *acquire*, etc.; also an accommodated form of other prefixes, as in *acurse*, *aceloy*, *accumber*, etc. See these words.

-ac. [= *F. -aque*, < *L. -acus*, *Gr. -akos*; see *-ic*.] An adjective-suffix of Greek or Latin origin, as in *cardiac*, *maniac*, *iliac*, etc. It is always preceded by *-i-* and, like *-ic*, may take the additional suffix *-al*.

A. C. An abbreviation of (1) Latin *ante Christum*, before Christ, used in chronology in the same sense as *B. C.*; (2) *army-corps*.

acacia (a-kā'shiā), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. D. acacia* = *G. acacie*, < *L. acacia*, < *Gr. ἄκακία*, a thorny Egyptian tree, the acacia, appar. reduplicated from **ak*, seen in *akic*, a point, thorn, *akj*, a point, *L. acutus*, sharp, *acus*, needle, etc.: see *acute*.] 1. [*cap.*] A genus of shrubby or arboreous plants, natural order *Leguminosae*, suborder *Mimoseae*, natives of the warm regions of both hemispheres, especially of Australia and Africa. It numbers about 430 species, and is the largest genus of the order, excepting *Astragalus*. It is distinguished by small regular flowers in globose heads or cylindrical spikes, and very numerous free stamens. The leaves are bipinnate, or in very many of the Australian species are reduced to phyllodia, with their edges always vertical. Several species are valuable for the gum which they



Acacia Arabica.

exude. The bark and pods are frequently used in tanning, and the aqueous extract of the wood of some Indian species forms the catechu of commerce. Many species furnish excellent timber, and many others are cultivated for ornament—*A. Farnesiana* both for ornament and for the perfume of its flowers.

2. A plant of the genus *Acacia*.—3. The popular name of several plants of other genera. The green-barked acacia of Arizona is *Parkinsonia Torreyana*. *False* and *bastard acacia* are names sometimes applied to the locust-tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia*. The rose or bristly acacia is *Robinia hispida*. The name three-thorned acacia is sometimes given to the honey-locust, *Gleditschia triacantha*.

4. In *med.*, the inspissated juice of several species of *Acacia*, popularly known as *gum arabic* (which see, under *gum*²).—5. A name given by antiquaries to an object resembling a roll of cloth, seen in the hands of consuls and emperors of the Lower Empire as represented on medals. It is supposed to have been unfurled by them at festivals as a signal for the games to begin.

Acacian (a-kā'shiān), *n.* [The proper name *Acacius*, *Gr. Ἀκάκιος*, is equiv. to *Innocent*, < *Gr. ἄκακος*, innocent, guileless; see *acacy*.] In *eccles. hist.*, a member of a sect or school of moderate Arians of the fourth century, named *Acacians* from their leader, *Acacius*, bishop of *Cæsarea*. Some of the *Acacians* maintained that the Son, though similar to the Father, was not the same; others, that he was both distinct and dissimilar. As a body they finally accepted the Nicene doctrine.

acacia-tree (a-kā'shiā-trē), *n.* A name sometimes applied to the false acacia or locust-tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia*.

acacin, **acacine** (ak'ā-sin), *n.* [*acacia* + *-in*², *-ine*².] Gum arabic. *Watts*.

acacio (a-kā'shiō), *n.* [A form of *acajou*, appar. a simulation of *acacia*, with which it has no connection.] Same as *acajou*, 3.

acacy (ak'a-si), *n.* [*<*L. as if **acacia*, *<*Gr. *ἀκακία*, guilelessness, *<*ἀκακός, innocent, *<*ἀ-priv. + *κακός*, bad.] Freedom from malice. *Bailey.*
Academe (ak'a-dēm), *n.* [*<*L. *academia*: see *academy*.] 1. The grove and gymnasium near Athens where Plato taught; the Academy; figuratively, any place of similar character.

The softer Adams of your *Academe*.
Tennyson, Princess, li.

Hence—2. [*l. c.*] An academy; a place for philosophical and literary intercourse or instruction.

Nor hath fair Europe her vast bounds throughout
 An *academe* of note I found not out. *Howell.*

academial (ak'a-dēm'i-āl), *a.* Pertaining to an academy; academical. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

academiant (ak'a-dēm'i-an), *n.* A member of an academy; a student in a university or college.

That new-discarded *academiant*.
Marston, Scourge of Vill, ii. 6.

academic (ak'a-dem'ik), *a. and n.* [=F. *académique* = Sp. Pg. *académico* = It. *accademico*, *<*L. *academīcus*, *<*Gr. *Ἀκαδημικός*, pertaining to the *Ἀκαδημία*: see *academy*.] 1. *a.* 1. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Academy of Athens, or to Plato and his followers, from his having taught there: as, the *Academic groves*; the *Academic school* or philosophy.—2. Pertaining to an advanced institution of learning, as a college, a university, or an academy; relating to or connected with higher education: in this and the following senses often, and in the third generally, written *academical*: as, *academic studies*; an *academical degree*.

These products of dreaming indolence . . . no more constituted a literature than a succession of *academic* studies from the pupils of a royal institution can constitute a school of fine arts.
De Quincey, Style, lii.

3. Pertaining to that department of a college or university which is concerned with classical, mathematical, and general literary studies, as distinguished from the professional and scientific departments; designed for general as opposed to special instruction. [U. S.]—4. Of or pertaining to an academy or association of adepts; marked by or belonging to the character or methods of such an academy; hence, conforming to set rules and traditions; speculative; formal; conventional: as, *academical proceedings*; an *academical controversy*; an *academic figure* (in art).

The tone of Lord Chesterfield has always been the tone of our old aristocracy; a tone of elegance and propriety, above all things free from the stiffness of pedantry or *academic* rigor.
De Quincey, Style, i.

For the question is no longer the *academic* one: "Is it wise to give every man the ballot?" but rather the practical one: "Is it prudent to deprive whole classes of it any longer?"
Lowell, Democracy.

Figure of academic proportions, in *painting*, a figure of a little less than half the natural size, such as it is the custom for pupils to draw from the antique and from life; also, a figure in an attitude resembling those chosen by instructors in studies from life, for the purpose of displaying muscular action, form, and color to the best advantage; hence, an *academic figure*, *composition*, etc., is one which appears conventional or unspontaneous, and smacks of practice-work or adherence to formulas and traditions.

II. n. 1. [*cap.*] One who professed to adhere to the philosophy of Plato.—2. A student in a college or university: as, "a young *academic*," *Watts, Imp. of Mind.*

academical (ak'a-dem'i-kal), *a. and n. I. a.* Same as *academic*, but very rare in sense 1.

II. n. 1. A member of an academy.—2. *pl.* In Great Britain, the cap and gown worn by the officers and students of a school or college.

At first he caught up his cap and gown, as though he were going out. . . . On second thoughts, however, he threw his *academicals* back on to the sofa.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, xix.

academically (ak'a-dem'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an academical manner; as an *academic*.

academicien (a-kad'e-mish'an), *n.* [*<*F. *académicien*, *<*NL. **academicianus*, *<*L. *academicus*: see *academic*.] A member of an academy or a society for promoting arts and sciences. Particularly—(a) A member of the British Royal Academy of Arts; commonly called *Royal Academician*, and abbreviated *R. A.* (b) A member of the French Academy. (c) A full member of the National Academy of Design of New York. (d) A member of the National Academy of Sciences. [U. S.] See *associate*, 4, and *academy*, 3.

academicism (ak'a-dem'i-sizm), *n.* The mode of teaching or of procedure in an academy; an academical mannerism, as of painting.

Academics (ak'a-dem'iks), *n.* [*pl.* of *academic*.] The Platonic philosophy; Platonism.

Academism (a-kad'e-mizm), *n.* The doctrines of the Academic philosophers; Platonism.

academist (a-kad'e-mist), *n.* [*<*academy + *-ist*; =F. *académiste*, *academist*, =It. *accademista* =Pg. *academista*, a pupil in a riding-school.] 1.

[*cap.*] An Academic philosopher.—2. A member of or a student in an academy.

academy (a-kad'e-mi), *n.*; *pl.* *academies* (-miz). [*<*F. *académie* = Sp. Pg. *academia* = It. *accademia*, *<*L. *acadēmiā*, sometimes *acadēmiā*, *<*Gr. *Ἀκαδημία*, less properly *Ἀκαδημία*, a plot of ground in the suburbs of Athens, *<*Ἀκαδημος, L. *Acadēmus*, a reputed hero (θεός).] 1. [*cap.*] Originally, a public pleasure-ground of Athens, consecrated to Athene and other deities, containing a grove and gymnasium, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences; hence, Plato and his followers collectively; the members of the school of Plato.

The *Academy*, which lasted from Plato to Cicero, consisted of several distinct schools. Their number is variously given. Cicero recognized only two, the *old* and the *new* Academies, and this division has been generally adopted; others, however, distinguish as many as five Academies. Had the poor vulgar rout only been abused into such idolatrous superstitions, as to adore a marble or a golden deity, it might not so much be wondered at; but for the *Academy* to own such a paradox,—this was without excuse.
South, Sermons, II. 245.

2. A superior school or institution of learning. Specifically—(a) A school for instruction in a particular art or science: as, a military or naval *academy*. (b) In the United States, a school or seminary holding a rank between a university or college and an elementary school.

3. An association of adepts for the promotion of literature, science, or art, established sometimes by government, and sometimes by the voluntary union of private individuals. The members (*academicians*), who are usually divided into ordinary, honorary, and corresponding members, either select their own departments or follow those prescribed by the constitution of the society, and at regular meetings communicate the results of their labors in papers, of which the more important are afterward printed. Among the most noted institutions of this name are the five academies composing the National Institute of France (the French Academy, the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, the Academy of the Fine Arts, the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, and the Academy of Sciences), the Royal Academy of Arts in London, the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, etc. The chief object of the French Academy, as also of the celebrated Italian Academy della Crusca and of the Spanish Academy, is to regulate and purify the vernacular tongue.—**Academy board**, a paper board, the surface of which is prepared for drawing or painting.—**Academy figure**, **academy study**, an academic study; a drawing or painting of the human figure, especially of the nude, made for practice only. See *figure of academic proportions*, under *academic*.

acadialite (a-kā'di-al-it), *n.* [*<**Acadia* (see *Acadian*) + *-ite* for *-lith*, *<*Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] In *mineral*, a variety of chabazite (which see), usually of a reddish color, found in Nova Scotia.

Acadian (a-kā'di-an), *a. and n.* [*<**Acadia*, Latinized form of *Acadie*, the F. name of Nova Scotia.] 1. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Acadia or Nova Scotia.—**Acadian fauna**, in *zoögeog.*, the assemblage of animals or the sum of the animal life of the coast-waters of North America from Labrador to Cape Cod.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Acadia or Nova Scotia; specifically, one of the original French settlers of Acadia, or of the descendants of those who were expelled in a body by the English in 1755, many of whom formed communities in Louisiana, then a French colony, and have retained the name.

acajou¹ (ak'a-zhō), *n.* [*<*F. *acajou*, It. *acajiu*, Pg. *acaju*, Sp. *acayoiba*, also *caoba*, *caobana*, mahogany; prob. S. Amer.] A kind of mahogany, the wood of *Cedrela fissilis*: also applied to the true mahogany and other similar woods. See *mahogany*.

acajou² (ak'a-zhō), *n.* [*<*F. *noix d'acajou*, the cashew-nut, *acajou à pommes*, the cashew-tree; confused with *acajoul*, but a different word, E. prop. *cashew*: see *cashew* 1.] 1. The fruit of the tree *Anacardium occidentale*. See *cashew-nut*, *cashew-tree*.—2. A gum or resin extracted from the bark of *Anacardium occidentale*.

acaleph (ak'a-lef), *n.* One of the *Acalephe* or sea-nettles. Also spelled *acalephe*.



1, *Rhizostoma cuvieri*. 2, *Medusa pellucida*.

Acalepha (ak-a-lē'fā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **acalephus*, adj., *<*Gr. *ἀκαλήφη*, a nettle, a sea-nettle. Cf. *Acalephe*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the third class of *Radiata*, a

heterogeneous group now broken up or retained in a much modified and restricted sense. See *Acalephe*. The leading genera of Cuvierian *acalephs* were *Medusa*, *Cyanea*, *Rhizostoma*, *Automa*, *Beroë*, and *Cedum*, composing the *Acalepha stipitata*, with *Physalia*, *Physophora*, and *Diphyes*, constituting the *Acalepha hydrotatica*.

Acalephæ (ak-a-lē'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (sing. *acalepha*), *<*Gr. *ἀκαλήφη*, a nettle, also a mollusk (*Urtica marina*) which stings like a nettle.] A name given to a large number of marine animals included in the subkingdom *Cœlenterrata*, and represented chiefly by the *Medusidae* and their allies, in popular language known as sea-nettles, sea-blubbers, jelly-fish, etc. Other forms once included under it are the *Discophora* and *Lucernarida* (both in class *Hydrozoa*), and the *Ctenophora* (in class *Actinozoa*). The most typical of the *Acalephæ*, the *Medusidae*, are gelatinous, free-swimming animals, consisting of an umbrella-shaped disk containing canals which radiate from the center, where hangs the digestive cavity. All have thread-cells or irritating organs (see *nematophore*) which discharge minute barbed structures, irritating the skin like the sting of a nettle; hence the name of the group.

acalephan (ak-a-lē'fan), *a. and n. I. a.* Pertaining to the *Acalephæ*.

II. n. An *acaleph*.

acalephe (ak'a-lef), *n.* See *acaleph*.

acalephoid (ak-a-lē'foid), *a.* [*<*Gr. *ἀκαλήφη*, a sea-nettle, + *εἶδος*, form.] Like an *acaleph* or a medusa. [Less common than *medusoid*.]

acalycal (a-kal'i-kal), *a.* [*<*Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *κάλυξ*, calyx, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, inserted on the receptacle without adhesion to the calyx: said of stamens.

acalycine (a-kal'i-sin), *a.* [*<*Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *κάλυξ*, L. *calyx*, a cup, + *-ine*: see *calyx*.] In *bot.*, without a calyx.

acalycinous (ak-a-lis'i-nus), *a.* Same as *acalycine*.

acalyculate (ak-a-lik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*<*Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + NL. *calyculus* + *-atē*.] In *bot.*, having no calyculus or accessory calyx. *N. E. D.*

acalyptatæ (ak'a-lip-trā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<*Gr. *α-priv.* + NL. *Calyptatæ*, *q. v.*] A section of dipterous insects or flies, of the family *Muscidae*, which, with the exception of the *Anthomyiæ*, are characterized by the absence or rudimentary condition of the tegulæ or membranous scales above the halteres or poisoning-wings, whence the name: contrasted with *Calyptatæ*.

acampsia (a-kamp'si-ä), *n.* [NL., *<*Gr. *ἀκαμψία*, inflexibility, *<*ἀκαμπτος, unbent, rigid, *<*ἀ-priv. + *καμπτός*, bent.] Inflexibility of a joint. See *ankylosis*.

acampsy (a-kamp'si), *n.* Same as *acampsia*.

acanaceous (ak-a-nā'shius), *a.* [*<*L. *acan-os*, *<*Gr. *ἄκαν-ος*, a prickly shrub (*<*ἀκή, a point; cf. *ἀκίς*, a point, prickle, + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, armed with prickles: said of some rigid prickly plants, as the pineapple.

a candelliere (ä kän-del-li-ä're). [It.: *a*, to, with; *candelliere* = E. *chandelier*.] In the style of a candlestick: said of arabesques of symmetrical form, having an upright central stem or shaft.

Acanonia (ak-a-nō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.; a fuller form *Acanalonia* occurs; formation uncertain.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Acanoniida*.

Acanoniida (ak'a-nō-ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *<*Acanonia + *-ida*.] In *entom.*, one of the thirteen subfamilies into which the family *Fulgoridae* (which see) has been divided. [The regular form of the word as a subfamily-name would be *Acanoniine*.]

acantha (a-kan'thä), *n.*; *pl.* *acanthæ* (-thē). [NL., *<*Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a prickle, thorn, spine, a prickly plant, a thorny tree, the spine (of fish, serpents, men), one of the spinous processes of the vertebræ, *<*ἀκή, a point. Cf. *Acanthus*.] 1. In *bot.*, a prickle.—2. In *zool.*, a spine or prickly fin.—3. In *anat.*: (a) One of the spinous processes of the vertebræ. (b) The vertebral column as a whole.—4. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

acanthoble, **acanthobolus** (a-kan'thä-böl, ak-an-thab'ō-lus), *n.*; *pl.* *acanthoboles*, *acanthoboli* (-bölz, -li). Same as *acanthobolus*.

Acanthaceæ (ak-an-thä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<*Acanthus + *-aceæ*.] A large natural order of gamopetalous plants, allied to the *Scrophulariaceæ*. They are herbaceous or shrubby, with opposite leaves, irregular flowers, and two or four stamens, and are of little economic value. Several genera (*Justicia*, *Aphelandra*, *Thunbergia*, etc.) are very ornamental and are frequent in cultivation.

acanthaceous (ak-an-thä'shius), *a.* [*<*NL. *acanthaceus*: see *acantha* and *-aceous*.] 1. Armed with prickles, as a plant.—2. Belonging to the order *Acanthaceæ*; of the type of the *acanthus*.

acanthæ, *n.* Plural of *acantha*.

Acantharia (ak-an-thā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, spine.] An order of radiolarians. See *Radiolaria*.

Acantharian (ak-an-thā'ri-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Acantharia*.
II. *n.* One of the *Acantharia*.

Acanthia (a-kan'thi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a spine, thorn.] A genus of heteropterous hemipterous insects. *Fabricius*. The name is used by some as synonymous with *Salda*, by others with *Cimer*.

Acanthias (a-kan'thi-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθίας*, a kind of shark, prob. *Squalus acanthias*, < *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, prickle.] A genus of sharks, containing such as the dogfish, *A. vulgaris*, type of the family *Acanthiidae*.

acanthichthysis (ak-an-thik-thi-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, spinous fish-skin disease. See *ichthysis*.

Acanthiidae¹ (ak-an-thi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthia* + *-idae*.] In *entom.*, a family of heteropterous insects, taking name from the genus *Acanthia*. Also written *Acanthide*.

Acanthiidae² (ak-an-thi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthias* + *-idae*.] In *ichth.*, a family of selachians, taking name from the genus *Acanthias*. Also written *Acanthide*, *Acanthiade*.

acanthine (a-kan'thin), *a. and n.* [*L. acanthinus*, < Gr. *ἀκάνθινος*, thorny, made of *acantha*-wood, < *ἀκανθός*, brankursine, < *ἀκανθα*, a thorn; see *acantha*, *Acanthus*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling plants of the genus *Acanthus*.—2. In *arch.*, ornamented with acanthus-leaves.

II. *n.* In *arch.*, a fillet or other molding ornamented with the acanthus-leaf. *Buchanan*, *Dict. Sci.* See cut under *Acanthus*.

Acanthis (a-kan'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθίς*, the goldfinch or the linnet, < *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, a thistle.] 1. A genus of fringilline birds, containing the linnets or siskins, the goldfinches, and also the redpolls. *Bechstein*, 1803. [Now little used.]—2. A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Serres*, 1816.

Acanthisittidae (a-kan-thi-sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthisitta*, the typical genus (< Gr. *ἀκανθίς*, the goldfinch or the linnet, + *σίττη*, the nut-hatch, *Sitta europæa*), + *-idae*.] Same as *Xenicide*.

acanthite (a-kan'thit), *n.* [*Gr. ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *-ite*.] A mineral, a sulphid of silver having the same composition as argentite, but differing in crystalline form: found at Freiberg, Saxony.

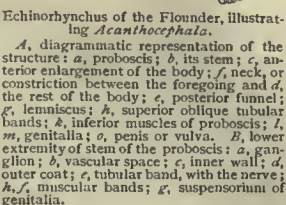
acantho-. The combining form of Greek *ἀκανθα*, thorn, meaning "thorn" or "thorny."

acanthobolus (ak-an-thob'ō-lus), *n.*; *pl. acanthoboli* (-li). [NL., less correctly *acanthobolus*, *contr. acanthalus*; also in E. and F. form *acanthobole*, less correctly *acanthobole*; < Gr. *ἀκανθόβολος*, a surgical instrument for extracting bones, also lit., as adj., shooting thorns, pricking, < *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, spine, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] An instrument used for extracting splinters from a wound. Formerly called *volsella*.

Acanthobranchiata (a-kan'thō-brang-ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *βράγχια*, L. *branchia*, gills, + *-ata*.] A suborder of nudibranchiate gastropods with spicules in the bases of the branchial tentacles. It includes the families *Dorididae* and *Polyceridae* (which see). *M. Sars*.

acanthocarpous (a-kan-thō-kār'pus), *a.* [*Gr. ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the fruit covered with spines.

Acanthocephala (a-kan-thō-sef'ā-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl.* of *acanthocephalus*: see *acanthocephalous*.] An order of worm-like internal parasites or entozoa, which



have neither mouth nor alimentary canal, but have recurved hooks on a retractile proboscis at the anterior end of the body, by which they attach themselves to the tissues of animals. These entozoa belong to the class *Nematelmintha*. The embryos are gregarina-like, and become encysted in *Cestoda*, in which state they are swallowed by various animals, in the bodies of which they are developed. A species occurs in the liver of the cat, and another in the alimentary canal of the hog. There are about 100 species, all referable to the family *Echinorhynchidae*.

The *Acanthocephala* undoubtedly present certain resemblances to the Nematodea, and more particularly to the Gordiacea, but the fundamental differences in the structure of the muscular and nervous systems, and in that of the reproductive organs, are so great that it is impossible to regard them as Nematodes which have undergone a retrogressive metamorphosis.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 558.

acanthocephalan (a-kan-thō-sef'ā-lan), *n.* One of the *Acanthocephala*.

Acanthocephali (a-kan-thō-sef'ā-li), *n. pl.* Same as *Acanthocephala*.

Acanthocephalina (a-kan-thō-sef'ā-lī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthocephalus* + *-ina*.] A division of hemipterous insects, of the superfamily *Coreoidea*.

acanthocephalous (a-kan-thō-sef'ā-lus), *a.* [*NL. acanthocephalus*, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a spine, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] 1. Having spines on the head.—2. Pertaining to the *Acanthocephala*.

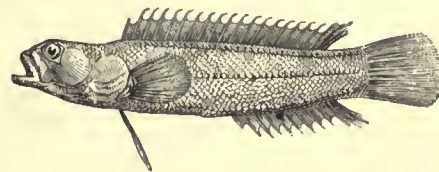
Acanthocephalus (a-kan-thō-sef'ā-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *acanthocephalous*.] In *entom.*, the typical genus of the *Acanthocephalina* (which see). *A. declivis* is a large bug of the extreme southern United States; *A. arcuata* is another example of this genus.

acanthocladous (ak-an-thok'lā-dus), *a.* [*Gr. ἀκανθα*, a spine, + *κλάδος*, a shoot, branch.] In *bot.*, having spiny branches.

acanthoclinid (ak-an-thok'li-nid), *n.* [*Gr. ἀκανθόκλινη*.] One of the *Acanthoclinidae*.

Acanthoclinidae (a-kan-thō-klin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthoclinus* + *-idae*.] In *Günther's* system of classification, a family of blenniiform acanthopterygian fishes, having numerous anal spines. Only one genus, *Acanthoclinus*, is known; it is peculiar to the Pacific ocean, the typical species, *A. littoreus*, being found in New Zealand.

Acanthoclinus (a-kan-thō-kli'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a spine, + NL. *clinus*, a blennioid fish; see *Clinus*.] A genus of fishes representing the family *Acanthoclinidae* (which see). *Jenyns*, 1842.



Acanthoclinus littoreus. (From "Zoölogy of the Bengal.")

acanthodean (ak-an-thō'dē-an), *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to *Acanthodes*: as, the *acanthodean* family of fishes; *acanthodean* scales. *Egerton*, 1861.

Acanthodei (ak-an-thō'dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Acanthodes*.] The name originally given by *Agassiz* to the family *Acanthodidae* (which see).

Acanthodes (ak-an-thō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθός*, thorny, spinous, < *ἀκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. The representative genus of the family *Acanthodidae*. *Agassiz*, 1833.—2. A genus of crustaceans.—3. A genus of coleopterous insects.—4. A genus of zoantharian polyps. *Dybowski*, 1873.

Acanthodidae (ak-an-thod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthodes* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct fishes of the order *Acanthoidea*, typified by the genus *Acanthodes*. They had a compressed claviform body, posterior dorsal fins nearly opposite to the anus, prolonged upper tail-lobe, and well-developed spines in front of the fins. The only species known are from the Devonian and Carboniferous formations. Also used by *Huxley* as a subordinal name for the *Acanthoidea*.

Acanthodini (a-kan-thō-dī-ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthodes* + *-ini*.] An order of fossil ganoids of the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, connecting the ganoids and selachians, having a cartilaginous skeleton, heteroöcereal tail, small rhomboidal scales, and a fulcrum before each fin. It includes such genera as *Acanthodes*, *Chiracanthus*, *Diplacanthus*, etc.

Acanthoidea (a-kan-thō-doi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthodes* + *-oidea*.] An order of extinct fishes of the ganoid series, with a cartilaginous skeleton, heteroöcereal caudal fin, shagreen-like scales, no opercular bones, and the external

rays of the pectoral and ventral fins developed as spines. The chief family is *Acanthodidae*.

Acanthoganoidei (a-kan'thō-ga-noi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *γάνος*, luster, + *εἶδος*, form: see *ganoid*.] A superorder of extinct paleozoic fishes, consisting only of the order *Acanthoidea*.

Acanthoglossus (a-kan-thō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *γλῶσσα*, a tongue.] A genus of aculeated monotrematous ant-eaters of the family *Tachyglossidae*. It differs from *Tachyglossus* in the vertebral formula (which is cervical 7, dorsal 17, lumbar 4, sacral 3, caudal 12). In having ungual phalanges and claws only on the three middle digits of each foot, in the much-lengthened and decurved snout, and in the spatulate tongue with three rows of recurved spines. The type and only species is *A. trujimi*, lately discovered in New Guinea. The generic name is antedated by *Zaglossus* of *Gill*. *Gervais*, 1877.

acanthoid (a-kan'thoid), *a.* [*Gr. ἀκανθα*, spine, + *-oid*. Cf. *Acanthodes*.] Spiny; spinous.

Acanthoidea (ak-an-thoi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *acanthoid* and *Acanthodes*.] In *conch.*, regular *Chitonidae*, with insertion-plates sharp and grooved externally, eaves furrowed beneath, and mucro posteriorly extended. *Dall*.

acanthological (a-kan-thō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. ἀκανθολογία*, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *λογία*, see *-ology*.] Of or pertaining to the study of spines.

acantholysis (ak-an-thol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *λύσις*, dissolution, < *λύειν*, loose.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the stratum spinosum (prickle-cells) of the epidermis.

acanthoma (a-kan-thō'mā), *n.*; *pl. acanthomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *-oma*. Cf. *acanthosis*.] In *pathol.*, a neoplasm or tumor of the stratum spinosum of the epidermis, which invades the corium; a skin-cancer.

Acanthometra (a-kan-thō-met'rā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *acanthometrus*; see *acanthometrous*.] 1. The typical genus of the *Acanthometridae*.

Müller, 1855.—2. A genus of dipterous insects.

Acanthometra (a-kan-thō-met'rā), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *Acanthometra*.] A suborder of acantharian radiolarians, whose skeleton is composed merely of radial spicules, and does not form a fenestrated shell. *Haeckel*.

Acanthometrida (a-kan-thō-met'ri-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthometra* + *-ida*.] In *Mivart's* system of classification, a division of radiolarians having a well-developed radial skeleton, the rays meeting in the center of the capsule, and no test or shell-covering.

Acanthometridæ (a-kan-thō-met'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthometra* + *-idae*.] A family of acantharians having the skeleton composed of 20 radial spicules, regularly arranged according to *J. Müller's* law in 5 zones, each containing 4 spicules. It consists of a group of genera of deep-sea forms. *Haeckel*.

acanthometrous (a-kan-thō-met'rus), *a.* [*NL. acanthometrus*, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, spine, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Pertaining to the *Acanthometra*.

Acanthomys (a-kan'thō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of African murine rodents, having the fur mixed with spines. *R. P. Lesson*.

Acanthophis (a-kan'thō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *φίσις*, a serpent: see *ophidian*.] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidae*. They are of small size, live on dry land, and feed upon frogs, lizards, and other small animals. The



Death-adder of Australia (*Acanthophis antarctica*).

tail is furnished with a horny spur at the end, whence the generic name. *A. antarctica*, the death-adder of Australia, has long immovable fangs, and is considered the most venomous reptile of that country.

acanthophorous (ak-an-thof'ō-rus), *a.* [*Gr. ἀκανθόφορος*, bearing spines or prickles, < *ἀκανθα*, a spine or prickle, + *φέρω*, < *φέρω* = E. *bear*.] Having or producing spines or prickles. Also spelled *acanthopherous*.

Acanthophractæ (a-kan-thō-frak'tō), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *φρακτός*, included, verbal adj. of *φράσσειν*, fence in, inclose.] A suborder of acantharian radiolarians, having a skeleton of 20 radial spicules regularly grouped according to J. Müller's law, and a fenestrated or solid shell around the central capsule formed by connected transverse processes.

acanthopod (a-kan'thō-pōd), *a. and n.* [*Acanthopoda*.] **I. a.** Having spiny feet.

II. n. An animal with spiny feet; one of the *Acanthopoda*.

Acanthopoda (ak-an-thōp'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a spine, + *πόδι* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of elavicorn beetles, the first tribe of the second section of *Clavicornes*, with broad flattened feet beset outside with spines, short 4-jointed tarsi, depressed body, dilated prosternum, and curved 11-jointed antennæ longer than the head. The group corresponds to the genus *Heterocerus* of Bosc. These insects burrow in the ground near water.

acanthoptere (ak-an-thōp'tēr), *n.* [See *Acanthopteri*.] One of the *Acanthopteri*.

Acanthopteri (ak-an-thōp'te-ri), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *acanthopterus*; see *acanthopterous*.] Same as *Acanthopterygii* (b).

acanthopterous (ak-an-thōp'te-rus), *a.* [*acanthopterus*, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a spine, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = *E. feather*.] **1.** Spiny-winged, as the cassowary.—**2.** Having spiny fins; of the nature of the *Acanthopteri* or *Acanthopterygii*; acanthopterygius.—**3.** Having spines: as, an *acanthopterous fin*.

acanthopterygian (a-kan'thōp'te-rij'i-an), *a. and n. I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Acanthopterygii*; having the characters of the *Acanthopterygii*.

II. n. One of the *Acanthopterygii*; a fish with spiny fins.

Acanthopterygii (a-kan'thōp'te-rij'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *acanthopterygius*; see *acanthopterygius*.] A large group of fishes to which various limits and values have been assigned. The name was introduced into systematic ichthyology by Willughby and Ray, adopted by Artedi, and largely used by subsequent naturalists. (a) In Cuvier's system of classification, the first order of fishes, characterized by hard spiny rays in the dorsal fins, as the common perch, bass, and mackerel; the spiny-finned fishes. (b) In Günther's system of classification, an order of teleosts with part of the rays of the dorsal, anal, and ventral fins spiny, and the lower pharyngeals separate. The last character eliminates the labrids and several other families retained by Cuvier, but by Günther referred to a special order *Pharyngognathi*. (c) In Gill's system of classification, a suborder of *Teleostei* with ventrals thoracic or jugular (sometimes suppressed), spines generally in the anterior portion of the dorsal and anal fins and to the outer edges of the ventrals, normal symmetrical head, and pharyngeal bones either separate or united. The pediculate, hemibranchiate, and opisthomous fishes are excluded as different orders, and the *Percoformes*, *Rhynopteri*, *Discocephali*, *Tamiosomi*, and *Xenopterygii* as special suborders. Even thus limited, it comprises more species than any other suborder or order of fishes. The perch, bass, porgy, mackerel, and swordfish are examples.

acanthopterygius (a-kan'thōp'te-rij'i-us), *a.* [*acanthopterygius*, < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, a spine, + *πτερόν*, the fin of a fish, dim. of *πτερός*, a wing, a fin, < *πτερόν*, a wing, = *E. feather*.] Having the characters of the *Acanthopterygii* or spiny-finned fishes; belonging to the *Acanthopterygii*; acanthopterygian.

Acanthorhini (a-kan-thō-rī'ni), *n. pl.* [*ἀκανθα*, a spine, + *ῥίς*, *ῥίς*, nose.] An ordinal name suggested by Bonaparte, 1831, as a substitute for *Holocephala* (which see).

Acanthorhynchus (a-kan-thō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] **I.** A genus of Australian birds, of the family *Meliphagidæ* and subfamily *Myzomelinæ*: so called from their slender acute bill. The species are *A. tenuirostris* and *A. superciliosus*. *J. Gould*, 1837.—**2.** A genus of helminths. *Dicing*, 1850.

acanthosis (ak-an-thō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a spine, + *-osis*.] A name applied to any disease affecting primarily the stratum spinosum (prickle-cells) of the epidermis.

Acanthoteuthis (a-kan-thō-tū'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *τεῦθίς*, a squid.] A genus of fossil cephalopods, of the family *Belemnitidæ*, characterized by the almost rudimentary condition of the rostrum and the large pen-like form of the proostracum. It occurs in the Triassic rocks, and is notable as the oldest known cephalopod of the dibranchiate or acetabuliferous order.

Acanthotheca (a-kan-thō-thē'kē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, + *θήκη*, a case.] Same as *Pentastomidea*. Also written *Acanthotheci*.

acanthous (a-kan'thus), *a.* [*ἀκανθα*, a spine: see *acantha* and *-ous*.] Spinous.

acanthurid (ak-an-thū'rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Acanthuridæ*.

Acanthuridæ (ak-an-thū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes typified by the genus *Acanthurus*, to which various limits have been ascribed. See *Teuthididæ*.

Acanthurus (ak-an-thū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *οὐρά*, tail.] **I.** The representative genus of the family *Acanthuridæ*, characterized by spines on the sides of the tail, whence the name. The species are numerous in the tropical seas, and are popularly known as doctors, surgeons, surgeon-fishes, barbers, etc. Synonymous with *Teuthis*.

2. A genus of reptiles. *Daudin*.—**3.** A genus of coleopterous insects. *Kirby*, 1827.

Acanthus (a-kan'thus), *n.* [L. (> Sp. It. *acanto* = Pg. *acantho* = F. *acanthé*), < Gr. *ἀκανθος*, brankursine, also a thorny Egyptian tree, < *ἀκανθα*, a thorn: see *acantha*.] **I.** In bot., a genus of tall herbaceous plants of southern Europe and Africa, natural order *Acanthacea*. They have large spinosely toothed leaves, and are sometimes cultivated for the sake of their beautiful foliage.

2. [l. c.] The common name of plants of this genus.—**3.** In zool., a genus of crustaceans.—**4.** [l. c.] In orch., a characteristic ornament derived from or resembling the conventionalized foliage or leaves of the acanthus, used in capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and in Roman, Byzantine, mediæval, and Renaissance architecture generally, as upon friezes, cornices, modillions, etc.

Acanthyllis (ak-an-thil'is), *n.* [*acanthyllis*, < Gr. *ἀκανθῦλλίς*, the pendulous titmouse, dim. of *ἀκανθίς*, the goldfinch or linnet, < *ἀκανθα*, a thorn: see *acantha*.] A genus of American, Indian, and Australian birds of the swift family, *Cypselidæ*; the spine-tailed swifts, now usually referred to the genus *Chatura*. Usually written *Acanthyllis*. *Boie*, 1826.

acanticone, acanticon (a-kan'ti-kōn, -kon), *n.* [*ἀκάντις*, a point, + *ἀντί*, against, + *κωνος*, a cone.] A variety of epidote; arendalite (which see).

a cappella, alla cappella (ä or ä'l'lä kä-pel'lä), [It.: *a* (L. ad), to, and *cappella*, church, chapel, church musicians: see *chapel*.] In the style of church or chapel music. Applied to compositions sung without instrumental accompaniment, or with an accompaniment in unison with the vocal part: as, a mass *a cappella*.

acapsular (a-kap'sū-lär), *a.* [*ἀ-priv.* + *capsula*.] Without a capsule.

acardia (a-kär'di-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *acardius*.] In *teratol.*, absence of a heart.

acardiac (a-kär'di-ak), *a.* [*acardiacus*, adj., < Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *καρδιάς*, < *καρδιά*, the heart: see *a-18* and *cardiac*.] Without a heart.

acardiacus (ak-är-dī'ä-kus), *n.*; pl. *acardiaci* (-sī). [NL.: see *acardiac*.] In *teratol.*, that parasitic part of a double monster in which the heart is absent or rudimentary. *Acardiacus amorphus* is a shapeless mass covered with skin. *Acardiacus acormus* has a head, while the thorax and abdomen are rudimentary. In *acardiacus acephalus* the head is lacking, the thorax rudimentary, and the pelvis and posterior limbs well developed. *Acardiacus anceps* has a well-developed trunk and rudimentary head, limbs, and heart.

acardii (a-kär'di-us), *n.*; pl. *acardii* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκάρδιος*, without a heart, < *ἀ-priv.* + *καρδιά* = *E. heart*.] Same as *acardiacus*.

acarian (a-kä'ri-an), *a.* [*Acarus*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the order *Acarida*; belonging to or resembling the genus *Acarus*.

In some cases of æne, an acarian parasite, called by Owen the *Demodex folliculorum*, is present in the affected follicle. *E. W. Richardson*, *Prevent. Med.*, p. 261.

acast (ä-käst'), *v. t.* [*ME. acasten, akasten*, pp. *acast, akast*, throw away, cast down, < *a-1* + *casten*, cast: see *cast¹*.] To cast down; cast off; cast away.

acatalectic (a-kat-ä-lek'tik), *a. and n.* [*L. acatalæctus*, also *acatalæctus*, < Gr. *ἀκατάληκτος*, not stopping, < *ἀ-priv.* + **κατάληκτος*, καταληκτικός, leaving off, stopping: see *catalectic*.] **I. a.** In *pros.*, not halting short; complete; having



Leaf of *Acanthus spinosus*.



Acanthus, inflorescence.



Acanthus in Roman Architecture.



A Tick (*Ixodes ricinus*, female), illustrating structure of *Acarida*. a, mandibular hooklets; c, hooklets of sternal surface of proboscis; b, d, e, fourth, third, and second joints of the palp; f, base of the suctorial proboscis; g, stigma; h, genital aperture; i, anal valves.

acariasis (ak-ä-ri'ä-sis), *n.* [NL., < *Acarus* + *-iasis*.] A skin-disease caused by an acarian parasite.

acaricide (a-kär'i-sid), *n.* [*Acarus* + *L. -cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill. Cf. *homicide*, *parricide*, *matricide*.] A substance that destroys mites.

acarid (ak'ä-rid), *n.* [*Acarida*.] One of the *Acarida*; a mite.

Acarida (a-kär'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acarus* + *-ida*.] An order of the class *Arachnida*, including those insects, as the mites, ticks, itchinsects, etc., which are without a definite line of demarcation between the unsegmented abdomen and the cephalothorax, the head, thorax, and abdomen appearing united in one. They are with or without eyes; the mouth is either suctorial or masticatory; the respiration is either tracheal or dermal; and the legs are 8 in number in the adult and 6 in the young, being in some cases terminated by suckers, in others by setæ. There are several families of *Acarida*, with numerous genera and species, mostly oviparous and generally parasitic, but many are found in excrementitious or decaying animal matter, or on plants, while some are marine and others live in fresh water. Those which live on plants are often very injurious to vegetation, and frequently form a kind of gall, sometimes resembling a fungus or a bird's nest, as the "witch-knot" of the birch, caused by members of the genus *Phytoptus*. The garden mites (*Trombididæ*), including the harvest-tick (*Leptus autumnalis*), the spider-mites (*Gamasidæ*), and the wood-mites (*Oribatidæ*) live mostly upon vegetation. The true ticks (*Ixodidæ*) attach themselves to the bodies of various animals; the water-mites (*Hydrarachnidæ*) are, at least in part, parasitic upon animals, such as aquatic insects, mollusks, and even mammals. The cheese-mite, *Acarus domesticus*, is typical of the family *Acaridæ* and of the whole order. The mange-mite, *Demodex folliculorum*, type of the family *Demodicidæ*, is found in the sebaceous follicles of man, as well as in the dog. The itch-mite, which burrows into the skin, is the *Sarcoptes scabiei*, type of the family *Sarcoptidæ*. The mites and ticks are also called collectively *Acaridæ*, *acaridans*, *Acarina*, and *Monomerosomata*. See cuts under *four-mite*, *itch-mite*, and *harvest-bug*.

Acaridæ (a-kär'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acarus* + *-idæ*.] A family of the order *Acarida* (which see), including the true mites, as the cheese-mite, *Acarus domesticus*. See *Acarus* and *cheese-mite*.

acaridan (a-kär'i-dan), *a. and n. I. a.* Of or belonging to the *Acarida* or *Acaridæ*.

II. n. One of the *Acarida*.

Acaridea (ak-ä-rid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acarus* + *-id-æa*.] Same as *Acarida*.

Acarina (ak-ä-ri'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acarus* + *-ina*.] Same as *Acarida*.

acarinosis (a-kär-i-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Acarina* + *-osis*.] A disease, as scabies, produced by the presence of a parasite belonging to the *Acarida*, or mites.

acaroid (ak'ä-roid), *a. and n.* [*NL. Acarus*, q. v., + *-oid*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Acarida*; resembling the mites; mite-like.—**Acaroid gum**, a red resin that exudes from the trunks of the Australian grass-tree, *Xanthorrhæa hastata*, and other species. Also called *Botany Bay resin*.—**Acaroid resin**. Same as *acaroid gum*.

II. n. One of the *Acarida*; a mite.

acarpelous (a-kär'pe-lus), *a.* [*Gr. ἀ-priv.* + *καρπός*, fruit: see *carpel*.] In bot., not producing fruit; sterile; barren.

Acarus (ak'ä-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκαρι*, a kind of mite bred in wax, < *ἀκαρίς*, short, small, tiny; prop. of hair, too short to be cut, < *ἀ-priv.* + *κείρεν*, cut, orig. **σκέπειν* = *E. shear*, q. v.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Acaridæ*, or true mites.—**2.** [l. c.] A tick or mite, without regard to its genus. [In this sense it may have a plural form, *acari* (ak'ä-ri).]

The *acarus* (*Myobia coarctata*) of the mouse. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 331.

acast (ä-käst'), *v. t.* [*ME. acasten, akasten*, pp. *acast, akast*, throw away, cast down, < *a-1* + *casten*, cast: see *cast¹*.] To cast down; cast off; cast away.

acatalectic (a-kat-ä-lek'tik), *a. and n.* [*L. acatalæctus*, also *acatalæctus*, < Gr. *ἀκατάληκτος*, not stopping, < *ἀ-priv.* + **κατάληκτος*, καταληκτικός, leaving off, stopping: see *catalectic*.] **I. a.** In *pros.*, not halting short; complete; having

the complete number of syllables in the last foot: as, an *acatalectic* verse.

II. n. A verse which has the complete number of syllables in the last foot.

acatalepsy (a-kat'a-lep-si), *n.* [*Gr.* ἀκατάληψια, incomprehensibility, < ἀκατάλητος, incomprehensible, < ἀ-priv. + κατάλητος, comprehensible, comprehended, seized: see *catalepsy*.] **1.** Incomprehensibility. A word much used (in its Greek form) by the later Academics and Sceptics (Carneades, Arcesilaus, etc.), who held that human knowledge never amounts to certainty, but only to probability, and who advocated a suspension of judgment upon all questions, even upon the doctrine of acatalepsy itself.

2. In *med.*, uncertainty in the diagnosis or prognosis of diseases.

acataleptic (a-kat'a-lep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* ἀκατάλητος, incomprehensible; see *acatalepsy*.]

I. a. Incomprehensible; not to be known with certainty.

II. n. One who believes that we can know nothing with certainty. See *acatalepsy*.

All Sceptics and Pyrrhenians were called *Acataleptics*.

acataphasia (a-kat'a-fā'zi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* ἀ-priv. + καταφάναι, say yes, < κατά, here intensive, + φά-ναι = *L.* *fā-ri*, say, speak.] In *pathol.*, faultiness of syntax resulting from disease, as contrasted with the faulty use of individual words. See *aphasia*.

acataposis (a-ka-tap'ō-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* ἀ-priv. + κατάποσις, a gulping down, deglutition, < καταπίνειν, gulp down, < κατά, down, + πίνειν, drink, πῶσις, a drink.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of swallowing; dysphagia.

acatē (a-kāt'), *n.* [*ME.* *acate*, *acat*, *achate*, *achat*, < *OF.* *acat*, assibilated *achat*, purchase, mod. *F.* *achat* (*ML.* *accaptum*, **accaptum*), < *OF.* *acater*, *achater*, mod. *F.* *acheter*, buy, purchase, < *ML.* *accaptare*, buy, acquire, < *L.* *ad*, to, + *captare*, take, seize. Cf. *accept*, of the same origin. Later shortened to *cate*, *cates*.] **1.** A buying, purchasing, or purchase. *Chaucer*.—**2.** [Usually in pl.] Things purchased; especially, purchased viands or provisions, as opposed to those of home production; hence, especially, dainties, delicacies. Later, *cates*.

Tout estat est viande aux vers, all states are worms *acates*.

Setting before him variety of *acates*, and these excellently dressed. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iv. 23.

acater (a-kā'tēr), *n.* [*ME.* *acatur*, *achatur*, *achatur*, *or*, < *OF.* *acator*, later *achatur*, mod. *F.* *acheteur*, buyer, < *ML.* *accaptator*, buyer, < *accaptare*, buy; see *acate*. Later shortened to *cater*: see *cater*, *n.*] A purveyor; a caterer: as, "Robin Hood's bailiff or *acater*," *B. Jonson*, *Sad Shepherd* (dram. pers.). Also written *acator*, *acator*, *achator*, *achatur*, etc.

A maniple there was of the temple
Of which *achators* might take ensample. *Chaucer*.

[The keeper] dressed for him [a prisoner in the Tower of London], from time to time, such pigeons as his *acator* the cat provided. *H. Dixon*, *Her Majesty's Tower*.

acateri, **acateri** (a-kā'tēr-i, -tri), *n.* [*ME.* **acateri*, *achateri*; < *acater* + *-y*; later, *cateri*.] **1.** *Acates* in general; provisions purchased.—**2.** The room or place allotted to the keeping of all such provision as the purveyors purchased for the king.

acatharsia (ak-a-thār'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* ἀκαθάρσια, uncleanness, < ἀκαθάρσιος, uncleansed, unpurged, < ἀ-priv. + καθάρσιος, cleansed. Cf. καθάρσιος, fit for cleansing; see *cathartic*.] In *med.*: (a) The filth or sordes proceeding from a wound; impurity of blood. (b) Failure to use a purgative; lack of purging.

acatharsy (ak'a-thār-si), *n.* Same as *acatharsia*.
acathistus (ak-a-this'tus), *n.* [*ML.*, < *Gr.* ἀκαθίστησις, sit down, < κατά, down, + ἵζειν = *E. sit*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, an office in honor of the Virgin, consisting in a long canon or hymn sung by all standing (whence the name) on the Saturday of the fifth week in Lent, in commemoration of the repulse of the Avars and other barbarians who attacked Constantinople under Heraclius, A. D. 625.

acatori, *n.* See *acater*.

acaudal (a-kā'dal), *a.* [*Gr.* ἀ-priv., *a-18*, + *caudal*.] Tailless; anurous. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

acaudate (a-kā'dāt), *a.* [*Gr.* ἀ-priv., *a-18*, + *caudate*.] Tailless; acaudal; ecaudate.

acaules (a-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* ἀ-priv. + *L.* *caulis*, a stem: see *caulis*.] Plants which have either a very indistinct stalk or none at all, as lichens, fungi, algae, etc.

acaulescence (ak-ā-les'ēns), *n.* [*acaulescent*.] In *bot.*, an arrested growth of the main axis, the internodes being so slightly developed that

the leaves are crowded into a radial tuft or rosette, as in the dandelion. Also called *acaulescence*.

acaulescent (ak-ā-les'ēnt), *a.* [*Gr.* ἀ-priv., *a-18*, + *caulescent*.] In *bot.*, stemless. Applied to a plant in which the stem is apparently absent. Other forms are *acauline*, *acaulescens*, and *acauleus*.

acauline (a-kā'lin), *a.* [*NL.* *acaulis* (see *acaules*) + *-ine*.] Same as *acaulescent*.
acaulescens (ak-ā-lō'zē-ns), *n.* [*NL.*, < *acaulescens*: see *acaulescens*.] Same as *acaulescent*.

acauleus, **acaulescens** (a-kā'lūs, -lōs), *a.* [*NL.* *acaulis* (< *Gr.* ἀκαυλος, without stalk, < ἀ-priv. + καυλος = *L.* *caulis*: see *caulis*, and cf. *acaules*) + *-ous*, *-ose*.] Same as *acaulescent*.

acc. An abbreviation (*a*) of *according* and *according to*; (*b*) of *accusative*.

acca (ak'ā), *n.* [Perhaps from *Akka* (Acre) in Syria, as the seaport whence it was obtained.] A rich figured silk stuff, decorated with gold, used in the fourteenth century.

accable (a-kā'bl), *v. t.* [*F.* *accabler*, overwhelm, crush; earlier, in pass. sense, be crushed; < *OF.* *a-*, *ac-* (< *L.* *ad*), to, + *caabile*, *cadabile*, < *ML.* *cadabula*, a catapult, < *Gr.* καταβολή, a throwing down, < καταβάλλειν, throw down, < κατά, down, + βάλλειν, to throw: see *cabish* and *catapult*.] To overwhelm; oppress; overburden.

Honours have no burden but thankfulness, which doth rather raise men's spirits than *accable* them or press them down. *Bacon*, vi. 272. (*Latham*.)

Accad (ak'ad), *n.* **1.** A member of one of the primitive races of Babylonia. The Accads are believed to have been of non-Semitic origin, and to have been the dominant race at the earliest time of which there are contemporaneous records.

The Accadai, or Accads, were "the Highlanders," who had descended from the mountainous region of Elam on the east, and it was to them that the Assyrians ascribed the origin of Chaldean civilization and writing.

A. H. Sayce.

2. The language of this race; Accadian.

Also spelled *Akkad*.
Accadian (a-kā'di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Belonging to the Accads, the primitive inhabitants of Babylonia.

II. n. 1. An Accad.—**2.** The language of the Accads, a non-Semitic and perhaps Ural-Altaic language spoken in ancient Babylonia previously to the later and better-known Semitic dialect of the cuneiform inscriptions. A kindred dialect, the Sumerian, seems to have been in use at the same time in Babylonia.

Also spelled *Akkadian*.
accapitum (a-kap'i-tum), *n.* [*ML.*, < *L.* *ad*, to, + *caput*, head.] In *feudal law*, money paid by a vassal upon his admission to a fief; the relief due to the chief lord.

accator, *n.* See *acater*.

accedas ad curiam (ak-sē'das ad kūr'i-am). [*L.*, go thou to the court: see *accede*, *ad-*, *curia*.] In *law*, a writ directed to the sheriff for the purpose of removing a cause from a lower to a higher court.

accede (ak-sē'd), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *acceded*, ppr. *acceding*. [= *F.* *accéder* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *acceder* = *It.* *accedere*, < *L.* *accēdere*, earlier *adcedere*, move toward, < *ad*, to, + *cēdere*, go, move: see *cede*.] **1.** To come, as into union or possession; become adjoined or entitled; attain by approach or succession: now used chiefly of attainment to a possession, office, or dignity: as, he *acceded* to the estate on his majority; the house of Hanover *acceded* to the English throne in 1714.

And vain were courage, learning; all,
Till power *accede*. *Shenstone*, *Ruined Abbey*.

2. To come by assent or agreement; give adhesion; yield; give in: as, to *accede* to one's terms or request.

This obvious reflection convinced me of the absurdity of the treaty of Hanover, in 1725, between France and England, to which the Dutch afterwards *acceded*.

Chesterfield, *Letters*, 162.

There are many who would *accede* without the faintest reluctance to a barbarous custom, but would be quite incapable of an equally barbarous act which custom had not consecrated.

Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, I. 305.

= **Syn. 1.** To succeed, come (to), attain.—**2.** To agree, assent, yield, consent, comply.

accedence (ak-sē'dēns), *n.* [*F.* *accédence*, < *acceder*: see *accede* and *-ence*.] The act or action of *acceding*; the act of assenting or agreeing. [*Rare*.]

accedence, *n.* An error for *accedence*. *Milton*.

acceder (ak-sē'dēr), *n.* One who *accedes*; one who attains to a possession, an office, or a dignity; one who yields or assents.

accelerando (āt-chā-le-rān'dō), *adv.* [*It.*, ppr. of *accelerare*, < *L.* *accelerare*, hasten: see *accelerate*.] With gradual increase of speed: a di-

rection in music, indicating that a passage is to be played with increasing rapidity.

accelerate (ak-sel'e-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *accelerated*, ppr. *accelerating*. [*L.* *acceleratus*, pp. of *accelerare*, hasten, make haste, < *ad*, to, + *celerare*, hasten, < *celer*, quick.] **I. trans.** **1.** To make quicker; cause to move or advance faster; hasten; add to the velocity of; give a higher rate of progress to: as, to *accelerate* motion or the rate of motion; to *accelerate* the transmission of intelligence; to *accelerate* the growth of a plant, or the progress of knowledge.

Leave to the diamond its ages to grow, nor expect to *accelerate* the births of the eternal.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 191.

2. To bring nearer in time; bring about, or help to bring about, more speedily than would otherwise have been the case: as, to *accelerate* the ruin of a government; to *accelerate* death.—**Accelerated motion**, in *mech.*, that motion which continually receives fresh accessions of velocity. See *acceleration*.—**Accelerating force**, the force which produces an accelerated motion, as gravity.—**Accelerating gun**, a cannon having supplementary powder-chambers, designed to be fired in turn, immediately after the main explosion, to accelerate the speed of the shot; an accelerator. = **Syn.** See list under *quicken*, 3.

II. intrans. To become faster; increase in speed.

acceleratedly (ak-sel'e-rā-ted-li), *adv.* In an accelerated or accelerating manner; with acceleration or gradual increase of speed.

acceleration (ak-sel'e-rā'shon), *n.* [*L.* *acceleratio*(*n*-), a hastening, < *accelerare*, hasten: see *accelerate*.] The act of accelerating, or the state of being accelerated: as—(a) A gradual increase of velocity.

At the present time, and for several thousand years in the future, the variation in the moon's motion has been and will be an *acceleration*.

Thomson and Tait, *Nat. Phil.*, I. ¶ 830.

(b) In *mech.*, the rate of change of the velocity of a moving body; that is, the increment of velocity (in any direction) in the unit of time which would result were the rate of change to continue uniform for that length of time. The acceleration is said to be *uniform* if the body gains the same velocity in any constant direction in equal successive portions of time, no matter how small these portions may be taken. A constant force produces uniform acceleration in all cases; but it is sometimes convenient to substitute for some of the forces fictitious "constraints." Thus, gravity (which near the earth's surface is sensibly a constant force) gives a falling body *uniformly accelerated* motion when the effect of the atmospheric resistance is eliminated; in this case the increment of velocity in each second, which is a little more than 32 feet, is called the *acceleration of gravity*, and in mechanical formulas is denoted by the letter *g*. When the velocity of a moving body continually diminishes, the acceleration is termed *minus* or *negative*, and the motion is said to be *retarded*; this is illustrated by the case of a ball thrown upward, the upward component of the velocity of which diminishes at the rate of 32 feet a second. Similarly, the force of friction which resists the motion of a sliding body is said to give it *minus* or *negative acceleration*.

Acceleration, like position and velocity, is a relative term, and cannot be interpreted absolutely.

Clerk Maxwell, *Matter and Motion*, art. xxxv.

(c) The shortening of the time between the present and the happening of any future event; specifically, in *law*, the shortening of the time before vesting of a person with the possession of an expected interest. (d) In *physiol.* and *pathol.*, increased activity of the functions of the body, particularly of the circulation of the fluids.—**Acceleration of the moon**, the increase of the moon's mean angular velocity about the earth, the moon now moving rather faster than in ancient times. This phenomenon has not been fully explained, but it is known to be partly owing to the slow diminution of the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, from which there results a slight diminution of the sun's influence on the moon's motions.—**Acceleration and retardation of the tides**, certain deviations between the time of the actual occurrence of high water at any place and what its time would be if it occurred after the lapse of a uniform mean interval. In spring and neap tides the sun's action does not alter the time of high water, as in the former case the solar and lunar tides are synchronous, while in the latter the time of actual or lunar low water and that of solar high water are the same. But in the first and third quarters of the moon there is *acceleration* or priming of high water, as the solar wave is to the west of the lunar; and in the second and fourth quarters there is *retardation* or lagging, for an analogous reason.—**Diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars**, the excess of the apparent diurnal motion of the stars over that of the sun, arising from the fact that the sun's apparent yearly motion takes place in a direction contrary to that of its apparent daily motion. The stars thus seem each day to anticipate the sun by nearly 3 minutes and 56 seconds of mean time.

accelerative (ak-sel'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [*L.* *acceleratus* + *-ive*.] Tending to accelerate; adding to velocity; quickening progression.

accelerator (ak-sel'e-rā-tōr), *n.* [*NL.*, etc., < *accelerare*.] One who or that which accelerates; a hastener. Hence—(a) In England, a post-office van. (b) In *anat.*, a muscle, the accelerator urine, which expedites the discharge of urine. (c) In *photog.*: (1) Any substance or device which shortens the time of exposure of a sensitized plate or paper to the light, in either the camera or the printing-frame. (2) Any chemical which may be added to the developing solution to shorten the time necessary for development, or, by increas-

ing the normal efficiency of the developer, to lessen the requisite time of exposure. (d) An accelerating gun. See *accelerate*.

acceleratory (ak-sel'c-rā-tō-ri), *a.* Accelerating or tending to accelerate; quickening motion.

accend (ak-sen'd), *v. t.* [*<L. accendere, set on fire, burn, <ad, to, + *candere, burn, found only in comp. (see incense, v.), allied to candere, glow: see candid.] To set on fire; kindle; inflame.*

Our devotion, if sufficiently *accended*, would burn up innumerable books of this sort.

Dr. H. More, Decay of Christ. Piety.

accendent (ak-sen'dent), *n.* [*<L. accendent(t)-s, ppr. of accendere: see accend.] Same as accensor.*

accendibility (ak-sen-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*<accendible: see -bility.] The quality of being accendible; inflammability.*

accendible (ak-sen'di-bl), *a.* [*<accend + -ible. Cf. L. accensibilis, that may be burned, burning.] Capable of being inflamed or kindled.*

accendite (ak-sen'di-tē), *n.* [*L. accendite, 2d pers. pl. impv. of accendere, light, kindle: see accend.] A short antiphon formerly chanted in the Roman Catholic Church on lighting the tapers for any special service.*

accension (ak-sen'shon), *n.* [=Pg. *accensio* = *It. accensione, <L. as if *accensio(n)-, <accensus, pp. of accendere: see accend.] The act of kindling or setting on fire; the state of being kindled; inflammation; heat. [Rare.]*

Comets, . . . besides the light that they may have from the sun, seem to shine with a light that is nothing else but an *accension*, which they receive from the sun.

Locke, Elem. of Nat. Phil., II.

accensor (ak-sen'sor), *n.* [*<ML. accensor, a lamplighter, <L. accendere, pp. accensus: see accend.] One who sets on fire or kindles. [Rare.]*

accent (ak'sent), *n.* [*<F. accent = Sp. acento = Pg. It. accento, <L. accentus, accent, tone, LL. also a blast, signal, fig. intensity, <accinere, sing to (see accantor), <L. ad, to, + canere, sing: see cant² and chant.] 1. A special effort of utterance by which, in a word of two or more syllables, one syllable is made more prominent than the rest. This prominence is given in part by a raised pitch, in part by increased force or stress of voice, and in part (as a consequence of these) by a fuller pronunciation of the constituents of the syllable. These elements are variously combined in different languages. In English, elevation of pitch is conspicuous when a word is spoken or read by itself as a word, without any reference to a sentence of which it forms or should form a part; but in connected speech the tone and modulation of the sentence dominate those of the individual words composing it, and the change of pitch may be absent, or even reversed, the other elements giving without its aid the required prominence. By the native grammarians of the classical languages of our family (Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit), change of pitch was the recognized constituent of accent. They called a syllable *acute* if its tone was sharpened or raised, *grave* if it remained at the general level of utterance, and *circumflex* if it began at acute pitch and ended at grave. A word of three or more syllables often has in our language, besides its principal accent, another and lighter or secondary one, or even also a third; such secondary accents are denoted in this work by a double accent-mark; thus, val'e-tu-di-na'ri-an, an'te-pe-nul'ti-mate. The vowels of wholly unaccented syllables in English are much modified, being either made briefer and lighter, or else reduced even to the sound of the so-called neutral vowel, the "short u" of *but*. These two effects are marked in this work by writing respectively a single or a double dot under the vowel, in the respelling for pronunciation. *Emphasis* differs from *accent* in being expended upon a word which is to be made prominent in the sentence.*

2. A mark or character used in writing to direct the stress of the voice in pronunciation, or to mark a particular tone, length of vowel-sound, or the like. There is commonly only one such sign (') used to mark the stress or accent in English, except in works on elocution, in which are employed the three Greek accents, namely, the acute (´), the grave (`), and the circumflex (˘ or ˆ). In elocution the first shows when the voice is to be raised, and is called the rising inflection; the second, when it is to be depressed, and is called the falling inflection; and the third, when the vowel is to be uttered with an undulating sound, and is called the compound or waving inflection. An accent over the *e* in *ed* is sometimes used in English poetry to denote that it is to be pronounced as a distinct syllable: as, *loved* or *loved*.

3. In *printing*, an accented or marked letter; a type bearing an accentual or diacritical mark. The accents most generally used in English type (chiefly for foreign words), and regularly furnished in a full font, are the vowels bearing the acute (´), grave (`), and circumflex (˘) accents, and the dieresis (¨), and also the cedilla or French *e* (ç) and the Spanish *n* (ñ). Accents for occasional use are the vowels marked long (ˉ) and short (˘), and other marked letters required for technical works or peculiar to certain languages.

4. Manner of utterance; peculiarity of pronunciation, emphasis, or expression. Specifically, a peculiar modulation of the voice or manner of pronunciation, marked by subtle differences of elocution, characteristic of the spoken language of a given district or a particular rank in society, and especially of each distinct nationality.

Your *accent* is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling. *Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.*

Mild was his *accent*, and his action free.

Dryden, Tales from Chaucer, Good Parson, l. 16.

5. Words, or tones and modulations of the voice, expressive of some emotion or passion: as, the *accents* of prayer; the *accent* of reproof.

Short-winded *accents* of new broils.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

The tender *accents* of a woman's cry. *Prior.*

6. *pl.* Words, language, or expressions in general.

Winds! on your wings to heaven her *accents* bear,

Such words as heaven alone is fit to hear.

Dryden, Virgil's Eclogues, iii.

Deep on their souls the mighty *accents* fall,

Like lead that pierces through the walls of clay.

Jones Very, Poems, p. 77.

7. In *ecoles. chanting*, one of the seven forms of modulation used in parts sung by the officiating priest or his assistants, viz., the *immutable, medium, grave, acute, moderate, interrogative, final*.—8. In *music*: (a) A stress or emphasis given to certain notes or parts of bars in the composition. It is divided into two kinds, *grammatical* and *rhetorical* or *esthetic*. The first is perfectly regular in its occurrence, always falling on the first part of a bar; the *esthetic* accent is irregular, and depends on taste and feeling. (b) A mark placed after the letter representing a note to indicate the octave in which it is found. Thus, if C is in the great octave (see *octave*), c is an octave above, c' an octave above that, c'' in the next, and so on.

9. In *math. and mech.*: (a) In all *literal notation*, a mark like an acute accent placed after a letter in order that it may, without confusion, be used to represent different quantities. In this way *a b c, a' b' c', a'' b'' c''*, etc., may stand for magnitudes as different in value as those which, but for the use of the accents, must be represented by different letters. Letters so marked are read thus: *a* prime or first (*a'*), *a* second (*a''*), *a* third (*a'''*), etc. (b) In *geom. and trigon.*, a mark at the right hand of a number indicating minutes of a degree, two such marks indicating seconds: as, 20° 10' 30" = 20 degrees, 10 minutes, 30 seconds. (c) In *mensur. and engin.*, a mark at the right hand of a number used to denote feet, inches, and lines; thus, 3' 6" 7''' = 3 feet, 6 inches, 7 lines. (d) In *plans and drawings*, a mark similarly used after repeated letters or figures, to indicate related or corresponding parts, and read as in algebra. See above, (a).—*Syn. See emphasis and inflection.*

accent (ak'sent'), *v. t.* [*<F. accenter = It. accentare; from the noun. Cf. accentuate.] 1. To express the accent of; pronounce or utter with a particular stress or modulation of the voice: as, to accent a word properly.—2. To give expression to; utter.*

Congea'd with grief, can scarce implore
Strength to *accent*, Here my Albertus lies. *W. Wotton.*

3. To mark with a written accent or accents: as, to *accent* a word in order to indicate its pronunciation.—4. To emphasize; dwell upon; accentuate (which see).—**Accented letter**, in *printing*, a letter marked with an accent. See *accent, n.*, 3.—**Accented parts of a bar**, in *music*, those parts of the bar on which the stress falls, as the first and third parts of the bar in common time.

accantor (ak-sen'tor), *n.* [*LL.*, one who sings with another, *<accinere, sing to or with, <L.*

*ad, to, + canere, sing.] 1. In music, one who sings the leading part.—2. [F. accenteur.] In ornith.: (a) [cap.] A genus of passerine birds, family *Sylviidae*, subfamily *Accentorinae*. A *modularis* is the European hedge-sparrow, hedge-warbler, shuffle-wing, or duncock. *Bechstein, 1802. See hedge-sparrow.* (b) A name sometimes applied to the golden-crowned thrush or oven-bird, *Siurus auricapillus*, a well-known passerine bird of the United States, of the family *Sylvioidae*. *Coues.**



Hedge-sparrow (*Accentor modularis*).

Accentorinae (ak-sen-tō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., <Accentor + -inae.] A subfamily of birds, of the order Passeres and family Sylviidae, including the genus Accentor (which see). G. R. Gray, 1840.*

accidental (ak-sen'tū-əl), *a. and n.* [= *It. accidental, <L. as if *accidentialis, <accensus, accent.] I. a. Pertaining to accent; rhythmical.*

Diderot's choice of prose was dictated and justified by the *accidental* poverty of his mother-tongue.

Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 342.

The term *figurate* which we now employ to distinguish florid from simple melody was used to denote that which was simply rhythmical or *accidental*.

W. Mason, Essay on Church Music, p. 28.

Accidental feet, meters, etc., those in which the rhythmic beat or ictus coincides with the syllabic accent or stress, as in modern poetry: opposed to *quantitative feet, meters*, etc., in which the ictus falls upon syllables literally long or prolonged in time, as in ancient Greek and Latin poetry. See *quantity*.

II. n. An accent-mark.

accentuality (ak-sen-tū-āl'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being accentual.

accidentally (ak-sen'tū-āl-i), *adv.* In an accidental manner; with regard to accent.

accentuate (ak-sen'tū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *accentuated*, ppr. *accentuating*. [*<LL. accentuatus, pp. of accentuare (>F. accentuer = Sp. accenar = Pg. accenar = It. accentuare), <L. accentus, accent: see accent, n.] 1. To mark or pronounce with an accent or with accents; place an accent or accents on.—2. To lay stress upon; emphasize; give prominence to; mark as of importance: as, he *accentuated* the views of the party on this question.*

Still more to *accentuate* this effusive welcome to a Turkish official in Turkish waters.

Fortnightly Rev., Oct. 13, 1883, p. 69.

accentuated (ak-sen'tū-āt-ed), *p. a.* Strongly marked; strong; prominent; very distinct: as, *accentuated* features; an *accentuated* fault of manner.

The diagnostic value of an *accentuated* cardiac second sound.

Edm. Med. Jour., June, 1863.

accentuation (ak-sen-tū-ā'shon), *n.* [*<LL. accentuatio(n)-, <accentuare: see accentuate.] 1. The act of accentuating or of marking accent or stress in speech or writing; the state of being accented or accentuated.—2. The mode of indicating accent; accentual notation.—3. The act of emphasizing or laying stress; a bringing into prominence.*

A perpetual straining after the abstract idea or law of change, the constant *accentuation*, as it is called, of principle in historical writing, invariably marks a narrow view of truth, a want of mastery over details, and a bias towards foregone conclusions.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., III. 518.

There is no *accentuation* of the distinctively feminine charms [of Athena in the Parthenon frieze]; nay, from one aspect the head is almost boyish in character.

The Century, XXVII. 179.

accentus (ak-sen'tus), *n.* [*ML.: see accent.] In ancient church music, that part of the service which is sung or recited by the priest and his assistants at the altar, in contradistinction to euentus, the part sung by the whole choir.*

accept (ak-sept'), *v. t.* [*<ME. accepten, <OF. accepter, accept, F. accepter = Pr. acceptar = Sp. aceptar = Pg. aceitar = It. accettare, <L. acceptare, receive, a freq. of accipere, pp. acceptus, receive, <ad, to, + capere, take: see caption.] 1. To take or receive (something offered); receive with approbation or favor: as, he made an offer which was *accepted*.*

Bless, Lord, his substance, and *accept* the work of his hands.

Deut. xxxiii. 11.

If you *accept* them, then their worth is great.

Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

2. To take (what presents itself or what befalls one); accommodate one's self to: as, to *accept* the situation.

They carry it off well, these fair moving mountains, and like all French women *accept* frankly their natural fortunes.

Fraser's Mag.

3. To listen favorably to; grant.

Sweet prince, *accept* their suit. *Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.*

4. To receive or admit and agree to; accede or assent to: as, to *accept* a treaty, a proposal, an amendment, an excuse: often followed by *of*: as, I *accept* of the terms.

He [Wordsworth] *accepted* the code of freedom and brotherhood as he would have *accepted* the proclamation of a new and noble king . . . whose reign was to bring in the golden age.

Mrs. Oliphant, Lit. Hist. of 19th Cent., I. vi.

5. To receive in a particular sense; understand: as, how is this phrase to be *accepted*?—6. In *com.*, to acknowledge, by signature, as calling for payment, and thus to promise to pay: as,

to *accept* a bill of exchange, that is, to acknowledge the obligation to pay it when due. See *acceptance*.—7. In a *deliberative body*, to receive as a sufficient performance of the duty with which an officer or a committee has been charged; receive for further action: as, the report of the committee was *accepted*. = *Syn.* 1. *Take*, etc. See *receive*.

accept (ak-sept'), *p. a.* [*ME.* *accept*, < *L.* *acceptus*, pp. of *accipere*, *accept*: see *accept*, *v.*] Accepted.

In tyme *accept*, or wel plesynge, I haue herd thea.
Wyclif, 2 *Cor.* vi. 2.

We will suddenly
Pass our *accept* and peremptory answer.
Shak., *Ilen.* V., v. 2.

[In the latter passage the word has been taken to mean acceptance.]

acceptability (ak-sep-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*acceptable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being acceptable or agreeable; acceptableness.

acceptable (ak-sep'tā-bl), formerly ak'sep-tā-bl), *a.* [*ME.* *acceptable*, < *L.* *acceptabilis*, worthy of acceptance, < *accipere*, receive: see *accept*.] Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted or received with pleasure; hence, pleasing to the receiver; gratifying; agreeable; welcome: as, an *acceptable* present.

What *acceptable* audit canst thou leave?
Shak., *Sonnets*, iv.

This woman, whom thou mad'st to be my help, . . .
So fit, so *acceptable*, so divine. *Milton*, *P. L.*, x. 139.

acceptableness (ak-sep'tā-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *acceptability*.

acceptably (ak-sep'tā-bli), *adv.* In an acceptable manner; in a manner to please or give satisfaction.

Let us have grace, whereby we may serve God *acceptably*.
Heb. xii. 28.

acceptance (ak-sep'tans), *n.* [*OF.* *acceptantia*, see *acceptant*.] 1. The act of accepting, or the fact of being accepted. (a) The act of taking or receiving anything offered; a receiving with approbation or satisfaction; favorable reception.

They shall come up with *acceptance* on mine altar.
Isa. lx. 7.

Such with him finds no *acceptance*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 530.

(b) The act of receiving and assenting to something stated or propounded, as a theory, etc. (c) The act of agreeing to terms or proposals, and thereby becoming bound. Specifically—(1) In *law*, an agreeing to the offer or contract of another by some act which binds the person in law. Thus, if a person receiving an estate in remainder takes rent on a lease made by his predecessor, this is an *acceptance* of the terms of the lease, and binds the party receiving to abide by the terms of the lease. (2) In *com.*, an engagement, by the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, to pay the bill: usually made by the person writing the word "Accepted" across the bill and signing his name, or simply writing his name across or at the end of the bill. *Acceptances* are of three principal kinds: *general* or *unqualified*, when no limiting or qualifying words are added; *special*, when expressed as payable at some particular bank; and *qualified*, when expressed to be for a less sum than that for which the bill was originally drawn, or when some variation in the time or mode of payment is introduced. *Acceptance supra protest*, or *for honor*, is acceptance by some third person, after protest for non-acceptance by the drawee, with the view of saving the honor of the drawer or of some particular indorser.

2. A bill of exchange that has been accepted, or the sum contained in it.—3. The sense in which a word or expression is understood; signification; meaning; acceptance.

An assertion . . . under the common *acceptance* of it not only false but odious. *South*.

Acceptance with God, in *theol.*, forgiveness of sins and reception into God's favor. = *Syn.* *Acceptance*, *Acceptancy*, *Acceptation*. See *acceptation*.

acceptancy (ak-sep'tan-si), *n.* The act of accepting; acceptance; willingness to receive or accept.

Here's a proof of gift,
But here's no proof, sir, of *acceptancy*.
Mrs. Browning, *Aurora Leigh*, ii. 1057.

= *Syn.* *Acceptancy*, *Acceptance*, *Acceptation*. See *acceptation*.

acceptant (ak-sep'tant), *a.* and *n.* [*F.* *acceptant*, < *L.* *acceptant(-)is*, ppr. of *accipere*: see *accept*.] 1. *a.* Receptive. *N. E. D.*

II. *n.* 1. One who accepts; an acceptor. Specifically—2. [*cap.*] One of the French bishops and clergy who accepted the bull *Unigenitus*, issued in 1713 by Pope Clement XI. against the Jansenists.

acceptation (ak-sep'tā-shŏn), *n.* [= *Sp.* *acceptacion* = *Pg.* *accitação* = *It.* *accettazione*, < *L.* as if **acceptatio(-)is*, < *accipere*, receive: see *accept*.] 1. The act of accepting or receiving; reception; acceptance: as, the *acceptation* of a trust.

All are rewarded with like coldness of *acceptation*.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. The state of being accepted or acceptable; favorable regard; hence, credence; belief.

This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all *acceptation*, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.
1 Tim. i. 15.

Some things . . . are notwithstanding of so great dignity and *acceptation* with God. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Pol.*, ii.

[Richard Cromwell] spake also with general *acceptation* and applause when he made his speech before the Parliament, even far beyond the Lord Fynes.
Quoted by Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 261.

3. The meaning or sense in which a word or statement is taken or understood: as, this term is to be understood in its usual *acceptation*.

Genius is a word which, in common *acceptation*, extends much further than to the objects of taste. *H. Blair*, *Lect.* = *Syn.* *Acceptance*, *Acceptancy*, *Acceptation*. These words have been used interchangeably, but there is a marked tendency to use *acceptance* for the act of accepting, and *acceptation* for the state of being accepted, *acceptancy* having become rare, or being restricted to poetic use.

It is in vain to stand out against the full *acceptance* of a word which is supported by so much and so respectable authority. *Whitney*, *Lang. and Study of Lang.*, p. 41.

To reanimate this drooping but Divine truth of human regeneration, by lifting it out of its almost wholly lapsed and lifeless—because merely ritual—private *acceptation*, and giving it a grander public application.
H. James, *Subs. and Shad.*, p. 154.

accepted (ak-sep'ted), *p. a.* 1. Acceptable; chosen; appointed.

Behold, now is the *accepted* time; behold, now is the day of salvation. *2 Cor.* vi. 2.

2. In *com.*, received or acknowledged as binding: often abbreviated to *a.* or *A.* See *acceptance*, 1 (c) (2).

accepter (ak-sep'ter), *n.* 1. A person who accepts. Specifically, in *com.*, the person who accepts a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to pay the sum specified in it. [In this specific sense most frequently written *acceptor* (which see).]

2. One who favors unduly; a respecter.

God is no *accepter* of persons; neither riches nor poverty are a means to procure his favour.
Chillingworth, *Sermons*, iii. § 33.

acceptilate (ak-sep'ti-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acceptilated*, ppr. *acceptilating*. [*acceptilation*.] To discharge (a debt) by *acceptilation*.

acceptilation (ak-sep-ti-lā'shŏn), *n.* [*L.* *acceptilatio(n)-*, also written separately *acceptilatio(n)-*, a formal discharging from a debt, lit. a bearing of a receipt: *accepti*, gen. of *acceptum*, a receipt, pp. neut. of *accipere*, receive (see *accept*, *v.*); *latio(n)-*, a bearing, < *latus*, pp., associated with *ferre* = *E.* *bear*¹: see *ablative*, and cf. *legislation*.] 1. In *civil* and *Scots law*, the verbal extinction of a verbal contract, with a declaration that the debt has been paid when it has not, or the acceptance of something merely imaginary in satisfaction of a verbal contract. *Wharton*. Hence—2. In *theol.*, the free forgiveness of sins by God, for Christ's sake. The word (*acceptilatio*) was used by Duns Scotus, in whose writings it first appears as a theological term, to signify the doctrine that God accepts the sufferings of Christ as a satisfaction to justice, though in strictness they are not so, as opposed to the notion that Christ's sufferings were infinite, and therefore a full and actual satisfaction for the sins of mankind.

Our justification which comes by Christ is by imputation and *acceptilation*, by grace and favour.

Jer. Taylor, *Ans.* to Bp. of Rochester.

acceptiōn† (ak-sep'shŏn), *n.* [*ME.* *acceptioun*, < *OF.* *acceptiōn* = *Sp.* *acepciōn* = *Pg.* *acepção*, < *L.* *acceptiō(n)-*, < *accipere*, receive: see *accept*.] 1. Acceptation.

The diverse *acceptiōns* of words which the schoolmen call suppositions effect no homonymy.

Burgersdicius, *trans.* by a Gentleman, I. xxvi. 12.

That this hath been esteemed the due and proper *acceptiōn* of this word, I shall testify.
Hammond, *Fundamentals*.

2. The act of favoring unequally; preference.

For *acceptiōns* of persons, that is, to putte oon bifore another withoute desert, is not anentis God.
Wyclif, *Rom.* ii. 11.

acceptiv† (ak-sep'tiv), *a.* Ready to accept.

The people generally are very *acceptiv* and apt to applaud any meritable work.
B. Jonson, *Case is Altered*, ii. 7.

acceptor (ak-sep'tor or -tēr), *n.* [After *L.* *acceptor*, one who receives, < *accipere*, receive: see *accept*, *v.*] Same as *accepter*, but more frequent in commercial and legal use.—**Acceptor supra protest**, a person, not a party to a bill of exchange which has been protested, who accepts it for the honor of the drawer or of an indorser, thereby agreeing to pay it if the drawee does not.

accessress (ak-sep'tres), *n.* A female acceptor. [Rare.]

accesset (ak-sers'), *v. t.* [*L.* *accessere*, commonly *accessere* (prefix *ar-*, < *ad-*, to), summon, cause to come, < *accidere*, come: see *accide*.]

To call out or forth; summon, as an army. *Hall*. [Rare.]

access (ak'ses, formerly ak-ses'), *n.* [*ME.* *access*, *aksis*, *axes* (nearly always in sense 5), < *OF.* *access* (also spelled *accēs*, *accēs*, *achēs*, *axces*), approach, attack, *F.* *accēs* = *Sp.* *acceso* = *Pg.* *lt. accesso*, < *L.* *accessus*, approach, passage, increase, < *accedere*, go to: see *accede*.] 1. A coming to; near approach; admittance; admission: as, to gain *access* to a prince.

We are denied *access* unto his person.
Shak., 2 *Ilen.* IV., iv. 1.

2. Means of approach or admission; way of entrance or passage to anything: as, the *access* is through a massive door or a long corridor, or by a neck of land.

All *access* was through'd. *Milton*, *P. L.*, i. 761.

Then closed her *access* to the wealthier farms.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

3. Admission to sexual intercourse.

During coverture *access* of the husband shall be presumed, unless the contrary be shown. *Blackstone*.

4. Addition; increase; accession.

I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
Access in every virtue. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ix. 310.

5. The attack or return of a fit or paroxysm of disease, as of a fever; accession.

Every wight can wax enen for *access*.
A leche anon. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, ii. 1578.

The first *access* looked like an apoplexy.
Bp. Burnet, *Hist.* of Own Times.

The most efficient and certain means for stimulating the cerebral cortex, in order to provoke an epileptic *access*, is electrization. *Allen and Neurol.*, VI. 8.

6. The approach of the priest to the altar for the purpose of celebrating the eucharist.—7. In *canon law*, a right to a certain benefice at some future time, now in abeyance through lack of required age or some other conditions: if in abeyance through actual possession of another, it is equivalent to the *right of succession*. See *coadjutor*. *Ingress* is a right, in virtue of some previous stipulation, to a benefice actually renounced, entered upon; *regress*, to a benefice actually renounced. The Council of Trent and succeeding popes abolished such titles, as tending to make benefices hereditary; since then they have existed in Roman Catholic countries only in particular instances and by a special pontifical privilege.—**Prayer of humble access**, a prayer said by the celebrant in his own behalf and in that of the people before communicating. In the Roman Catholic and Greek liturgies it is used shortly before the communion of the priest. In the present Book of Common Prayer it precedes the Consecration.

accessarily, **accessariness**, etc. See *accessorily*, *accessoriness*, etc.

accessary (ak-ses'a-ri or ak'ses-ā-ri), *n.* [*L.* as if **accessarius*, < *accessus*, access: see *access*.] Now mixed with *accessory*, *a.* and *n.* Strictly the noun (a person) should be *accessary*, the adj. (and noun, a thing) *accessory*; but the distinction is too fine to be maintained. See *-ary*, *-ory*.] Same as *accessory*.

accessibility (ak-ses-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F.* *accessibilität* = *It.* *accessibilità*, < *LL.* *accessibilitā(-)is*, < *accessibilis*, accessible: see *accessible*.] The condition or quality of being accessible, or of admitting approach.

accessible (ak-ses'i-bl), *a.* [= *F.* *accessible* = *Sp.* *accesible* = *Pg.* *accesível* = *It.* *accessibile*, < *LL.* *accessibilis*, accessible, < *L.* *accessus*, pp. of *accidere*, go to, approach: see *accide*.] Capable of being approached or reached; easy of access; approachable; attainable: as, an *accessible* town or mountain; the place is *accessible* by a concealed path.

Most frankly *accessible*, most affable, . . . most sociable.
Barrow, *Works*, I. 260.

Proofs *accessible* to all the world.
Buckle, *Hist. Civilization*, I. 1.

accessibly (ak-ses'i-bli), *adv.* In an accessible manner; so as to be accessible.

accession (ak-sesh'ŏn), *n.* [= *F.* *accession*, < *OF.* *accessioun* = *Sp.* *accesion* = *Pg.* *acessão* = *It.* *accesione*, < *L.* *accessio(n)-*, a going to, an approach, attack, increase, < *accessus*, pp. of *accidere*, go to: see *accide*.] 1. A coming, as into the possession of a right or station; attainment; entrance; induction: as, the *accession* of the people to political power, or to the ballot; *accession* to an estate, or to the throne.

The king, at his *accession*, takes an oath to maintain all the rights, liberties, franchises, and customs, written or unwritten.
J. Adams, *Works*, IV. 376.

2. The act of acceding, as by assent or agreement; consent; junction; adhesion: as, *accession* to a demand or proposal; their *accession* to the party or confederacy was a great gain.

Declaring their acquiescence in and *accession* to the determination made by Congress.
S. Williams, *Hist. Vermont*, p. 283. (*N. E. D.*)

3. Increase by something added; that which is added; augmentation; addition: as, an *accession* of wealth, territory, or numbers.

The only *accession* which the Roman Empire received was the province of Britain. *Gibbon.*

The yule log drew an unusually large *accession* of guests around the Christmas hearth.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 17.

The ship brought but twenty passengers, and quenched all hope of immediate *accessions*.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 285.

4. In *law*, a mode of acquiring property, by which the owner of a corporeal substance which receives an addition by growth or by the application of labor has a right to the thing added or to the improvement, as an addition to a house made by a tenant under an ordinary lease.—5. In *med.*, the attack, approach, or commencement of a disease; *access*.—6. In the election of a pope, the transference of votes from one candidate to another, when the scrutiny has not resulted in a choice. The opportunity of doing this is called an *accessit* (which see).—*Deed of accession*, in *Scots law*, a deed executed by the creditors of a bankrupt, by which they approve of a trust given by their debtor for the general behoof, and bind themselves to concur in the plans proposed for extricating his affairs.—*Syn.* 2. Consent, compliance, assent, acquiescence.—3. Increase, addition, increment, extension, augmentation.

accessional (ak-sesh'on-al), *a.* [=Pg. *accessionalis*, < L. as if **accessionalis*: see *accession*.] Consisting in or due to accession; giving increase or enlargement; additional.

The specific and *accessional* perfections which the human understanding derives from it. *Cleridge.*

I regard that, rather, as a superinduced, collateral, *accessional* fame, a necessity of greatness.

R. Choate, Addresses, p. 522.

accessit (ak-ses'it), *n.* [L., he has come near, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *accedere*, to come to or near: see *accede*.] 1. In English and other colleges, a certificate or prize awarded to a student of second (or lower) merit: as, second *accessit*, third, fourth, etc., *accessit*.—2. In the election of a pope, an opportunity given the members of the conclave, after each ballot, to revise their votes.

Every morning a ballot is cast, followed in the evening by an "accessit"; that is, if the morning ballot has led to no result, any of the electors is allowed to transfer his vote to that one of the candidates whom he can expect thereby to get elected. *Schaff-Herzog, Encyc., I. 521.*

accessive (ak-ses'iv), *a.* [ML. *accessivus* (rare, and special sense uncertain, but lit. 'additional'), < L. *accessus*, addition: see *access*.] Additional; contributory.

God "opened the eyes of one that was born blind" and had increased this capacity by his own *accessive* and excessive wickedness. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 379.*

accessorial (ak-se-sō'ri-əl), *a.* Pertaining to an accessory: as, *accessorial* agency.

Mere *accessorial* guilt was not enough to convict him. *R. Choate, Addresses, p. 265.*

accessorily (ak-ses'ō-ri-li or ak'se-sō-ri-li), *adv.* In the manner of an accessory; not as principal, but as a subordinate agent. Also written *accessarily*.

accessoriness (ak-ses'ō-ri-nes or ak'se-sō-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being accessory, or of being or acting as an accessory. Also written *accessariness*.

accessorius (ak-se-sō'ri-us), *a.* and *n.*; pl. *accessorii* (-i). [ML.: see *accessory*.] In *anat.*, accessory, or an accessory. Applied—(a) To several muscles: as, *musculus accessorius* ad sacro-lumbalem, the accessory muscle of the sacro-lumbalis, passing, in man, by successive slips, from the six lower to the six upper ribs; *accessorii orbicularia superiora*, *accessorii orbicularis inferiores*, certain superior and inferior additional or accessory muscular fibers of the orbicularis oris muscle of man; *flexor accessorius*, the accessory flexor of the sole of the foot of man, arising by two heads from the os calcis or heel-bone, and inserted into the tendon of the long flexor of the toes (*flexor longus digitorum*). (b) To the eleventh pair of cranial nerves, also called the spinal accessory nerves. They give filaments to the vagus, and innervate the sterno-mastoid and trapezius muscles.

accessory (ak-ses'ō-ri or ak'se-sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [=F. *accessoire* = Sp. *accessorio* = Pg. It. *accessorio*, < ML. *accessorius*, < L. *accessus*, pp. of *accedere*: see *accede*, and cf. *accessary*.] I. *a.* 1. (Of persons.) *Acceding*; contributing; aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent: usually in a bad sense: as, *accessory* to a felony. Technically, in *law*, it implies aiding without being present at the act.—2. (Of things.) (a) Contributing to a general effect; aiding in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner; belonging to something else as principal; accompanying: as, *accessory* sounds in music; *accessory* muscles. (b) Additional, or of the nature of an appendage: as,

accessory buds are developed by the side of or above the normal axillary bud.—**Accessory action**, in *Scots law*, an action in some degree subervient or ancillary to another action.—**Accessory contract**, one made for the purpose of assuring the performance of a prior contract, either by the same parties or by others, such as a suretyship, a mortgage, or a pledge. *Bouvier.*—**Accessory disk**, the thin, slightly dim, and anisotropous disk seen near the intermediate disk in certain forms and conditions of striated muscle-fibers.—**Accessory fruits**, those fruits a considerable portion of whose substance is distinct from the seed-vessel and formed of the accrescent and succulent calyx, or torus, or receptacle, bracts, etc.—**Accessory muscles**. See *accessorius*.—**Accessory obligation**, an obligation incidental or subordinate to another obligation. Thus, an obligation for the regular payment of interest is *accessory* to the obligation to pay the principal; a mortgage to secure payment of a bond is *accessory* to the bond.—**Accessory valves**, in



Pholus chilensis, showing Accessory Valves (a a).

zool., small additional valves, as those placed near the umbones of the genus *Pholus* among mollusks.—**Spinal accessory nerves**, in *anat.*, the eleventh pair of cranial nerves. See *accessorius*.

II. *n.*; pl. *accessories* (-riz). 1. In *law*, one who is guilty of a felony, not by committing the offense in person or as a principal, nor by being present at its commission, but by being in some other way concerned therein, as by advising or inciting another to commit the crime, or by concealing the offender or in any way helping him to escape punishment. An *accessory* before the fact is one who counsels or incites another to commit a felony, and who is not present when the act is done; after the fact, one who receives and conceals, or in any way assists, the offender, knowing him to have committed a felony. In high treason and misdemeanor, by English law, there are no accessories, all implicated being treated as principals. See *abetter*.

An *accessory* is one who participates in a felony too remotely to be deemed a principal. *Bishop.*

In that state [Massachusetts], too, the aider and abettor, who at common law would have been but a mere *accessory*, may be indicted and convicted of a substantive felony, without any regard to the indictment or conviction of the principal. *Am. Cyc., I. 53.*

The prevailing rule of the criminal law, that there may be principals and accessories to a crime, has no application whatever to treason. *Am. Cyc., XV. 851.*

2. That which accedes or belongs to something else as its principal; a subordinate part or object; an accompaniment.

The wealth of both India seems in great part but an *accessory* to the command of the sea. *Bacon, Essays, xxix.* The aspect and accessories of a den of banditti. *Carlyle.*

3. In the *fine arts*, an object represented which is not a main motive or center of interest, but is introduced to balance the composition or in some way enhance its artistic effectiveness. In a portrait, for example, everything but the figure is an *accessory*.

In painting the picture of an Oriental, the pipe and the coffee-cup are indispensable accessories.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 178.

[In all uses interchangeable with *accessary*, but *accessory* is more common.] = *Syn.* 1. *Abetter*, accomplice. See the definitions of these words.

acciaccatura (ät-chäk-kä-tō'ra), *n.* [It.; lit., the effect of crushing, < *acciaccare*, bruise, crush, < *acciare*, mince, hash, < *accia*, an ax, < L. *ascia*, an ax: see *ax*.] In music: (a) A grace-note one half step below a principal note, struck at the same time with the principal note and immediately left, while the latter is held. Before a single note it is indicated in the same manner as the short appoggiatura; before a note of a chord it is indicated by

Written. Played.



a stroke drawn through the chord under the note to which it belongs. It is now used only in organ-music. (b) More frequently, a short appoggiatura. See *appoggiatura*.

accidence¹ (ak'si-dens), *n.* [A misspelling of *accidents*, pl., or an accom. of L. *accidentia*, neut. pl., as *accidence*² of L. *accidentia*, fem. sing.: see *accident*, 6.] 1. That part of grammar which treats of the accidents or inflection of words; a small book containing the rudiments of grammar.

I . . . never yet did learn mine *accidence*. *John Taylor (the Water-Poet).*

We carried an *accidence*, or a grammar, for form. *Lamb, Christ's Hospital.*

Hence—2. The rudiments of any subject.

The poets who were just then learning the *accidence* of their art. *Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 162.*

accidence² (ak'si-dens), *n.* [ME. *accidence*, < OF. *accidence*, < L. *accidentia*, a chance, a casual event, < *acciden(t)-s*, pp. of *accidere*, happen: see *accident*.] A fortuitous circumstance; an accident.

accident (ak'si-dent), *n.* [ME. *accident*, < OF. *accident*, F. *accident* = Sp. Pg. It. *accidente*, < L. *acciden(t)-s*, an accident, chance, misfortune, prop. pp. of *accidere*, fall upon, befall, happen, chance, < *ad*, to, upon, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadence*, *case*¹, and *chance*.] 1. In general, anything that happens or begins to be without design, or as an unforeseen effect; that which falls out by chance; a fortuitous event or circumstance.

The story of my life, And the particular accidents gone by, Since I came to this life. *Shak., Tempest, v. 1.*

Whenever words tumble out under the blindest accidents of the moment, those are the words retained. *De Quincy, Style, i.*

2. Specifically, an undesirable or unfortunate happening; an undesigned harm or injury; a casualty or mishap. In *legal use*, an accident is: (a) An event happening without the concurrence of the will of the person by whose agency it was caused. It differs from *mistake*, in that the latter always supposes the operation of the will of the agent in producing the event, although that will is caused by erroneous impressions on the mind. *Edw. Livingston. See mistake.* (b) Sometimes, in a loose sense, any event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation. (c) Specifically, in equity practice, an event which is not the result of personal negligence or misconduct.

3. The operation of chance; an undesigned contingency; a happening without intentional causation; chance; fortune: as, it was the result of *accident*; I was there by *accident*.

Prizes of accident as oft as merit. *Shak., T. and C., III. 3.*

All of them, in his opinion, owe their being to fate, accident, or the blind action of stupid matter. *Dwight.*

4. That which exists or occurs abnormally; something unusual or phenomenal; an uncommon occurrence or appearance.

Noon accident for noon adversity Was seyn in her. *Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 607.*

The accident was loud, and here before thee With rueful cry. *Milton, S. A., l. 1552.*

5. Irregularity; unevenness; abruptness. (a) Any chance, unexpected, or unusual quality or circumstance.

The happy accidents of old English houses. *H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 262.*

(b) An irregularity of surface; an undulation: as, the enemy was favored by the accidents of the ground.

6. A non-essential. In *logic* (translation of Gr. *συμβεβηκός*): (a) Any predicate, mark, character, or whatever is in a subject or inheres in a substance: in this sense opposed to *substance*. (b) A character which may be present in or absent from a member of a natural class: in this sense it is one of the five predicables, viz., genus, difference, species, property, accident. Accidents are divided into *separable* and *inseparable*. The distinction between an *inseparable accident* and a *property* is not clear.

If two or three hundred men are to be found who cannot live out of Madeira, that inability would still be an *accident* and a peculiarity of each of them.

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 83.

7. In *gram.*, a variation or inflection of a word, not essential to its primary signification, but marking a modification of its relation, as gender, number, and case. See *accidence*¹.

[In Malay] the noun has no accidents. *R. N. Cust, Mod. Laugs. E. Ind., p. 134.*

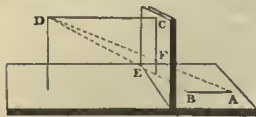
Chapter of accidents. See *chapter*.—**Conversion by accident**. See *conversion*.—**Efficient cause by accident**. See *cause*.—**Fallacy of accident**. See *fallacy*. = *Syn.* 1. Chance, mischance, hap, mishap, fortune, misfortune, luck, bad luck, casualty, calamity, disaster.—6. *Property, Attribute, etc.* See *quality*.

accidental (ak-si-den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [=F. *accidentel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *accidental* = It. *accidentale*, < ML. *accidentalis*, < L. *acciden(t)-s*, an accident, chance: see *accident*.] I. *a.* 1. Happening by chance or accident, or unexpectedly; taking place not according to the usual course of things; casual; fortuitous; unintentional: as, an *accidental* meeting.—2. Non-essential; not necessarily belonging to the subject; adventitious: as, songs are *accidental* to a play.

Of your philosophy you make no use, If you give place to *accidental* evils. *Shak., J. C., iv. 3.*

Accidental being. See *being*.—**Accidental colors**, in *optics*, prismatic complementary colors seen when the eye is turned suddenly to a white or light-colored surface, after it has been fixed for a time on a bright-colored object. If the object is blue, the accidental color is yellow; if red, green, etc. Thus, if we look fixedly at a red wafer on a piece of white paper, and then turn the eye to another part of the paper, a green spot is seen.—**Accidental defini-**

tion, a description.—**Accidental distinction**, in logic, one which does not concern the definitions of the objects distinguished.—**Accidental error**, in physics. See *error*.—**Accidental form**. See *form*.—**Accidental light**, in painting, a secondary light which is not accounted for by the prevalent effect, such as the rays of the sun darting through a cloud, or between the leaves of a thicket, or the effects of moonlight, candle-light, or burning bodies, in a scene which does not owe its chief light to such a source.—**Accidental point**, in *persp.*, that point in which a right line drawn from the eye parallel to another given right line cuts the picture or plane. Thus, suppose AB to be the line given in perspective, CFE the perspective plane, D the eye, DC the line parallel to AB; then is C the accidental point. = **Syn.** 1. *Accidental, Chance, Casual, Fortuitous, Incidental, Contingent*. The first four are the words most commonly used to express occurrence without expectation or design. *Accidental* is the most common, and expresses that which happens outside of the regular course of events. *Chance* has about the same force as *accidental*, but it is not used predicatively. There is a tendency to desynonymize *accidental* and *casual*, so as to make the former apply to events that are of more consequence; as, an *accidental* fall; a *casual* remark. As to actual connection with the main course of events, *casual* is the word most opposed to *incidental*; the connection of what is *incidental* is real and necessary, but secondary; as, an *incidental* benefit or evil. An *incidental* remark is a real part of a discussion; a *casual* remark is not. *Fortuitous* is rather a learned word, not applicable in many cases where *accidental* or even *casual* could be used; perhaps through its resemblance to *fortunate*, it is rarely if ever used when speaking of that which is unfavorable or undesired; thus, it would not be proper to speak of a *fortuitous* shipwreck. It is chiefly used with the more abstract words; as, *fortuitous* events; a *fortuitous* resemblance. That which is *contingent* is dependent upon something else for its happening; as, his recovery is *contingent* upon the continuance of mild weather. See *occasional*.



Accidental Point.

Thy sin's not accidental, but a trade.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.
But let it not be such as that
You set before chance-comers.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.
No casual mistress, but a wife.
Tennyson, In Memoriam.
Fortuitous coincidences of sound, . . . in words of wholly independent derivation.
Whitney, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 387.
By some persons religious duties appear to be regarded as an *incidental* business.
J. Rogers.
With an infinite being nothing can be *contingent*.
Paley.

II. n. 1. Anything happening, occurring, or appearing accidentally, or as if accidentally; a casualty. Specifically—(a) In music, a sign occurring in the course of a piece of music and altering the pitch of the note before which it is placed from the pitch indicated by the signature, or restoring it to the latter after it has undergone such alteration. There are five such signs: the sharp (#), double sharp (x), flat (b), double flat (bb), and natural (♮). The sharp raises the pitch a half step, the double sharp a whole step; the flat lowers the pitch a half step, the double flat a whole step; the natural annuls the effect of a previous sharp or flat occurring either in the signature or as an accidental. The effect of an accidental is usually limited to the bar in which it occurs. (b) In med., tissue resulting from morbid action: chiefly employed in this sense by French writers, but adopted by some English authors. (c) In painting, a fortuitous or chance effect resulting from the incidence of luminous rays or accidental lights upon certain objects, whereby the latter are brought into greater emphasis of light and shadow.

2. An unessential property; a mere adjunct or circumstance.
He conceived it just that *accidentals* . . . should sink with the substance of the accusation.
Fuller.
Conceive as much as you can of the essentials of any subject, before you consider its *accidentals*.
Watts, Logic.
accidentalism (ak-si-den'tal-izm), n. 1. The condition or quality of being accidental; accidental character.—2. That which is accidental; accidental effect; specifically, in painting, the effect produced by accidental rays of light. Ruskin. See *accidental*, n., 1 (c), and *accidental light*, under *accidental*, a.—3. In med., the hypothesis by which disease is regarded as an accidental modification of health. Syd. Soc. Lex.
accidentalist (ak-si-den'tal-ist), n. In med., one who favors accidentalism. Syd. Soc. Lex.
accidentality (ak'si-den-tal'i-ti), n. The state or quality of being accidental; accidental character.
I wish in short to connect by a moral copula natural history with political history, or, in other words, to make history scientific, and science historical—to take from history its *accidentality*, and from science its fatalism.
Coleridge, Table-Talk.
accidentally (ak-si-den'tal-i), adv. In an accidental manner; by chance; casually; fortuitously; not essentially or intrinsically.
I conclude cholera *accidentally* bitter and acrimonious, but not in itself.
Harvey, Consumption.
Despite the comparatively lukewarm piety of the age, the Meccan pilgrimage is religiously essentially, *accidentally* an affair of commerce. R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 402.

accidentalness (ak-si-den'tal-nes), n. The quality of being accidental or fortuitous.
All that *accidentalness* and mixture of extravagance and penury which is the natural atmosphere of such reckless souls.
Mrs. Oliphant, Sheridan, p. 5.

accidentary† (ak-si-den'ta-ri), a. [=Sp. Pg. *accidentario*, < L. as if **accidentarius*, < *accident* (t-): see *accident*.] **Accidental**. **Holland**. **accidented** (ak'si-den-ted), p. a. Characterized by accidents or irregularities of surface; undulating.
I can only compare our progress to a heading steep-plechase over a violently *accidented* ploughed field.
O'Donovan, Merv, i.
The Brazilian plateau consists in great part of tablelands, which, from the deep excavation of the innumerable river-valleys, have become very much *accidented*, so as to present a mountainous aspect.
Science, V. 273.

accidental† (ak-si-den'shal), a. [*L. accidentia* (see *accidence*) + -al.] **Accidental**.
The substantial use of them might remain, when their *accidental* abuse was removed.
Fuller, Injured Innocence, i. 69.

accidentary† (ak-si-den'shi-a-ri), a. [*L. accidentia*, the *accidence* (see *accidence*), + -ary.] Pertaining to or learning the *accidence*. [Rare.]
You know the word "sacerdotes" to signify priests, and not the lay-people, which every *accidentary* boy in schools knoweth as well as you.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput., p. 186.

accidiet, n. [ME., = OF. *accide* = Sp. Pg. *acidia* = It. *acidia*, < ML. *acidia*, slothfulness, indolence; also, and better, spelled *acedia*, q. v.] Sloth; negligence; indolence. **Chaucer**.
Accipenser, etc. See *Acipenser*, etc.
accipiter (ak-sip'i-tēr), n.; pl. *accipitres* (-trēz). [*L.*, a general name for birds of prey, especially the common hawk (*Falco palumbarius*) and the sparrow-hawk (*F. nisus*), an appar. (irreg.) deriv. of *accipere*, take (hence the rare form *acceptor*, lit. the taker, seizer), but prob. for **accipiter*, (= *āci-*, **ācu-* (= Gr. *ἀκίπτερος*, swift, + **petrum* (= Gr. *πέτρον* = E. *feather*), wing. Cf. Gr. *ἀκίπτερος*, swift-winged, applied to a hawk (Homer, II., xiii. 62).] 1. In ornith.: (a) A bird of the order *Accipitres* or *Raptores*; an accipitrine or raptorial bird. (b) [*cap.*] A genus of birds of the family *Falconidae*, embracing short-winged, long-tailed hawks, such as the sparrow-hawk of Europe, *Accipiter nisus*, and the sharp-shinned hawk of North America, *A. fuscus*, with many other congeneric species. **Brisson**, 1760. See *Raptores*.—2. In *surg.*, a bandage applied over the nose: so called from its resemblance to the claw of a hawk.

accipitral (ak-sip'i-tral), a. Of or pertaining to the *Accipitres* or birds of prey; having the character of a bird of prey; hawk-like.
Of temper most *accipitral*, hawkish, aquiline, not to say vulturish.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 245.
That they [Hawthorne's eyes] were sometimes *accipitral* we can readily believe.
Harper's Mag., LXII. 271.

accipitrary† (ak-sip'i-trā-ri), n. [*ML. accipittrarius*, a falconer, < *L. accipiter* : see *accipiter*.] A falconer. **Nathan Drake**.
Accipitres (ak-sip'i-trēz), n. pl. [*L.*, pl. of *accipiter*.] Birds of prey; the accipitrine or raptorial birds regarded as an order, now more frequently named *Raptores* (which see). **Linnaeus**, 1755.

Accipitrinæ (ak-sip-i-trī-nē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Accipiter* + -inæ : see *accipiter*.] In ornith.: (a) A subfamily of *Falconida*, including hawks of such genera as *Accipiter* and *Astur*. (b) In Nitzsch's classification of birds, same as *Accipitres* or *Raptores* of authors in general. Other forms are *Accipitrina*, *Accipitriui*.
accipitrine (ak-sip'i-trin), a. [*NL. Accipitrina*, < *L. accipiter* : see *accipiter*.] Of or pertaining to (a) the *Accipitres* or raptorial birds, or (b) the hawks proper, of the subfamily *Accipitrinæ*; hawk-like; rapacious: as, the *accipitrine* order of birds.
accismus (ak-siz'mus), n. [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἀκκισμός*, affectation of indifference, coyness, < *ἀκκίεσθαι*, affect indifference, < *ἀκκῶ*, a bugbear.] In *rhet.*, a feigned refusal; an ironical dissimulation. **Smart**.

accitē† (ak-sit'), v. t. [*L. accitus*, pp. of *accire*, summon, < *ad*, to, + *cire*, orig. go (= Gr. *κίειν*, go), but mixed with its derivative *circē*, cause to go, summon: see *cite* and *excite*.] 1. To call; cite; summon.
Ile by the senate is *accited* home.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1.
2. To excite; prompt; move.
What *accites* your most worshipful thought to think so?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

But in my deske what was there to *accite*
So ravenous and vast an appetite?
B. Jonson, On Vulcan.
acclaim (a-klām'), v. [In imitation of *claim*, < *L. acclamare*, cry out at, shout at, either in a hostile or a friendly manner, < *ad*, to, + *clamare*, shout: see *claim*, r.] **I. trans.** 1. To applaud; treat with words or sounds of joy or approval. [Rare.]
How gladly did they spend their breath in *acclaiming* thee!
Bp. Hall, Contemplation, iv. 25.
2. To declare or salute by acclamation.
While the shouting crowd
Acclaims thee king of traitors. **Smollett**, Regicide, v. 8.
II. intrans. To make acclamation; shout applause.
acclaim (a-klām'), n. [*L. acclamatio*, v.] A shout of joy; acclamation.
The herald ends: the vaulted firmament
With loud *acclaims* and vast applause is rent.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 1801.
And the roofs were starred with banners,
And the steeples rang *acclaim*. **Whittier**, Sycamores.
acclamate† (ak'klā-māt), v. t. [*L. acclamatus*, pp. of *acclamare*: see *acclaim*, v.] To applaud. **Waterhouse**. [Rare.]
acclamation (ak-lā-mā'shon), n. [*L. acclamatio* (n-), a shouting, either in approval or in disapproval, < *acclamare*: see *acclaim*.] 1. A shout or other demonstration of applause, indicating joy, hearty assent, approbation, or good will. Acclamations are expressed by hurrahs, by clapping of hands, and often by repeating such cries as *Long live the queen!* *Vive l'empereur!* *Er lebe hoch!* etc.
The hands
Of a great multitude are upward flung
In *acclamation*. **Bryant**, Hymn of the Sea.
2. In *deliberative assemblies*, the spontaneous approval or adoption of a resolution or measure by a unanimous *viva voce* vote, in distinction from a formal division or ballot.
When they [the Anglo-Saxons] consented to anything, it was rather in the way of *acclamation* than by the exercise of a deliberate voice. **Burke**, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii.
In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a method of papal election, said to be by inspiration (*per inspirationem*), because "all the cardinals, with a sudden and harmonious consent, as though breathed on by the Divine Spirit, proclaim some person pontiff with one voice, without any previous canvassing or negotiation whence fraud or insidious suggestion could be surmised." **Vecchiotti**.
3. Something expressing praise or joy. Applied specifically—(a) To forms of praise, thanksgiving, or felicitation at the close of ecclesiastical gatherings. (b) To certain short inscriptions in the form of a wish or injunction, found mostly on tombs. (c) To the responses of the congregation in antiphonal singing. (d) In *Rom. antiq.*, to representations in works of art, especially on coins or medals, of popular assent or approval, as of several figures (standing for the whole people, or a class, or a military division, etc.) greeting an official or benefactor.

acclamate† (ak'klā-māt), n. [*L. acclamatio*, v.] One who expresses joy or applause by acclamation. [Rare.]
Acclamators who had fill'd . . . the air with "Vive le Roy!"
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 7, 1651.
acclamatory (a-klam'a-tō-ri), a. [*L.* as if **acclamatorius*.] Expressing joy or applause by acclamation.
acclearment† (a-klēr'ment), n. [Irreg. < *ac-* + *clear* + -ment: see *clear*.] A clearing; a showing; a plea in exculpation. [Rare.]
The *acclearment* is fair, and the proof nothing.
Bp. Haeket, Life of Abp. Williams, i. 148.

acclimatation (a-klī-mā-tā'shon), n. [*F. acclimatation*, < *acclimater*, acclimate: see *acclimate*.] Acclimatization: chiefly used in transcription from the French: as, the *Acclimatation Society* of Nantes.
acclimate (a-klī'māt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *acclimated*, ppr. *acclimating*. [*F. acclimater*, acclimate, < *ac-* (L. *ad*, to) + *climat*, climate; cf. Pg. *acclimar*, acclimate, < *ac-* + *clima*, climate: see *climate*.] To habituate to a foreign climate; acclimatize: more especially (of persons), to adapt to new climates: as, to *acclimate* settlers; to *acclimate* one's self.
The native inhabitants and *acclimated* Europeans.
J. Crawford, Commixture of Races.

acclimatement (a-klī'māt-ment), n. [*F. acclimatement*, acclimation, < *acclimater*: see *acclimate*.] Acclimation. [Rare.]



Acclamation.
Bronze Coin of Hadrian, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

acclimation (ak-li-mā'shon), n. [*acclimate* + *-ion*. Cf. Pg. *acclimação*, *acclimar*, *acclimate*.] The process of acclimating, or the state of being acclimated; acclimatization.

acclimatisation, acclimatise, etc. See *acclimatization*, etc.

acclimatizable (a-klī'mā-tī-zā-bl), a. Capable of being acclimatized; suitable for acclimatizing: as, acclimatizable animals. Also spelled *acclimatizable*.

acclimatization (a-klī'mā-tī-zā'shon), n. The act or process of acclimatizing, or state of being acclimatized; the modification of physical constitution which enables a race or an individual to live in health in a foreign climate. Some writers use this word with regard to brute animals and plants only, using *acclimation* when speaking of man. Also spelled *acclimatization*.

Acclimatization is the process of adaptation by which animals and plants are gradually rendered capable of surviving and flourishing in countries remote from their original habitats, or under meteorological conditions different from those which they have usually to endure, and which are at first injurious to them.

A. R. Wallace, Encyc. Brit., I. 84.

acclimatize (a-klī'mā-tīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *acclimatized*, ppr. *acclimatizing*. [*ac-* (<L. *ad*, to) + *climate* + *-ize*; after *acclimate* from F.] To accustom or habituate to a foreign climate; adapt for existence in a foreign climate; especially used of adapting a race or stock for permanent existence and propagation: as, to acclimatize plants or animals. Also spelled *acclimatise*.

Young soldiers, not yet acclimatized, die rapidly here. London Times.

A domesticated animal or a cultivated plant need not necessarily be acclimatized; that is, it need not be capable of enduring the severity of the seasons without protection. The canary-bird is domesticated but not acclimatized, and many of our most extensively cultivated plants are in the same category.

A. R. Wallace, Encyc. Brit., I. 84.

acclimatizer (a-klī'mā-tī-zēr), n. One who introduces and acclimatizes foreign species. Also spelled *acclimatiser*.

Some of these [birds] . . . cannot fail to become permanent settlers equally with those for the transportation of which the would-be acclimatizers might find themselves excused. Encyc. Brit., III. 736.

acclimature (a-klī'mā-tūr), n. The act of acclimating, or the state of being acclimated. [Rare.]

acclinal (a-klī'nal), a. [*L. acclinis*, leaning on or against; cf. *acclinare*, lean on or against, < *ad*, to, upon, + **clinare* = E. *lean*¹: see *inclined*.] In *geol.*, leaning against, as one stratum of rock against another, both being turned up at an angle: nearly equivalent to *overlying*. [Rare.]

acclinate (ak'li-nāt), a. [*L. acclinatus*, pp. of *acclinare* (see *acclinal*), on the model of *declinate*: see *decline*.] In *zool.*, bending or sloping upward: the opposite of *declinate*.

acclive† (a-kliv'), a. [=Pg. It. *acclive*, <L. *acclivus*, also less frequently *acclivus*, steep, < *ad*, to, + *clivus*, a hill, prop. sloping, from same root as **clinare* = E. *lean*¹: see *acclinal*.] Rising; steep. [Rare.]

The way easily ascending, hardly so acclive as a desk. Aubrey, Letters, II. 231.

acclivitous (a-kliv'i-tus), a. Rising with a slope; acclivous. Is. Taylor.

acclivity (a-kliv'i-ti), n.; pl. *acclivities* (-tiz). [*L. acclivita(t)-is*, an acclivity, < *acclivus*, sloping: see *acclive*.] 1. An upward slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill: opposed to *declivity*, or a slope considered as descending.

Far up the green acclivity I met a man and two young women making their way slowly down. The Century, XXVII. 420.

2. Specifically, in *fort.*, the talus of a rampart. acclivous (a-kliv'vus), a. [*L. acclivus*, less frequent form of *acclivus*, sloping: see *acclive*.] Rising, as the slope of a hill: the opposite of *declivous*.

acloy† (a-kloi'), v. t. [*ME. acloien*, *acloyen*, var. of *encloyen*, <OF. *encloyer*, earlier *encloer* (F. *encloier*), <ML. *inclarare*, drive in a nail, <L. *in*, in, + *clarare*, nail, < *clarus*, a nail: see *cloy*¹ and *clove*⁴.] 1. To prick with a nail in shoeing: used by farriers. Skcat.—2. To injure; harm; impair.

And whoso doth, ful foule hymself acloyith. Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 517.

3. To cloy; encumber; embarrass with superfluity; obstruct.

[Filth] with uncomely weeds the gentle wave acloyes. Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 15.

accoast† (a-kōst'), v. i. [A diff. spelling of *accost* in its orig. sense 'come alongside of'; OF. *accoster*, touch, graze: see *accost* and *coast*.] To fly near the earth. [Rare.]

Ne is there hauke which mantelth her on perch, Whether high towring or accoastyn low. Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 32.

accoilt (a-koi'l'), v. t. [*OF. accoilir*, gather, assemble (F. *accueillir*, receive), <ML. *accolligere*, <L. *ad*, to, + *colligere*, gather: see *coil*¹, *cull*¹, and *collect*.] To gather together; crowd.

Ahont the candron many Cookes accoyld. Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 30.

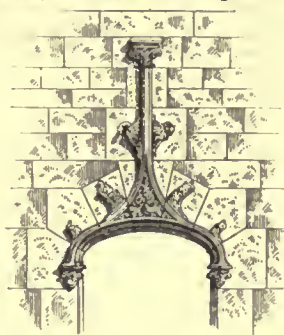
accol (a-koi'l'), n. [*OF. acol*, F. *accueil*; from the verb.] Welcome; reception. Southey. (N. E. D.)

accol† (a-kol'), v. t. [*ME. acolen*, <OF. *acoler* (F. *acoler*), embrace, = Sp. *acolar*, arrange two coats of arms under the same crown, shield, etc., = It. *acollare*, embrace, mod. join, yoke, <ML. **acollare*, embrace, <L. *ad*, to, + *collum* (>OF. *col*, F. *cou* = OSp. *collo*, Sp. *cuello* = It. *collo*), neck: see *collar*.] To embrace round the neck. Surrey.

accolade (ak-ō-lād' or -lad'), n. [*F. accolade*, an embrace, a kiss (after It. *accolata*, prop. fem. pp. of *accollare*, embrace), < *accoler*, OF. *acoler*: see *accol*.] 1. A ceremony used in conferring knighthood, anciently consisting in an embrace, afterward in giving the candidate a blow upon the shoulder with the flat of a sword, the latter being the present method; hence, the blow itself.

We felt our shoulders tingle with the accolade, and heard the clink of golden spurs at our heels. Lovell, Fireside Travels, p. 58.

2. In *music*, a brace or couplet connecting



Accolade, early 16th century (France).

several staves.—3. In *arch.*, an ornament composed of two ogee curves meeting in the middle, each concave toward its outer extremity and convex toward the point at which it meets the other. Such accolades are either plain or adorned with rich moldings, and are a frequent motive of decoration on the lintels of doors and windows of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, especially in secular architecture. Viollet-le-Duc.

4. In Roman and early monastic MSS., the curved stroke made by the copyist around a final word written below the line to which it belonged, in order to avoid carrying it on to the next.

accolated (ak'ō-lā-ted), p. a. [*ML. accollatus*, pp. of *accollare*, embrace: see *accol*.] In *numis.*, containing two or more profile heads so arranged that one partially overlaps the next: as, an *accolated* shilling.

accolé (ak-ol-ā'), p. a. [*AF. accollé*, F. *accolé*, pp. of *accoler* = It. *accollare*, > F. and E. *accolade*: see *accolade* and *accol*.] In *her.*: (a) Gorged; collared: applied to animals with collars, etc., about their necks. (b) Touching by their corners, as lozenges or fusils on a shield. (c) Placed side by side, as two shields. (d) Surrounded by the collar of an order, as the shield of a knight of that order. Also spelled *acollé*.—Têtes *accolées*, or *accolé heads*, in decorative art, profile heads shown in relief, one behind and partly concealed by another, as often in cameos and on medallions or coins where a sovereign and his wife are shown together. See cut under *accolated*.

accombination (a-kom-bi-nā'shon), n. The act of combining together. Quarterly Rev.

accommodable = Sp. *acomodable* = Pg. *acommodavel* = It. *accomodabile*, <L. as if **accommo-*

dabilis, < *accommodare*, accommodate: see *accommodate*, v.] Capable of being accommodated, or made suitable; adaptable. [Rare.]

Rules *accommodable* to all this variety. Watts, Logic, v. § 64.

accommodableness (a-kom'ō-dā-bl-nes), n. The state or condition of being accommodable. Todd. [Rare.]

accommodate (a-kom'ō-dāt), v.; pret. and pp. *accommodated*, ppr. *accommodating*. [*L. accommodatus*, pp. of *accommodare*, < *ad*, to, + *commodare*, fit, < *commodus*, fit: see *commodious* and *moder*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To make suitable, correspondent, or consistent; fit; adapt: as, to accommodate ourselves to circumstances; to accommodate the choice of subjects to the occasion; to accommodate a Latin word, in form or use, to English analogies.

'Twas his misfortune to light upon a hypothesis that could not be accommodated to the nature of things and human affairs. Locke.

Undoubtedly the highest function of statesmanship is by degrees to accommodate the conduct of communities to ethical laws, and to subordinate the conflicting interests of the day to higher and more permanent concerns. Lovell, Study Windows, p. 165.

2. To show fitness or agreement in; reconcile, as things which are at variance or which seem inconsistent; bring into harmony or concord: as, to accommodate prophecy to events.

Part know how to accommodate St. James and St. Paul better than some late reconcilers. Norris.

3. To adjust; settle: as, to accommodate differences.

Sir Lucius shall explain himself—and I dare say matters may be accommodated. Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

4. To supply or furnish; provide with certain conveniences; give accommodation to: as, my house can accommodate a large number of guests: followed by *with* when what is supplied is expressly mentioned: as, to accommodate a man with apartments; to accommodate a friend with money.

Better accommodated!—it is good; yea, indeed, is it: good phrases are surely, and ever were, very commendable. Accommodated! it comes of *accommodo*: very good; a good phrase. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

5. To suit; serve; convenience; oblige; do a kindness or favor to: as, he is always delighted to accommodate a friend.

The Indians were much given to long talks, and the Dutch to long silence—in this particular, therefore, they accommodated each other completely.

Iring, Knickerbocker, p. 101.

=Syn. 1. To suit, adapt, fit, conform, adjust, reconcile.—4. To furnish, supply, provide for.—5. To serve, oblige, assist, aid.

II. *intrans.* To be conformable; specifically, in *physiol.*, to be in or come to adjustment. See *accommodation*, 4 (b).

Their motor seem regulated by their retinal functions, so that, according to Ludwig, if the retinae are extirpated, the eyes often cease to rotate, then to accommodate, then to wink together. Mind, IX. 94.

accommodate (a-kom'ō-dāt), a. [*L. accommodatus*, pp., adapted: see *accommodate*, v.] Suitable; fit; adapted; accommodated.

Means *accommodate* to the end. Sir R. L'Estrange.

Accommodate distribution, in *logic*, the acceptance of a term to include everything it naturally denotes except the subject of the sentence: as, Samson was stronger than any man (that is, than any other man).

accommodated (a-kom'ō-dā-ted), p. a. Made fit; made suitable; adapted; modified.

We sometimes use the term [religion] in an accommodated sense, i. e., to express the spiritual results with which religion is fraught, rather than the mere carnal embodiment it first of all offers to such results.

H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 5.

accommodately† (a-kom'ō-dāt-li), adv. Suitably; fitly.

Of all these [causes] Moses . . . held fit to give an account *accommodately* to the capacity of the people. Dr. H. More, Def. of Lit. Cabbala, p. 3.

accommodateness† (a-kom'ō-dāt-nes), n. Fitness.

Aptness and *accommodateness* to the great purpose of men's salvation. Halliwell, Saving of Souls, p. 86.

accommodating (a-kom'ō-dā-ting), p. a. Obliging; yielding to the desires of others; disposed to comply and to oblige another: as, an *accommodating* man; an *accommodating* disposition.

accommodatingly (a-kom'ō-dā-ting-li), adv. In an *accommodating* manner; obligingly.

accommodation (a-kom'ō-dā'shon), n. [*L. accommodatio(n)-is*, < *accommodare*, adapt: see *accommodate*, v.] 1. The act of accommodating: as—(a) Adjustment; adaptation; especially, the adaptation or application of one thing to another by analogy, as the words of a prophecy to a subsequent event.

The law of adaptation which we thus discern and trace alike in every instance of organic development and func-

tion, we discern and trace also in the *accommodation* of the individual to his social surroundings and in the consequent modification of his character.

Many of these quotations were probably intended as nothing more than *accommodations*.

(b) Adjustment of differences; reconciliation, as of parties in dispute.

The conformity and analogy of which I speak . . . has a strong tendency to facilitate *accommodation*, and to produce a generous oblivion of the rancour of their quarrels.

To come to terms of *accommodation*.

(c) Convenience; the supplying of a want; aid.

St. James's Church had recently been opened for the *accommodation* of the inhabitants of this new quarter.

2. The state of being accommodated; fitness; state of adaptation: followed by *to*, sometimes by *with*.

The organization of the body with *accommodation* to its functions.

Socius's main design . . . was to bring all the mysteries of Christianity to a full *accommodation* with the general notions of man's reason.

3. Anything which supplies a want, as in respect of ease, refreshment, and the like; anything furnished for use; a convenience: chiefly applied to lodgings: as, *accommodation* for man and beast: often used in the plural.

They probably thought of the coach with some contempt, as an *accommodation* for people who had not their own gigs.

Outside of the larger cities on the Continent you can get as wretched *accommodations* as you could desire for an enemy.

Specifically—4. (a) In *com.*, pecuniary aid in an emergency; a loan of money, either directly or by becoming security for the repayment of a sum advanced by another, as by a banker. (b) In *physiol.*, the automatic adjustment of the eye, or its power of adjusting itself to distinct vision at different distances, or of the ear to higher or lower tones. In the eye *accommodation* is effected by an alteration of the convexity of the crystalline lens (which see), and in the ear by an increased tension of the tympanic membrane for higher tones.—*Accommodation bill* or *note, paper, or indorsement*, a bill of exchange or note, etc., drawn, accepted, or indorsed by one or more parties to enable another or others to obtain credit by or raise money on it, and not given like business paper in payment of a debt, but merely intended to accommodate the drawer: colloquially called in Scotland a *wind-bill*, and in England a *kite*.—*Accommodation cramp*. See *cramp*.—*Accommodation ladder*, a stairway fixed on



Accommodation Ladder.

the outside of a ship at the gangway, to facilitate ascending from or descending to boats.—*Accommodation lands* or *land*. (a) Lands bought by a builder or speculator, who erects houses upon them and then leases portions of them upon an improved ground-rent. (b) Land acquired for the purpose of being added to other land for its improvement.

Rapalje and Lawrence.—*Accommodation road*, a road constructed to give access to a particular piece of land. *Rapalje and Lawrence*. (Eng.)—*Accommodation train*, a railway-train which stops at all or nearly all the stations on the road: called in Great Britain a *parliamentary train*: opposed to *express-train*.—*Accommodation works*, works which an English railway company is required by 8 and 9 Viet. xx. to make and maintain for the accommodation of the owners and occupiers of land adjoining the railway, as gates, bridges, culverts, fences, etc.

accommodative (a-kom'ō-dā-tiv), a. [*accommodate* + *-ive*; = It. *accomodativo*.] Disposed or tending to accommodate, or to be accommodating; adaptive.

The strength of the infective qualities of these organisms may be greatly increased by an *accommodative* culture.

accommodativeness (a-kom'ō-dā-tiv-nes), n. The quality of being accommodative.

accommodator (a-kom'ō-dā-tor), n. [= Sp. *acomodador*, < L. as if **accommodator*: see *accommodate*, v.] One who or that which accommodates or adjusts.

accommodate (ak-ō-mōd'), v. t. [*F. accommoder* = It. *accomodare*, < L. *accomodare*: see *accommodate*.] To accommodate. [Rare.]

accompanable (a-kum'pa-na-bl), a. [Also *accompanible*; < F. *accompagnable*, "sociable, easy to be conversed with" (Cotgrave), < *accompagner* + *-able*: see *accompany*.] Sociable. *Sir P. Sidney*.

accompagner (a-kum'pa-ni-er), n. One who or that which accompanies. [Rare.]

Dear, cracked spinnet of dearer Louisa! Without mention of mine, be dumb, thou thin *accompagner* of her thimble warble!

accompaniment (a-kum'pa-ni-ment), n. [*accompany*, q. v., + *-ment*; after F. *accompagnement*, OF. *acompannement* = Sp. *acompañamiento* = Pg. *acompanhamento* = It. *acompanamento*.] Something that attends another as a circumstance; something incidental or added to the principal thing as a concomitant, by way of ornament, for the sake of symmetry, or the like.

Elaboration of some one organ may be a necessary *accompaniment* of Degeneration in all the others.

E. R. Lankester, *Degeneration*, p. 32. Specifically—(a) In *music*, the subordinate part or parts added to a solo or concerted composition to enhance the effect, and also, if it be a vocal composition, to sustain the voices and keep them true to the pitch. The accompaniment may be given to one or more instruments, or to a chorus of voices. Instead of writing accompaniments in full, as is now done, the older composers were accustomed merely to indicate the harmonies to be employed by means of a figured bass, which could be performed in a great variety of ways, more or less elaborate, according to the musical knowledge, taste, and skill of the executant. (b) In *painting*, an object accessory to the principal object, and serving for its ornament or illustration: generally termed an *accessory* (which see). (c) In *her.*, anything added to a shield by way of ornament, as the belt, mantling, supporters, etc.—*Accompaniment of the scale*, in *music*, the harmony assigned to the series of notes forming the diatonic scale, ascending and descending.—*Additional accompaniments*, parts of a musical composition not written by the original composer, but added by another: as, Mozart's *additional accompaniments* to Handel's "Messiah." Such additions are justified in most cases on the ground that some instruments have become obsolete, others have been invented, and the constitution of the orchestra has been much changed since the time of the original composer.

accompanist (a-kum'pa-nist), n. In *music*, one who plays an accompaniment.

accompany (a-kum'pa-ni), v.; pret. and pp. *accompanied*, ppr. *accompanying*. [*OF. accompaigner*, *acompaigner* (F. *accompagner* = Sp. *acompañar* = Pg. *acompanhar* = It. *acompanare*), associate with, < a- (L. *ad*), to, with, + *compaignier*, *compaigner*, *compaigner*, associate, < *compaignic*, *cumpanic*, company: see *company*.] I. trans. 1. To be or exist in company with; be joined in association or combination; constitute an adjunct or concomitant to: as, thunder *accompanies* lightning; an insult *accompanied* by or with a blow; the President's message and *accompanying* documents.

The still night . . . with black air *Accompanied*, with damps and dreadful gloom.

There is reason to believe that different diseases can so *accompany* each other as to be united in the same individual.

2. To keep company with; be associated in intimacy or companionship; act as companion to. [Now rare or obsolete.]

Harry, I do not only marvel where thou spendest thy time, but also how thou art *accompanied*.

Although alone, Best with thyself *accompanied*.

3. To go along or in company with; attend or join in movement or action: as, to *accompany* a friend on a walk or journey; men-of-war formerly *accompanied* fleets of merchant ships; he was everywhere *accompanied* by (not with) his dog.

They *accompanied* him unto the ship.

4. To put in company (with); cause to be or go along (with); combine; associate: as, to *accompany* a remark with (not by) a bow; he *accompanied* his speech with rapid gestures.—5. In *music*, to play or sing an accompaniment to or for: as, he *accompanied* her on the piano.—6t. To cohabit with.

The phasma . . . *accompanies* her, at least as she imagines.

Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, p. 374. = *Syn.* To attend, escort, wait on, go with, convoy, be associated with, coexist.

II. intrans. 1†. To be a companion or associate: as, to *accompany* with others.—2. To cohabit. [Rare.]

The king . . . loved her, and *accompanied* with her only, till he married Elfrida.

3. In *music*, to perform the accompaniment in a composition; especially, to perform the instrumental part of a mixed vocal and instrumental piece.

accompanyst (a-kum'pa-ni-ist), n. An accompanist. [Rare.]

From which post he soon advanced to that of *accompanyst* at the same theatre.

accompass (a-kum'pas), v. t. To achieve; effect; bring about.

The removal of two such impediments is not commonly *accompass'd* by one head-piece.

accompletive (a-kom'plē-tiv), a. Disposed or tending to accomplish or fulfil. [Rare.]

accomplice (a-kom'plis), n. [An extension (due perhaps to a supposed connection with *accomplish* or *accompany*), by prefixing *ac-*, of the older form *complice*, in same sense, < F. *complice*, an associate, particularly in crime, < L. *complicem*, acc. of *complex*, adj., confederate, participant, < *complicare*, fold together, < *com-*, together, + *plicare*, fold: see *complex* and *complicate*.] 1. A partner or coöperator: not in a bad sense.

Success unto our valiant general, And happiness to his *accomplices*!

One fellow standing at the beginning of a century, and stretching out his hand as an *accomplice* towards another fellow standing at the end of it, without either having known of the other's existence.

More commonly—2. An associate in a crime; a partner or partaker in guilt. Technically, in *law*, any participator in an offense, whether as principal or as accessory: sometimes used of accessories only, in contradistinction to principals. It is followed by *of* or *with* before a person, and *in* or *of* before the crime: as, A was an *accomplice with B* in the murder of C.

Thou, the cursed *accomplice* of his reason.

He is . . . an *accomplice* if he is intimately bound up in the project and responsibility of the schemes as a prime mover.

Some times used with *to* before a thing.

We free-statesmen, as *accomplices* to the guilt [of slavery, are] ever in the power of the grand offender.

= *Syn.* Abettor, accessory (see the definitions of these words), coadjutor, assistant, ally, confederate, associate.

accompliceship (a-kom'plis-ship), n. *Accomplicity*. *Sir H. Taylor*. [Rare.]

accomplicity (ak-om-plis'i-ti), n. [*accomplish* + *-ity*, after *complicity*.] The state of being an accomplice; criminal assistance. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

accomplish (a-kom'plish), v. t. [*ME. accomplishen*, < OF. *accompliss-*, stem of certain parts of *acomplir*, F. *accomplir*, complete; < a- (L. *ad*), to, + *complir*, < L. *complere*, complete: see *complete*, v.] 1. To complete; finish; reach the end of; bring to pass; actually do: as, he works hard, but *accomplishes* nothing.

And while she [Nature] does *accomplish* all the spring, Birds to her secret operations sing.

To *accomplish* anything excellent, the will must work for catholic and universal ends.

2. To bring about by performance or realization; execute; carry out; fulfil: as, to *accomplish* a vow, promise, purpose, or prophecy.

Thus will I *accomplish* my fury upon them.

This that is written must yet be *accomplished* in me.

Hence—3†. To gain; obtain as the result of exertion.

To *accomplish* twenty golden crowns.

4. To make complete by furnishing what is wanting: as—(a†) To equip or provide with material things.

The armourers, *accomplishing* the knights.

It [the moon] is fully *accomplished* for all those ends to which Providence did appoint it.

(b) To equip or furnish mentally; fit by education or training.

His lady is open, chatty, fond of her children, and anxious to *accomplish* them.

I can still less pause . . . even to enumerate the succession of influences . . . which had . . . *accomplished* them for their great work there and here.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Execute*, *Achieve*, etc. (see *perform*), complete, finish, consummate, succeed in, work out, fulfil, realize, bring to pass, end.

accomplishable (a-kom'plish-ə-bl), *a.* Capable of being accomplished.

accomplished (a-kom'plish-t), *p. a.* 1. Completed; effected: as, an *accomplished* fact.— 2. Perfected; finished; consummate: used in either a good or a bad sense: as, an *accomplished* scholar; an *accomplished* villain.

Know you not the Egyptian Zabda?—the mirror of accomplished knighthood—the pillar of the state—the Aurelian of the East? *W. Warre, Zenobia, I. 60.*

3. Possessing accomplishments; having the attainments and graces of cultivated or fashionable society.

An *accomplished* and beautiful young lady. *Thackeray, Newcomes.*

accomplisher (a-kom'plish-er), *n.* One who accomplishes or fulfils.

The Fates, after all, are the *accomplishers* of our hopes. *Thoreau, Letters, p. 26.*

accomplishing (a-kom'plish-ing), *n.* That which is accomplished or completed. [Rare.]

I shall simply enumerate, as ends, all that a university should accomplish, although these *accomplishings* may, strictly considered, often partake more of the character of means. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

accomplishment (a-kom'plish-ment), *n.* [*accomplish* + *-ment*, after *F. accomplissement*.]

1. The act of accomplishing or carrying into effect; fulfilment; achievement: as, the *accomplishment* of a prophecy; the *accomplishment* of our desires or ends.

I once had faith and force enough to form generous hopes of the world's destiny . . . and to do what in me lay for their *accomplishment*. *Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, ii.*

2. An acquirement; an attainment, especially such as belongs to cultivated or fashionable society: generally in the plural.

I was then young enough, and silly enough, to think gaming was one of their *accomplishments*. *Chesterfield, Letters.*

Yet wanting the *accomplishment* of verse. *Wordsworth.*

=*Syn.* 1. Completion, fulfilment, perfection, performance, execution, achievement.— 2. *Acquirements, Acquisitions, Attainments, etc.* (see *acquirement*), qualifications, skill, graces.

account, accountable, accountant. See *account*, etc. [The spellings *account, accountable, etc.*, are artificial forms used, not prevalently, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They are now obsolete, or nearly so, though *account* and *accountant* may still be used in the formal or legal style. The pronunciation has always conformed to the regular spelling, *account, accountable, etc.*]

accoraget, *v. t.* See *accourage*. *Spenser.*

accord (a-kôrd'), *v.* [*ME. acorden* (less frequently *acorden*), agree, be in harmony, trans. bring into agreement, < *OF. acorder*, agree (*F. accorder* = *Sp. Pr. Pg. acorder* = *It. accordare*), < *ML. accordare*, agree, < *L. ad*, to, + *cor* (*cord-*) = *E. heart*. Cf. *concord* and *discord*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To agree; be in correspondence or harmony.

My heart *accordeth* with my tongue. *Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.*

That mind and soul, *accord*ing well, May make one music as before. *Tennyson, In Memoriam (Int.).*

Their minds *accorded* into one strain, and made delightful music. *Hawthorne, Snow Image, p. 58.*

2. To make an agreement; come to an understanding.

We *accorded* before dinner. *Scott, Waverley, II. xix.*

II. trans. 1. To make to agree or correspond; adapt, as one thing to another. [Rare.]

Her hands *accorded* the lute's music to the voice. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.*

2. To bring to an agreement or a settlement; settle, adjust, or compose; reconcile: as, to *accord* controversies.

Having much a-doe to *accord* differing Writers, and to pick truth out of partiality. *Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.*

Is there no way left open to *accord* this difference, But you must make one with your swords? *Longfellow, Spanish Student, ii. 6.*

3. To grant; give; concede: as, to *accord* due praise to any one.

His hands were thrust into his pockets; he was whistling thoughtfully, and walking to and fro, a small space having been *accorded* him by the crowd, in deference to his temporary importance. *Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 23.*

accord (a-kôrd'), *n.* [*ME. acord* (less frequently *accord*), < *OF. acorde*, usually *acort*, agreement (*F. accord* = *Sp. acorde* = *Pg. acorda, accordo*), verbal *n.* of *acorder*, agree: see *accord, v.*] 1. Agreement; harmony of minds; consent or concurrence of opinions or wills; assent.

These all continued with one *accord* in prayer and supplication. *Acts i. 14.*

You must buy that peace With full *accord* to all our just demands. *Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.*

2. A union of different sounds which is agreeable to the ear; concord; harmony.

Those sweet *accords* are even the angels' lays. *Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 1.*

3. Agreement; just correspondence of things; harmony of relation; as, the *accord* of light and shade in painting.

Beauty is nothing else but a just *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution. *Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, Pref.*

4. Will; voluntary or spontaneous impulse or act; unaided action or operation: preceded by *own*.

Being more forward, of his *own accord* he went unto you. *2 Cor. viii. 17.*

Now of my *own accord* such other trial I mean to show you of my strength. *Milton, S. A., I. 1643.*

5. Adjustment of a difference; reconciliation: as, the mediator of an *accord*.

If both are satisfied with this *accord*, Swear by the laws of knighthood on my sword. *Dryden, Fablea.*

Specifically, in *law*, an agreement which is made between parties for the settlement of a liability or controversy, and which, when executed, that is, carried into effect, is termed an *accord and satisfaction*, and bars or terminates a suit; a private extra-judicial agreement or arrangement.

6. In *music*, same as *chord*.— 7. *Milit.*, the conditions under which a fortress or command of troops is surrendered.— **To be at accord**, to be in agreement. *Chaucer.*— **To fall of accord**, to come into agreement. *Chaucer.*

accordable (a-kôr'da-bl), *a.* [*ME. acordable*, < *OF. *acordable*, *F. acordable*, < *OF. acorder*: see *accord*. Cf. *Sp. acordablemente*, adv.] Capable of being harmonized or reconciled; consonant; agreeable.

accordance (a-kôr'dans), *n.* [*ME. accordance*, *acordance*, < *OF. acordance*, later *accordance* (= *Pr. acordansa*), < *acordant*, etc.: see *accordant*.] 1. The state of being in accord; agreement with a person; conformity to a thing; harmony.

Their voices are in admirable *accordance* with the tranquil solitude of a summer afternoon. *Hawthorne, Old Manse.*

There is a remarkable *accordance* in the power of digestion between the gastric juice of animals with its *pepsin* and hydrochloric acid, and the secretion of *Drosera* with its ferment and acid belonging to the acetic series. *Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, vi.*

2. The act of according, granting, or giving.— *Syn.* 1. Harmony, unison, coincidence.

accordant (a-kôr'dant-si), *n.* Same as *accordance*, but less used.

accordant (a-kôr'dant), *a.* [*ME. acordant*, *acordant*, < *OF. acordant*, *F. accordant*, agreeing with, < *ML. accordant(-is)*, ppr. of *accordare*, agree: see *accord, v.*] Corresponding; conformable; consonant; agreeable; of the same mind; harmonious: sometimes followed by *to*, but more commonly by *with*: as, this was not *accordant* to his tastes, or *with* his principles.

If he found her *accordant*. *Shak., Much Ado, I. 2.*

Music and meaning floated together, *accordant* as swan and shadow. *Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.*

In the neighboring hall a strain of music, proceeding from the *accordant* strings of Michael's melodious fiddle. *Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 3.*

accordantly (a-kôr'dant-li), *adv.* In an *accordant* manner; in accordance or agreement.

accorder (a-kôr'der), *n.* One who accords or agrees; one who grants or bestows. [Rare.]

according (a-kôr'ding), *p. a.* 1. Agreeing; harmonious.

Th' *accord*ing music of a well-mixed state. *Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 294.*

2. Suitable; agreeable; in accordance; in proportion: followed by *to*.

Our zeal should be *accord*ing to knowledge. *Bp. Sprat.*

according (a-kôr'ding), *adv.* In accordance (with); agreeably (to): used with *to*: as, he acted *accord*ing to his judgment: often applied to persons, but referring elliptically to their statements or opinions. Often abbreviated to *acc*.

According to him, every person was to be bought. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.*

For no delicious morsel pass'd her throat; *According* to her cloth she cut her coat. *Dryden, Cock and Fox, I. 20.*

According as, agreeably, conformably, or proportionately as.

A man may, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party more than the other, *accord*ing as he thinks they best promote the good of church and state. *Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, i.*

accordingly (a-kôr'ding-li), *adv.* 1. Agreeably; suitably; in a manner conformable: as, those who live in faith and good works will be rewarded *accord*ingly.

Whenever you are to do a thing, though it can never be known but to yourself, ask yourself how you would act were all the world looking at you, and act *accord*ingly. *Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 286.*

2. In assent or compliance; acquiescently.

Upon this the Sultan was directed to place himself by a huge tub of water; which he did *accord*ingly. *Addison, Spectator, No. 94.*

=*Syn.* 2. *Therefore, Wherefore, Accordingly, etc.* See *therefore*.

accordion (a-kôr'di-on), *n.* [Also spelled *accordeon*, < *F. accordéon*, < *acorder*, be in harmony, *accord*.] A small keyed wind-instrument, opening and shutting like a bellows, and having its tones generated by the play of wind thus produced upon metallic reeds. It is constructed on the same principle as the concertina and the harmonium, but is much inferior to them.

accordionist (a-kôr'di-on-ist), *n.* A player on the accordion.

accorporate (a-kôr'pō-rāt), *v. t.* [*L. accorporatus*, pp. of *accorporare*, < *ad*, to, + *corporare*, form into a body: see *corporate*.] To incorporate; unite.

Custom, being but a mere face, as echo is a mere voice, rests not in her unaccomplishment, until by secret inclination she *accorporate* herself with error. *Milton, Pref. to Doct. of Divorce.*

accorporation (a-kôr'pō-rā'shən), *n.* Incorporation.

accost (a-kôst'), *v.* [*F. accoster*, < *OF. acos-ter*, come alongside of, approach, touch, = *Sp. Pg. acostar* = *It. accostare*, < *ML. acostare*, set one's self alongside of, < *L. ad*, to, + *costa*, a rib, a side: see *coast, accost*, and *costal*.] **I. trans.** 1. To come side by side or face to face with; draw near; approach; make up to.

Accost [her], Sir Andrew, *accost*.—What's that?—*Accost* is, front her, board her, woo her, assail her. *Shak., T. N., i. 3.*

2. To speak to; address.

With taunts the distant giant *I accost*. *Pope, Odyssey, x.*

Being shown into the common room, I was *accosted* by a very well-dressed gentleman. *Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii.*

3. To border on; adjoin.

Lapland hath since been often surrounded (so much as *accosts* the sea) by the English. *Fuller, Worthies, Derbyshire.*

II. † intrans. To adjoin; be adjacent.

The shores which to the sea *accost*. *Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 42.*

accost (a-kôst'), *n.* The act of accosting; address; salutation.

He revealed himself in his *accost*. *Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 101.*

accostable (a-kôs'ta-bl), *a.* [*F. accostable*, < *accoster*, approach: see *accost, v.*] Capable of being accosted; easy of access; affable.

The French are a free, debonnaire, *accostable* people. *Howell, Letters, ii. 12.*

accosted (a-kôs'ted), *p. a.* In *her.*: (a) Placed on either or on each side of a principal charge: as, a bend *accosted* by two bendlets. (b) Placed side by side, as two beasts, whether facing in the same direction or not.

accouche (a-kôsh'), *v. i.* [*F. accoucher*, tr. deliver, intr. be delivered, give birth, < *OF. acoucher*, lay one's self down in bed, < *a-* (*L. ad*), to, + *coucher*, earlier *colcher, colceir*, *F. coucher*, lay one's self down, lie down: see *couch, v.*] To act as an accoucheur or a midwife. *N. E. D.*

accouchement (a-kôsh'mou), *n.* [*F.*, < *accoucher*: see *accouche*.] Delivery in childbed; parturition.

accoucheur (a-kôsh'er), *n.* [*F.*, a man-midwife, < *accoucher*: see *accouche*.] A man-midwife; a medical practitioner who attends women in childbirth.—*Accoucheur-toad*. See *nurse-frog*.

accoucheuse (a-kôsh'ez'), *n.* [*F.*, fem. of *accoucheur*.] A midwife.

account (a-kount'), *v.* [*ME. acounten, acunten*, < *OF. acunter, aconter* = *Pr. OSp. OPg. acontar* = *It. acountare* (later *OF. also accompter*, mod. *F. accompter*, late *ME. accompten*, mod. *E. accompt*, q. v., after *L.*), < *ML. *acomputare*, < *L. ad*, to, + *computare*, count, compute: see *count* and *computic*.] **I. trans.** 1. To count or reckon as; deem; consider; think; hold to be.

The opinion of more worlds than one has in ancient times been *accounted* a heresy. *Bp. Wilkins, Math. Works, I.*

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The opinion of more worlds than one has in ancient times been *accounted* a heresy. *Bp. Wilkins, Math. Works, I.*

I have been *accounted* a good stick in a country-dance.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.
He fails obtain what he *accounts* his right.
Browning, King and Book, I. 189.

2†. To reckon or compute; count.

The motion of the sun whereby years are *accounted*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

3. To assign or impute; give the credit of; reckon as belonging or attributable. [Rare.]

Even as Abraham believed God, and it was *accounted* to him for righteousness.
Gal. ii. 6.

You have all sorts of graces *accounted* to you.
Jerrold, Works, IV. 408.

4†. To give an account, reason, or explanation of; explain.

A way of *accounting* the solidity of ice.
Glanville.

5†. To take into consideration. *Chaucer.*—6†. To reckon; relate. *Chaucer.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To render an account or relation of particulars; answer in a responsible character: followed by *with* or *to* before a person, and by *for* before a thing: as, an officer must *account with* or *to* the treasurer *for* money received.

They must *account* to me for these things, which I miss so greatly.
Lamb, Old Benchers.

2. To furnish or assign a reason or reasons; give an explanation: with *for*: as, idleness *accounts* for poverty.

You'll not let me speak—I say the lady can *account* for this much better than I can.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 2.

3†. To reckon; count.

Calendar months, . . . by which months we *still account*.
Holder, On Time.

To *account off*, to make account of; esteem.

It [silver] was nothing *accounted of* in the days of Solomon.
1 Ki. x. 21.

I *account* of her beauty.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1.
account (a-koun't), *n.* [*<* ME. *account, acunt, acout*, *<* OF. *acunt, acout* (*<* *a-* + *cont*, *<* L. *computum*, a calculation), *acunte, aconte* (later OF. and ME. *acompt, acompte*: see *acompt*), *<* OF. *acunter, aconter*: see *account*, *v.*] 1. A reckoning, an enumeration, or a computation; method of computing: as, the Julian *account* of time.

That . . .
I might in virtues, beauties, livings, friends,
Exceed *account*.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

2. A reckoning of money or business; a statement or record of financial or pecuniary transactions, with their debits and credits, or of money received and paid and the balance on hand or due: as, to keep *accounts*; to make out an *account*.—3. A course of business dealings or relations requiring the keeping of records: as, to have an *account* with the bank.—4. On the *stock exchange*, that part of the transactions between buyer and seller to be settled on the fortnightly or monthly settling-day: as, I have sold A. B. 500 shares for the *account*.—5. Narrative; relation; statement of facts; a recital, verbal or written, of particular transactions and events: as, an *account* of the revolution in France.

The *account* which Thucydides has given of the retreat from Syracuse is among narratives what Vandyke's Lord Strafford is among paintings.
Macauley, Hist. Eng.

6. A statement of reasons, causes, grounds, etc., explanatory of some event: as, no satisfactory *account* has yet been given of these phenomena.—7. An explanatory statement or vindication of one's conduct, such as is given to a superior.

Give an *account* of thy stewardship.
Luke xvi. 2.

8. Reason or consideration; ground: used with *on*: as, *on* all *accounts*; *on* every *account*; *on* *account* of.

He [Bacon] valued geometry chiefly, if not solely, *on* *account* of those uses, which to Plato appeared so base.
Macauley, Lord Bacon.

9. Estimation; esteem; distinction; dignity; consequence or importance.

There never was a time when men wrote so much and so well, and that without being of any great *account* themselves.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 293.

10. Profit; advantage: as, to find one's *account* in a pursuit; to turn anything to *account*.

Why deprive us of a malady by which such numbers find their *account*?
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 5.

11. Regard; behalf; sake: as, all this trouble I have incurred *on* your *account*.

Sometimes spelled *acompt*.
Account current, open account, a course of business dealings still continuing between two parties, or an account not stated.—**Account rendered**, a statement presented by a creditor to his debtor, showing the charges of the former against the latter.—**Account sales** (an abbreviation of *account of the sales*), a separate account rendered to his principal by a factor or broker, showing the goods sold, the

prices obtained, and the net result after deduction of expenses, etc.—**Account stated**, an account or statement showing the result of a course of transactions, for adjustment between the parties. Sometimes called a *state*.—**Action of account, or writ of account**, in law, an action or writ which the plaintiff brings, demanding that the defendant shall render his just account, or show good cause to the contrary.—**For account of**, on behalf of: as, sold *for account of* A. B., that is, disposed of by sale, and to be accounted for to A. B.—**For the account**, for settlement on the regular settling-day, and not for cash or ready money: used on the stock exchange. See above, 4.—**In account with**, having business dealings with (some one), requiring the keeping of an account.—**Money of account**, a denomination of money used in reckoning, but not current as coins: thus, in China, the tael or ounce-weight of silver is a *money of account*.—**On or to account**, as an instalment or interim payment.—**On one's own account**, for one's self; for one's own interest and at one's own risk: as, he has gone into business *on his own account*.—**To go on the account**, to join a practical expedition; turn pirate: probably from the parties sharing as in a commercial venture.

I hope it is no new thing for gentlemen of fortune who are *going on the account*, to change a captain now and then.
Scott.

To *make account*†, to form an expectation; judge; reckon.

This other part . . . *makes account* to find no slender arguments for this assertion out of those very Scriptures which are commonly urged against it.
Milton.

They *made no account* but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas.

Bacon, Consid. of War with Spain.

To *make account of*, to hold in estimation or esteem; value: generally with an adjective of quantity, as *much, little, no*, etc.: as, he *makes no account of* difficulties.

What is . . . the son of man, that thou *makest account of* him!
Ps. cxlv. 3.

We never *make much account of* objections [to war] which merely respect the actual state of the world at this moment, but which admit the general expediency and permanent excellence of the project.
Emerson, Misc., p. 189.

To *open an account with*, to begin a course of dealings with, requiring the keeping of an account.—**To take into account**, to take into consideration; make a part of the reckoning or estimate. = *Syn. 5. Account, Relation, Narration, Narrative, Recital, Description, Story*, statement, rehearsal, chronicle, history, tale, report. These words agree in denoting the rehearsal of an event or of a series of events. *Account* directs attention to the facts related rather than to the relater; it is the most general term. *Relation* is also general in its meaning, but implies more directly a relater; it is less used in this sense than the corresponding verb *relate*. It holds a middle place between *account* and *narrative*. *Narration* is the act of narrating; the meaning "the thing narrated" has by desynonymization been given up to *narrative*. A *narrative* sets forth a series of incidents dependent upon each other for meaning and value, and generally drawn from the personal knowledge of the narrator. A *recital* is a narrative, usually of events that peculiarly affect the interests or the feelings of the reciter; hence it is generally more detailed: as, the *recital* of one's wrongs, griefs, troubles. A *description* is an account addressed to the imagination, a picture in words. A *story* is by derivation a short history, and by development a narrative designed to interest and please. There may be an *account* of a battle or a burglary; a *relation* of an adventure; a man of extraordinary powers of *narration*, so that his *narrative* is exact and vivid; a *recital* of one's personal sufferings; a *description* of a scene or an incident; a *story* of a life.

accounted (a-koun't), *pp.* [Reduced from *accounted*.] *Accounted*; reckoned.

Was with long use *account* no sin.
Shak., Pericles, i., Gower.

[In older editions this is printed *account'd*.]

accountability (a-koun-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being accountable or answerable; responsibility for the fulfilment of obligations; liability to account for conduct, meet or suffer consequences, etc.: as, to hold a trustee to his *accountability*; the *accountability* of parents toward their children, or of men toward God.

The awful idea of *accountability*.
R. Hall.

accountable (a-koun'ta-bl), *a.* [*<* *account* + *-able*. Cf. F. *comptable*, accountable, responsible.] 1. Liable to be called to account; responsible, as for a trust or obligation; answerable, as for conduct: as, every man is *accountable* to God for his conduct; a sheriff is *accountable* as bailiff and receiver of goods.

Subjects therefore are *accountable* to superiors.
Dryden, Post. to Hist. of League.

2. Of which an account can be given; that can be accounted for: in this use opposed to *unaccountable*. [Rare.]

We can never frame any *accountable* relation to it [our country], nor consequently assign any natural or proper affection toward it.
Shaftesbury, Misc., 3.

Accountable receipt, a written acknowledgment of the receipt of money or goods to be accounted for by the receiver. It differs from an ordinary receipt or acquittance in that the latter imports merely that money has been paid. = *Syn. 1.* Amenable, answerable, responsible.

accountableness (a-koun'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being accountable; accountability.

Tied to no creed and confessing no intellectual *accountableness* to any power less than the Eternal Reason.
Bellows, Introd. to Martineau's Materialism, p. 7.

accountably (a-koun'ta-bli), *adv.* In an accountable manner.

accountancy (a-koun'tan-si), *n.* The art or practice of an accountant. *N. E. D.*

accountant (a-koun'tant), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *accountant*, *<* F. *accountant* (OF. *acuntant*), *ppr.* of *acompter*: see *account* and *-ant*.] 1. *n.* One who is skilled in or who keeps accounts; one who makes the keeping or examination of accounts his profession; an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts. Also spelled *accountant*.

II.† *a.* Giving account; accountable; responsible.

His offence is so, as it appears,
Accountant to the law upon that pain.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4.

accountant-general (a-koun'tant-jen'e-ral), *n.* The principal or responsible accountant in a public office or in a mercantile or banking house or company; in England, formerly also an officer in chancery who received all moneys lodged in court and deposited the same in the Bank of England.

accountantship (a-koun'tant-ship), *n.* The office or employment of an accountant.

account-book (a-koun'tbuk), *n.* A book containing accounts, especially one containing a record of sales, purchases, and payments; a ruled book for entering details of receipts and expenditures.

account-day (a-koun'tdā), *n.* A day set apart once in each half month for the adjustment of differences between brokers on the English stock exchange. A similar practice prevails in the Continental bourses.

acouple† (a-kup'l), *v. t.* [*<* F. *accoupler*, join, *<* OF. *acoupler*, also *acoupler* = Sp. *acoplar* = It. *accoppiare*, *<* ML. *accopulare*, *<* L. *ad*, to, + *copulare*, couple: see *couple*, *v.*] To join or link together; unite; couple.

The Englishmen *acoupled* themselves with the Frenchmen.
Hall, Chronicles, Hen. VIII., an. 9.

acouplement (a-kup'l-ment), *n.* [*<* F. *acouplement* = It. *accoppiamento*: see *acouple*.] 1. The act of acoupling or connecting in pairs; union in couples; marriage. [Rare.]

The son born of such an *acouplement* shall be most untoward.
Trial of Men's Wits, p. 308.

2. In *carp.*: (a) A tie or brace. (b) The entire piece of work formed by a brace and the timbers which it joins.

accourage† (a-kur'āj), *v. t.* [*<* OF. *accourager*, earlier *acorager, acoragier*, inspire with courage, *<* a- (L. *ad*), to, + *corage, coraige, courage*. Cf. *encourage*.] To encourage.

But he endeavored with speeches milde
Her to recomfort, and *accourage* bold.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 34.

account† (a-kōrt'), *v. t.* [*<* *ac-* + *court*. Cf. OF. *accort*, civil, polite, *accortement*, *accortise*, politeness, courtesy, as if from a verb **accorter*.] To entertain with courtesy.

Accounting each her friend with lavish fest.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 16.

accoutre, accouter (a-kō'tër), *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *accoutred* or *accoutered*, *ppr.* *accouttering* or *accoutering*. [*<* F. *accouterer*, earlier *accoustrer, accoustrer, acouterer, acouterer*, clothe, dress, equip, arrange, = Pr. *acotrar, acotrur*; of uncertain origin; perhaps *<* OF. *a-* (L. *ad*) + *cousteur, coustre, contre*, the sexton of a church, one of whose duties was to take care of the sacred vestments, both of the priest and of the image of the Virgin; prob. *<* L. **custorem* for *custodem*, nom. *custos*, a guardian, keeper: see *custodian*.] To dress, equip, or furnish; specifically, array in a military dress; put on or furnish with accoutrements.

Upon the word,
Accoutred as I was, I plunged in.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

He nngirds his horse, claps the whole equipage on his own back, and, thus *accoutred*, marches on the next inn.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

Our globe, . . . *accoutred* with so noble a furniture of air, light, and gravity.
Derham, Physico-Theol., i. 5.

accoutrement, accouterment (a-kō'tër-ment), *n.* 1. Personal vestment or clothing; equipment or furnishing in general; array; apparel. [Rare in the singular.]

And not alone in habit and device,
Exterior form, outward *accoutrement*.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

I profess requital to a hair's breadth; not only, Mistress Ford, in the simple office of love, but in all the *accoutrements*, complement, and ceremony of it.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

2. *pl.* Dress in relation to its component parts; equipage; trappings; specifically, the equipments of a soldier except arms and clothing; equipage for military service. See *equipage*.

In robes of peace, *accoutrements* of rest,
He was advanc'd a counsellor.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.
Among piled arms and rough *accoutrements*.
Tennyson, The Princess, v.

accout† (a-koi'), *v. t.* [*ME. accoien*, < *OF. accoier*, quiet, < *a-* (*L. ad*), to, + *coi*, quiet: see *cayl*.] 1. To render quiet; soothe.

And with kind words *accouy'd*, vowing great love to mee.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 59.

2. To dishearten; daunt; subdue.
Then is your carelesse courage *accouy'd*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. (Feb.).

accraset†, *v. t.* See *acraze*.
accraset† (a-krés'), *v. i.* [Formerly also *accrace*, *accress*, < *ME. accresen*, increase, < *OF. accreistre*, later *acroistre*, mod. *F. accroitre* = *Sp. acrecer* = *It. accrescere*, < *L. accrescere*, grow, become larger by growth, increase: see *acresce* (a later form, after the *L.*), increase, decrease, etc., and der. *accrue*.] To increase.

Accrescere, to increase, to *accrase*, to add unto, . . . to *accrow*, to eke.
Florio.
Such as ask, why the sea doth never debord nor *accrase* a whit.
D. Person, Varities, 1 § 6, 24. (N. E. D.)

accredit† (a-kred'it), *v. t.* [*F. accredit*, earlier *acredit*, *accredit*, < *ac-* (*L. ad*), to, + *credit*, *n.*, credit (see *credit*, *n.*); = *Sp. Pg. acreditar* = *It. accreditare*, *accredit*, similarly formed.] 1. To give credit or credence to; repose confidence in; trust; esteem.

Such were the principal terms of the surrender of Granada, as authenticated by the most accredited Castilian and Arabic authorities.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., 1. 15.
His party will . . . protect and *accredit* him, in spite of conduct the most contradictory to their own principles.
Scott.

2. To confer credit or authority on; stamp with authority.
With the best writers of our age, *accredit* is "invest with credit or authority," to which may be added its diplomatic sense, "send with letters credential."
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 284.

I am better pleased indeed that he censures some things than I should have been with unmixed commendation; for his censure will . . . *accredit* his praises.
Cowper, Letters, xlili.

Hence, specifically—3. To send with credentials, as an envoy.

According to their rank, some agents of foreign governments are directly *accredited* to a sovereign, and others to his minister of foreign affairs.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 91.

4. To believe; accept as true.
He *accredited* and repeated stories of apparitions, and witchcraft, and possession, so silly, as well as monstrous, that they might have nauseated the coarsest appetite for wonder.
Southey, Life of Wesley, II. 198.

5. To ascribe or attribute to; invest with the credit of: followed by *with*.

Mr. Bright himself was *accredited with* having said that his own effort to arouse a reforming spirit . . . was like flogging a dead horse.
McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xl.

accreditat† (a-kred'i-tât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *accreditat†*, ppr. *accreditating†*. [As *accredit* + *-ate*.] Same as *accredit*.

She bowed, kissing the Thracian's hands, who would not resist it, to *accreditate* the beginnings of his Love to be of estimation.
Sir A. Cokaine, tr. of Loredano, Dianea, IV. § 3. (N. E. D.)

accreditation† (a-kred-i-tâ'shon), *n.* The act of accrediting, or the state of being accredited.

Having received my instructions and letters of accreditation from the Earl of Hillsborough on the 17th day of April, 1780. *Mem. of R. Cumberland, I. 417. (N. E. D.)*

accremential† (ak'rē-men-tish'al), *a.* [*L.* as if **accrementum* (found once, but a false reading), addition (< *acrescere*, increase: see *acresce*, and cf. *excrement*, *increment*), + *E. -itial*.] In *physiol.*, of or pertaining to the process of accrementation.

accrementition† (ak'rē-men-tish'on), *n.* [*L.* as if **accrementum*, on analogy of *accremential*, *q. v.* The regular form would be **accrementation*.] In *physiol.*, the production or development of a new individual by the separation of a part of the parent; gemmation.

acrescet† (a-kres'), *v. i.* [Later form of *acresce*, *q. v.*, after orig. *L. acrescere*, increase, < *ad*, to, + *erescere*, grow: see *crecent*, and cf. *acresce*.] 1. To increase; grow. [Rare.]—2. To *acresce*. See *acresce*, *v. 2.*

acrescence† (a-kres'ens), *n.* [*acrescent*; = *Sp. acrecencia* = *It. acrescenza*, increase.] 1. The act of increasing; gradual growth or increase; accretion.

The silent *acrescence* of belief from the unwatched dispositions of a general, never contradicted, hearsay.
Coleridge, Statesman's Manual (1839), App. B, p. 296.

2. That by which anything is increased; an increment.

acrescent† (a-kres'ent), *a.* [*L. acrescen(t)-s*, ppr. of *acrescere*, grow: see *acresce*.] Increasing; growing. Specifically, in *bot.*, applied to parts connected with the flower which increase in size after flowering, as frequently occurs with the calyx, involucre, etc.

acrescimento† (äk-kresh-i-men'tō), *n.* [*It.*: see *acresce*.] In *music*, the increase of the duration of a sound by one half, indicated by a dot after the note.

accrete† (a-krēt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *accreted†*, ppr. *accreting†*. [*L. accretus*, pp. of *acrescere*: see *acresce*.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To grow by accretion; gather additions from without. [Rare.] We see everywhere wasted cliffs and denuded shores, or *accreted* shingle-banks and sand-hills.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 62.

2. To be added; adhere; become attached by a process of accretion.

Centrea about which thought has *accreted*, instead of crystallizing into its own free forms.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 161.

II. *trans.* To cause to grow or unite.

accrete† (a-krēt'), *a.* [*L. accretus*, pp. of *acrescere*: see *acresce*.] Grown together; formed by accretion; accreted.

accretion† (a-krē'shon), *n.* [*L. accretio(n)-*, < *acretus*, pp. of *acrescere*, grow: see *acresce* and *accrete*.] 1. The act of accreting or accreting; a growing to; an increase by natural growth; an addition; specifically, an increase by an accession of parts externally.

The phrase "living language," used with reference to facts, must import perpetual exertion and accretion of substance, involving or producing assimilation, development, and renewal.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 18.

A mineral or unorganized body can undergo no change save by the operation of mechanical or chemical forces; and any increase of its bulk is due to the addition of like particles to its exterior: it augments not by growth but by accretion.
Queen, Comp. Anat., i.

2. In *pathol.*, the growing together of parts normally separate, as the fingers or toes.—3. The thing added; an extraneous addition; an accession: commonly used in the plural, and restricted to accessions made slowly and gradually by some external force.

He strove to pare away the accretions of age.
Merivale, Hist. Romans, V. 150.

4. In *law*: (a) The increase or growth of property by external accessions, as by alluvium naturally added to land situated on the bank of a river, or on the seashore. When the accretion takes place by small and imperceptible degrees it belongs to the owner of the land immediately behind, but if it is sudden and considerable it may belong to the state. (b) In *Scots law*, the completion of an originally defective or imperfect right by some subsequent act on the part of the person from whom the right was derived.

accretive† (a-krē'tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to accretion; increasing or adding by growth; growing; accrescent: as, "the accretive motion of plants," *Glanville, Seep. Sci., ix. 60.*

accretw†, accrew†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete spellings of *acresce*. The spelling is retained in the clipped form *crew*¹ (which see).

acriminat† (a-krim'i-nāt), *v. t.* [*ac-* + *criminate* (cf. *Sp. acriminar*, exaggerate a crime, *accuso*): see *criminate*.] To charge with a crime.

acroacht† (a-kroäch'), *v. t.* [*ME. acrochen*, < *OF. acerocher*, fix on a hook, hook up, < *a-* (*L. ad*), to, + *croch*, a hook, a crook: see *crook* and *crochet*. Cf. *encroach*.] 1. To hook, or draw to one's self as with a hook.—2. In *old laws*, to usurp: as, to *acroach* royal power to one's self.

acroachment† (a-kroäch'ment), *n.* The act of *acroaching*; *enroachment*; usurpation, as of sovereign power.

accru† (a-kro'al), *n.* The act or process of *accreting*; accretion.

accrue† (a-kro'), *n.* [Also written *acrew* (now obs.), < late *ME. *acrew*, found only in the clipped form *crewe* (> *E. crew*), and in the verb *acresce*, *acresce*; < *OF. acresce*, *acresce*, that which grows up, to the profit of the owner, on the earth or in a wood, later "acresce, a growth, increase, seeking, augmentation" (Cotgrave), orig. fem. of *acrew*, "acrew, grown, increased" (Cotgrave), (*AF. acru*), pp. of *acresce* (*AF. acresce*), later *acroistre*, mod. *F. accroitre*, < *L. acrescere*, grow, *acresce*, increase, increase: see *acresce*, *acresce*. Hence by abbr.

erue, crew: see *crew*¹, and cf. *recruit*.] 1†. An accession; addition; reinforcement.

The towne of Calis and the forts thereabouts were not supplied with anie new *accrues* of soldiers.
Holinshed, Chron., III. 1135 1.

Should be able . . . to oppose the French by the *accrue* of Scotland. *M. Godwyn, Annals Eng., III. 253. (N. E. D.)*

2. A loop or stitch forming an extra mesh in network.

There are also *accrues*, false meshes, or quarterings, which are loops inserted in any given row, by which the number of meshes is increased. *Encyc. Brit., XVII. 359.*

accrue† (a-kro'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *accrued†*, ppr. *accreuing†*. [Also written *acrew* (now obs.), < *ME. acrew*, *v.*, < **acrew*, *n.*: see *acresce*, *n.*] 1†. To grow; increase; augment.

And, though powre faild, her courage did *acrew*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 7.

2. To happen or result as a natural growth; come or fall as an addition or increment, as of profit or loss, advantage or damage; arise in due course: as, a profit *accrues* to government from the coinage of copper; the natural increase *accrues* to the common benefit.

To no one can any benefit *accrue* from such aerial speculations . . . as crowd almost every book in our language that we turn to.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., Pref.

That pleasure which *accrues* from good actions.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Relig., II. 5.

3. In *law*, to become a present and enforceable right or demand. Thus the right to set up the statute of limitations against a claim *accrues* by lapse of time; a cause of action on a note does not *accrue* till the note becomes payable.

accrued† (a-kro'd'), *p. a.* In *her.*, full-grown: an epithet applied to trees.

accruement† (a-kro'ment), *n.* 1. Accrual.—2. That which *accrues*; an addition; increment.

accruer† (a-kro'er), *n.* [*acresce* + *-er*, as in *user*, *trover*, *vainer*, and other law terms, where *-er* represents the *F. inf. suffix*.] In *law*, the act or fact of *accreuing*; *accrual*.—*Clause of accruer*, a clause in a deed or bequest to several persons, directing to whom, in case of the death of one or more, his or their shares shall go or *accrue*.

acct. curt. In *com.*, a contraction of *account current*. Originally written *q/c*, a symbol now almost exclusively used for *account*.

accubation† (ak-ū-bā'shon), *n.* [*L. accubatio(n)-*, < *accubare*, lie near, esp. recline at table, < *ad*, to, + *cubare*, lie down. See *incubate* and *accumb.*] 1. The act of lying down or reclining; specifically, the ancient practice, derived from the Orient, of eating meals in a recumbent posture. Among the Greeks at the time of the Homeric poems this practice had not yet been adopted; but in historic times it obtained in general among both Greeks and Romans, and it is illustrated in early vase-paintings. It was customary to eat reclining diagonally toward



Accubation.—An ancient dinner.

the table, resting on couches, either flat on the breast or supported on the left elbow in a semi-sitting position. Cushions were provided to relieve the strain upon the elbow and the back. The table was usually a little lower than the couches, for convenience in reaching the food. See *triclinium*.

Which gesture . . . cannot be avoided in the laws of *accubation*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

2. In *med.*, lying-in; confinement; *accouchement*. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

accumb† (a-kumb'), *v. i.* [*L. accumbere*, lie near, esp. recline at table, < *ad*, to, + **cumbere* (in comp.), a nasalized form of *cubare*, lie down. See *accubation*.] To recline, according to the ancient fashion at table. See *accubation*. *Bailey.*

accumbency† (a-kum'ben-si), *n.* [*accumbent*: see *cy.*] The state of being *accumbent* or of reclining.

accumbent† (a-kum'ben't), *a.* and *n.* [*L. accumben(t)-s*, ppr. of *accumbere*: see *accumb.*] I. *a.* 1. Leaning or reclining, in the manner of the ancients at their meals. See *accubation*.

The Roman recumbent (or more properly *accumbent*) posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war. *Arbutnot, Anc. Coins, p. 134.*

2. In *bot.*, lying against: applied to the cotyle-



Accumbent Ovule (*Thlaspi arvense*).

dons of an embryo when their edges lie against or are opposed to the radiæle.

II,† *n.* One who reclines, as at meals; one at table, whether reclining or sitting.

A penance must be done by every *accumbent* in sitting out the passage through all these dishes.

Bp. Hall, Oecus. Med., No. 81.

accumbent (a-kum'bér), *v. t.* [*ME. acumbren, acumbren, for earlier encumbren, encumbren: see encumber, and a-16 and en-1.*] To encumber; clog.

And lette his sheep *acombred* in the mire.

Chaucer, Profr. Parson's Tale.

Accumbred with carriage of women and children.

Campion, Hist. Ireland, p. 28.

accumulate (a-kū'mū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *accumulated*, ppr. *accumulating*. [*L. accumulatus, pp. of accumulare, heap up, < ad, to, + cumulare, heap, < cumulus, a heap: see cumulate and cumulus.*] I. *trans.* 1. To heap up; collect or bring together; make a pile, mass, or aggregation of: as, to *accumulate* earth or stones; to *accumulate* money or sorrows.

Never pray more; abandon all remorse;

On horror's head horrors *accumulate*.

Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

2. To form by heaping up or collecting the parts or elements of; obtain by gathering in; amass: as, to *accumulate* wealth. [Rare in the physical sense, as in the first extract.]

Soon the young captive prince shall roll in fire,

And all his race *accumulate* the pyre.

J. Barlow, Columbiad, iii. 362. (N. E. D.)

In the seventeenth century a statesman who was at the head of affairs might easily, and without giving scandal, *accumulate* in no long time an estate amply sufficient to support a dukedom.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

A weak mind does not *accumulate* force enough to hurt itself.

O. W. Holmes, Antocrat, ii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow in size, number, or quantity; go on increasing by successive additions: as, public evils *accumulate*.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,

Where wealth *accumulates*, and men decay.

Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 52.

We are the heirs to an inheritance of truth, grandly *accumulating* from generation to generation.

Sumner, Orations, I. 51.

2. To take degrees by accumulation, as in some English universities. See *accumulation*.

accumulate (a-kū'mū-lāt), *p. a.* [*L. accumulatus, pp. of accumulare, v.*] Collected into a mass or quantity; increased; intensified.

A more *accumulate* degree of felicity.

South, Sermons, viii. 147.

Ilaply made sweeter by the *accumulate* thrill.

Lowell, Cathedral.

accumulation (a-kū'mū-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. accumulatio(-n-), < accumulare: see accumulate, v.*] 1. The act of accumulating, or state of being accumulated; an amassing; a collecting together.

It is essential to the idea of wealth to be susceptible of *accumulation*; things which cannot, after being produced, be kept for some time before being used are never, I think, regarded as wealth.

J. S. Mill.

2. Growth by continuous additions, as the addition of interest to principal. Specifically, in *law*:

(a) The adding of the interest or income of a fund to the principal, pursuant to the provisions of a will or deed preventing its being expended. The law imposes restrictions on the power of a testator or creator of a trust to prohibit thus the present beneficial enjoyment of a fund in order to increase it for a future generation. (b) The concurrence of several titles to the same thing, or of several circumstances to the same proof: more correctly, *cumulation*.

3. That which is accumulated; a heap, mass, or aggregation: as, a great *accumulation* of sand at the mouth of a river.

Our days become considerable, like petty sums by minute *accumulations*.

Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

Accumulation of degrees, in some of the English universities, the taking of a higher and a lower degree together, or at shorter intervals than is usual or is generally allowed by the rules.—**Accumulation of power**, that amount of force or capacity for motion which some machines possess at the end of intervals of time, during which the velocity of the moving body has been constantly accelerated.

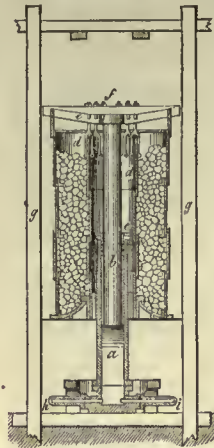
accumulative (a-kū'mū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*L. accumulativus, < Sp. acumulativo (in adv. acumulativamente) = Pg. acumulativo.*] Tending to or arising from accumulation; cumulative.—**Accumulative judgment**, in *law*, a second judgment against a person, the effect of which is to begin after the first has expired.

accumulatively (a-kū'mū-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an accumulative manner; by heaping; in heaps.

accumulativeness (a-kū'mū-lā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being accumulative; tendency to accumulate.

accumulator (a-kū'mū-lā-tor), *n.* [*L. accumulator, < accumulare, accumulate.*] 1. One who or that which gathers, accumulates, or amasses.—2. One who takes university degrees by ac-

cumulation (which see).—3. Anything used for collecting and storing energy, etc. Specifically, in *mech.*: (a) An india-rubber spring serving for the storage of energy to be utilized for lifting and other purposes. (b) An elastic section of a dredge-line, so placed as to prevent a sudden breaking strain. (c) An apparatus used principally in connection with hydraulic machines as an equalizer of pressure, or for the accumulation of energy to be expended intermittently, as in hydraulic cranes, elevators, riveters, etc. It consists of a cylinder fitted with a plunger, having at its upper end a cross-head or cap, to which are secured the weights necessary for the desired pressure. The water forced into the cylinder raises the plunger, whose weight, reacting upon the water, transmits this pressure to the operating machinery. The total force, less friction, which can be expended is measured by the product of the weight of the plunger and its load into the distance traversed by it. The joint capacity of the force-pumps which supply the cylinder is such as will, by continuous running, accumulate in the cylinder during periods of inaction an amount equal to that expended during a maximum effort. In another form, called the *hydro-pneumatic accumulator*, the cylinder compresses air, which reacts upon it, thus serving as a substitute for the weights.



Hydraulic Accumulator. a, cylinder; b, plunger; c, gland; d, weight-case; e, cross-head; f, bolt; g, framework; h, pipes.

water within the cylinder upon it, thus serving as a substitute for the weights.

By availing ourselves of the hydrostatic pressure of water stored at high elevations, or by storing it under pressure artificially produced by means of an *accumulator*, we can utilize sources of power which without storage would be quite insufficient for a given purpose.

C. P. B. Shelley, Workshop Appliances, p. 313.

(d) In *elect.*: (1) A condenser (which see). (2) A storage battery (which see, under *battery*).—**Hydro-pneumatic accumulator**, an apparatus intended to be used with hydrostatic lifts and presses, and employing compressed air as the source of power. See above, 3 (c).

accuracy (ak'ū-rā-si), *n.* [*L. accuratus, < accurare, to be accurate, as if < L. accuratus, the sense is that of the rare L. accuratus.*] The condition or quality of being accurate; extreme precision or exactness; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model; correctness: as, the value of testimony depends on its *accuracy*; copies of legal instruments should be taken with *accuracy*.

The schoolmen tried to reason mathematically about things which had not been, and perhaps could not be, defined with mathematical *accuracy*.

Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

= *Syn.* *Accurateness, exactness, exactitude, precision, carefulness, care, niceness, nicety.*

accurate (ak'ū-rāt), *a.* [= *Pg. accurado = It. accurato, < L. accuratus, prepared with care, exact, pp. of accurare, prepare with care, < ad, to, + curare, take care, < cura, care, pains: see cure.*] 1. Characterized by extreme care; hence, in exact conformity to truth, or to a standard or rule, or to a model; free from error or defect; exact: as, an *accurate* account; *accurate* measure; an *accurate* expression; an *accurate* calculator or observer.

Our American character is marked by a more than average delight in *accurate* perception, which is shown by the currency of the byword, "No mistake."

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 207.

2†. Determinate; precisely fixed.

Those conceive the celestial bodies have more *accurate* influences upon these things below.

Bacon.

= *Syn.* 1. *Accurate, Correct, Exact, Precise, Nice, careful, particular, true, faithful, strict, painstaking, unerring.* Of these words *correct* is the feeblest; it is barely more than not faulty, as tested by some standard or rule. *Accurate* implies careful and successful endeavor to be correct: as, an *accurate* accountant, and, by extension of the meaning, *accurate* accounts; an *accurate* likeness. *Exact* is stronger, carrying the accuracy down to minute details: as, an *exact* likeness. It is more commonly used of things, while *precise* is used of persons: as, the *exact* truth; he is very *precise* in his ways. *Precise* may represent an excess of nicety, but *exact* and *accurate* rarely do so: as, she is prim and *precise*. As applied more specifically to the processes and results of thought and investigation, *exact* means absolutely true; *accurate*, up to a limited standard of truth; *precise*, as closely true as the utmost care will secure. Thus, the *exact* ratio of the circumference to the diameter cannot be stated, but the value 3.14159265 is *accurate* to eight places of decimals, which is sufficiently *precise* for the most refined measurements. *Nice* emphasizes the attention paid to minute and delicate points, often in a disparaging sense: as, he is more *nice* than wise.

What is told in the fullest and most *accurate* annals bears an infinitely small proportion to that which is suppressed.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng.

But we all know that speech, *correct* speech, is not thus easily and readily acquired.

R. G. White, Every-day English, p. 130.

It [the map] presents no scene to the imagination; but it gives us exact information as to the bearings of the various points.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

A winning wave, deserving note,
In the tempestuous petticoat,—
A careless shoe-string, in whose tie
I see a wild civility,—
Do more bewitch me, than when art
Is more *precise* in every part.

Herrick.

He is fastidiously *nice* in his choice of language, and a fondness for dainty and delicate epithets too often gives to his style an appearance of pretentiousness.

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 82.

accurately (ak'ū-rāt-li), *adv.* In an accurate manner; with precision; without error or defect; exactly: as, a writing *accurately* copied.

Nature lays the ground-plan of each creature *accurately*—sterely fit for all his functions; then veils it scrupulously.

Emerson, Success.

For no two seconds together does any possible ellipse *accurately* represent the orbit [of a planet].

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 78.

accurateness (ak'ū-rāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being accurate; accuracy; exactness; nicety; precision.

accuse (a-kers'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *accused*, ppr. *accusing*. [A wrong spelling, in imitation of L. words with prefix *ac-*, of *accursus*, < *ME. acursien, acorsien, < a-1 (< AS. ā-) + cursien, corsien, < AS. cursian, curse: see curse, v.*] To imprecate misery or evil upon; call down curses on; curse. [Now hardly used except in the past participle as an adjective: see below.]

Hildebrand *accused* and cast down from his throne Henry IV.

Raleigh, Essays.

accursed, accurst (a-kerst' or a-kers'ed, a-kerst'), *p. a.* [*ME. acursed, akursed, accorsed, pp. of accursus.*] 1. Subject to a curse; doomed to harm or misfortune; blasted; ruined.

The city shall be *accursed*.

Josh. vi. 17.

Thro' you my life will be *accurst*.

Tennyson, The Letters, v.

2. Worthy of curses or execrations; detestable; execrable; cursed: as, "deeds *accursed*," *Collins, Ode to Fear.*

Thus cursed steel, and more *accursed* gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief hold.

Dryden, Ovid's Metamorph., l. 179.

accursed (a-kers'ed-li), *adv.* In an accursed manner.

accursedness (a-kers'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being accursed.

accusable (a-kū'zā-bl), *a.* [= *F. accusable = Sp. acusable = Pg. acusavel = It. accusabile (in E. sense), < L. accusabilis (found once in Cicero), blameworthy, < accusare, accuse, blame: see accuse.*] Liable to be accused or censured; chargeable; blamable: as, *accusable* of a crime.

Nature's improvisation were justly *accusable*, if animals, so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for choler.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

accusal (a-kū'zāl), *n.* Accusation. *N. E. D.* **accusant** (a-kū'zant), *n.* [= *Pg. It. accusante, an accuser, < L. accusans(-t)s, ppr. of accusare, accuse: see accuse.*] One who accuses; an accuser.

The *accusant* must hold him to the proof of the charge.

Bp. Hall, Remains, Life, p. 531.

accusation (ak'ū-zā'shon), *n.* [*ME. accusacion, -cioun, < OF. acusation, F. accusation = Sp. acusacion = Pg. accusação = It. accusazione, < L. accusatio(-n-), an accusation, < accusare, accuse: see accuse.*] 1. A charge of wrong-doing; a declaration of the commission of crime or error; imputation of guilt or blame.

Wrote they unto him an *accusation* against the inhabitants of Judah and Jerusalem.

Ezra iv. 6.

The breath
Of *accusation* kills an innocent name.

Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 4.

2. That which is imputed as a crime or wrong; the specific guilt or error charged, as in a statement or indictment: as, what is the *accusation* against me? the *accusation* is murder.

And set up over his head his *accusation*. *Mat. xvii. 37.*

3. The act of accusing or charging; crimination.

Thus they in mutual *accusation* spent
The fruitless hours.

Milton, P. L., ix. 1187.

= *Syn.* *Charge, impeachment, arraignment, indictment, crimination, imputation.*

accusatorial (a-kū-zā-ti'val), *a.* Pertaining to the accusative case. *Jour. of Philology.*

accusative (a-kū-zā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. accusatif = Sp. acusativo = Pg. It. accusativo, all in the sense of accusative case, Pg. also in sense of censuring, < L. accusativus, prop. belonging to an accusation, but used only in the grammatical sense (with or without casus, case),*

being a translation of Gr. *αἰτιατική* (sc. *πῶσις*, *casus*), regarded as 'the case of accusing,' fem. of *αἰτιατικός*, usually translated 'of or for accusation,' but rather 'the case of the effect,' or terminal cause of the action of the verb, < *αἰτιῶν*, effect, neut. of *αἰτιῶς*, effected, < *αἰτιῶσθαι*, allege as the cause, charge, accuse, < *αἰτία*, a cause, occasion, charge.] **I. a. 1†.** Producing accusations; accusatory.

This hath been a very *accusative* age.

Sir E. Dering, Speeches, p. 112.

2. In *gram.*, noting especially the direct object of a verb, and to a considerable extent (and probably primarily) destination or goal of motion; applied to a case forming part of the original Indo-European declension (as of the case-systems of other languages), and retained as a distinct form by the older languages of the family, and by some of the modern. In English grammar it is usually called the *objective* case. Its abbreviation is *acc.*

II. n. Short for *accusative case*. See **I., 2.**

accusatively (a-kū'zā-tiv-li), *adv.* **1†.** In an accusative manner; by way of accusation.—**2.** In *gram.*, in the position or relation of the accusative case.

accusatorial (a-kū-zā-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [*L. accusatorius*, < *accusator*, *accusator*: see *accusatory*.] Of or pertaining to an accuser or a prosecutor: as, *accusatorial* functions. [Rare.]

accusatorially (a-kū-zā-tō'ri-āl-i), *adv.* In an accusatorial manner.

accusatory (a-kū'zā-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. accusatorius*, < *accusator*, *accusator*, < *accusare*: see *accuse*.] Accusing; containing an accusation; as, an *accusatory* libel.

I would say a word now on two portions of his public life, one of which has been the subject of *accusatory*, the other of disparaging, criticism.

R. Choate, Addresses, p. 284.

accuse (a-kūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *accused*, ppr. *accusing*. [*ME. accusen*, *acusen*, < *OF. acuser*, *F. acuser* = *Pr. acusar*, *acusar* = *Sp. acusar* = *Pg. acusar* = *It. accusare*, < *L. accusare*, call one to account, < *ad*, to, + *causa*, a cause, reason, account, suit at law: see *cause*.] **1.** To make an imputation against, as of a crime, fault, or error; charge with guilt or blame; affect with specific censure: used either absolutely or with *of* before the thing charged, and sometimes with *for* before the subject of censure: as, to *accuse* one of high crimes, or as an accomplice in crime; to *accuse* nature for our misfortunes.

Accuse not nature; she hath done her part.

Milton, P. L., viii. 561.

The accusing spirit, which flew up to heaven's chancery with the oath, blushed as he gave it in.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 7.

The professors are *accused* of the ill practices.

Addison.

The Romanists *accuse* the Protestants for their indifference.

Southey, Quarterly Rev., I. 193.

2. To indicate; evince; show; manifest; show signs of. [A Gallicism, now rare.]

Amphialus answered . . . with such excusing himself that more and more *accused* his love to Philoclea.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, li.

= **Syn. 1.** *Accuse*, *Charge*, *Indict*, *Arraign*, *Impeach*, *Incriminate*, *criminate*, *inculpate*, *tax* with, *taunt* with, *impute* to. Of these words *charge* is the most general, and may be the weakest, being used of any sort of imputation, large or small, against persons or things formally or informally, publicly or privately. *Accuse* commonly, though not invariably, expresses something more formal and grave than *charge*. *Indict* is a purely legal term, restricted to the action of a grand jury when it makes a formal complaint against a supposed offender, in order that he may be brought to trial. *Arraign* has primarily the same meaning with *indict*, but is freer in figurative use: as, to *arraign* a political party at the bar of public sentiment. *Impeach* is to bring to answer before some legislative body for wrong-doing in a public office, and has been so long associated with the peculiar dignity, solemnity, and impressiveness of such trials that it has been lifted into corresponding importance in its figurative uses. *Incriminate* is obsolescent except in the special meaning of involving another with one's self: as, in his confession he *incriminated* several persons hitherto unsuspected. To *charge* with a fault; to *accuse* of dishonesty; to *indict* for felony and *arraign* before the court; to *impeach* a magistrate or one's motives or veracity; to *incriminate* others with one's self in a confession of guilt.

And from rebellion shall derive his name,
Though of rebellion others he *accuse*.

Milton, P. L., xii. 37.

Charging the Scripture with obscurity and imperfection.

Stillington.

It is held that the power of impeachment extends only to such offenders as may afterward be *indicted* and *punished* according to law: that is, that the house can only *impeach*, the senate remove, for indictable offenses.

Cyc. Pol. Sci., II. 481.

Day by day the men who guide public affairs are *arraigned* before the judgment-seat of the race.

Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 5.

accuset (a-kūz'), *n.* [= *It. accusa*, charge; from the verb.] Accusation.

Work . . .

By false *accuse* doth level at my life.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

accusément (a-kūz'ment), *n.* [*ME. acusement*, < *OF. *acusement*, *accusement*, < *acusere*, *accuse*.] Accusation.

By forged *accusements* . . . were condemned.

Holinshed.

accuser (a-kūz'èr), *n.* [*ME. accusor*, *acusour*, < *AF. accusour*, *OF. acursor*, *acuscor*, *F. accusateur*, < *L. accusator*, *accuser*, < *accusare*: see *accuse*, *v.*] One who accuses or blames; specifically, a person who formally accuses another of an offense before a magistrate or a tribunal of any kind.

accusingly (a-kū'zing-li), *adv.* In an accusing manner.

accustom (a-kus'tòm), *v.* [*late ME. acustom*, *acustum*, < *OF. acoustumer*, *acostumer* (*F. acostumer* = *Sp. acostumar* = *Pg. acostumar* = *It. acostumare*), < *a* (*L. ad*), to, + *coustume* (*F. coutume*), *custom*: see *custom*.] **I. trans.** To familiarize by custom or use; habituate or inure: as, to *accustom* one's self to a spare diet; time may *accustom* one to almost anything; to be *accustomed* to hard work.

So *accustomed* to his freaks and follies, that she viewed them all as matters of course.

Havthorne, Twice-Told Tales, I. 176.

We are not *accustomed* to express our thoughts or emotions by symbolical actions.

Emerson, Misc., p. 24.

= **Syn.** To habituate, familiarize, inure, harden, train.

II. † intrans. **1.** To be wont or habituated to do anything.

A boat, over-freighted, sunk, and all drowned, saving one woman, in her first popping up again, which most living things *accustom*, got hold of the boat.

Carew.

2. To consort or cohabit.

Much better do we Britons fulfil the work of nature than you Romans; we, with the best men, *accustom* openly; you, with the basest, commit private adultery.

Milton, Hist. Eng., lii.

accustom† (a-kus'tòm), *n.* [*accustom*, *v.*] Custom: as, "individual *accustom* of life," *Milton*, Tetrachordon (ed. 1851), p. 171.

accustomable† (a-kus'tòm-ā-bl), *a.* [*accustom* + *-able*.] Of long custom; habitual; customary: as, "accustomable residence," *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, xx.

accustomably† (a-kus'tòm-ā-bli), *adv.* According to custom or habit; habitually.

Kings' fines *accustomably* paid. *Bacon*, Alienations.

accustomance† (a-kus'tòm-āns), *n.* [*ME. acustumance*, *accustomance*, < *OF. acoustumance* (*F. acoustumance*: cf. *Pr. It. costumanza*), < *acoustumer*, *acostumer*, *accustom*: see *accustom*, *v.* Cf. *custom*.] Custom; habitual use or practice. Through *accustomance* and negligence.

Boyle.

accustomarily† (a-kus'tòm-ā-ri-li), *adv.* According to custom or common practice; customarily.

accustomary† (a-kus'tòm-ā-ri), *a.* [*accustom* + *-ary*. Cf. *customary*.] Usual; customary. Usual and *accustomary* swearing.

Dr. Featley, Dippers Dipt, p. 160.

accustomate† (a-kus'tòm-āt), *a.* [= *OF. acostomé* = *It. acostumato* = *Pg. acostumado* = *Sp. acostumbrado* (in *adv. acostumbradamente*); < *acustom* + *-ate*]. Cf. *accustomcd.*] Customary. *Card. Bainbridge*.

accustomed (a-kus'tòm-d), *p. a.* [*ME. acustomed*; pp. of *accustom*.] **1.** Often practised or used; customary; habitual; made familiar through use; usual; wonted: as, in their *accustomed* manner.

It is an *accustomed* action with her. *Shak.*, Macb., v. 1.

My old *accustomed* corner here is,

The table still is in the nook;

Ah! vanished many a busy year is

This well-known chair since last I took.

Thackeray, Ballad of Bouillabaisse.

2†. Having custom or patronage; frequented. A well-*accustom'd* house, a handsome barkeeper, with clean obliging drawers, soon get the master an estate.

Mrs. Centivire, Bold Stroke, I. 1.

accustomcdness (a-kus'tòm-d-nes), *n.* Familiarity; wontedness; the quality of being accustomed (to). [Rare.]

Accustomcdness to sin hardens the heart.

Bp. Pearce, Sermons, p. 230.

Freedom from that bad *accustomcdness* to evil and wrong.

The American, VII. 164.

ace (ās), *n.* [*ME. as*, *aas*, < *OF. as*, an ace, *F. as* = *Sp. as* = *Pg. az* = *It. asso* = *G. ass* = *D. aas* = *Icel. ass* = *Sw. ess* = *Dan. es*, < *L. as* (acc. *assem*), a unit, a pound, a foot, usually but erroneously derived from *ās*, said to be the Ta-

rentine form of Gr. *εἰς* (acc. *εἶνα*), one, a unit; akin to *L. sem-el* and *E. same*: see *samc.*] **1.** A unit; specifically, a single pip on a card or die, or a card or die marked with a single pip. —**2.** A very small quantity; a particle; an atom; a trifle: as, the creditor will not abate an *ace* of his demand.

I'll not wag an *ace* farther. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

-ace. [*F. -ace*, < *It. -azzo*, *-accio*, m., *-azza*, *-accia*, f., an aug. or depreciative suffix.] A noun-suffix occurring in *populacc*, *pinnacc*, etc. (which see). It is not used as an English formative. In *menace*, *grimace*, and other words, the suffix is of different origin.

-acea. [*L. neut. pl. of -accus*: see *-accous*.] A suffix used in New Latin to form names of classes or orders of animals, as *Cetacea*, *Crustacea*, etc., these names being properly adjectives, agreeing with Latin *animalia* (animals) understood.

-aceæ. [*L. fem. pl. of -accus*: see *-accous*.] A suffix used in New Latin to form names of orders or families of plants, as *Liliaceæ*, *Rosaceæ*, etc., these names being properly adjectives, agreeing with Latin *plantæ* (plants) understood.

-acean. [*L. -acc-us* + *-an*.] A suffix of adjectives, equivalent to *-accous* (which see); also of nouns to supply a singular to collective plurals in *-acea*, as *cetacean*, *crustacean*, etc.

acedia (a-sē'di-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἀκρόβια*, collateral form of *ἀκρόβια*, indifference, heedlessness, in eccl. use 'sloth,' < *ἀκρόβης*, indifferent, heedless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κρόβος*, care, distress, *κρόβος*, to be troubled or distressed; in *ML.* corrupted to *acedia*, > *ME. accidie*, q. v.] An abnormal mental condition, characterized by carelessness, listlessness, fatigue, and want of interest in affairs.

A melancholy leading to desperation, and known to theologians under the name of *acedia*, was not uncommon in monasteries, and most of the recorded instances of medieval suicides in Catholicism were by monks.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 55.

acedy (as'ē-di), *n.* Same as *acedia*.

Acelandama (a-sel'dā-mā), *n.* [*ME.* (Wyclif) *Achildemah*, *Acheldemah*; < *L. Accidama*, < Gr. *Ἀκείδαμα*, representing Syr. *akēl damō*, the field of blood.] **1.** A field said to have been situated south of Jerusalem, the potter's field, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master, and therefore called the "field of blood." It was appropriated to the interment of strangers. Hence — **2.** Figuratively, any place stained by slaughter.

The system of warfare . . . which had already converted immense tracts into one universal *Acelandama*. *De Quincey*.

Acemetæ, Acemeti, *n. pl.* See *Acemetæ, Acemeti*.

Acemetic (as'ē-met'ik), *a.* [*Acemeti*: see *Acemetæ*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Acemetæ* or *Acemetæ*; hence, sleepless.

That proposition [that one of the Trinity was made flesh] . . . was impugned by the *Acemetic* monks alone.

Mullock, tr. of Liguori, p. 173.

acensuada (Sp. pron. ä-then-sō-ä'dä), *n.* [*Sp.*, pp. of *acensuar*, to lease out for a certain rent, < *a-* (< *L. ad*, to) + *censo*, rent: see *censo*.] In *Mexican law*, property subject to the lien of a censo (which see).

acentric (a-sen'trik), *a.* [*Gr. ἀκέντρος*, not central, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κέντρος*, center: see *center*.] Not centric; having no center.

-aceous. [*Accom.* of *L. -āce-us*, *-a*, *-um*, a compound adj. termination, as in *herb-āceus*, *ros-āceus*, *gallin-āceus*, *cret-āceus*, *test-āceus*, etc.: see the corresponding E. forms.] An adjective-suffix, as in *herbaceous*, *cretaceous*, etc., used especially in botany and zoölogy, forming English adjectives to accord with New Latin nouns in *-acea*, *-acea* (which see), as *rosaceous*, *liliaceous*, *celaceous*, *crustaceous*, etc.

Acephala (a-sēf'ā-lā), *n.* One of the *Acephala*.

acephala (a-sēf'ā-lā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἀκέφαλος*, neut. pl. of *ἀκέφαλος*, headless: see *acephalus*.] **1.** A term introduced by Cuvier into systematic zoölogy, and applied by him as a class name to a combination of the conchiferous lamellibranchiate mollusks and the tunicates. Later writers apply it to the lamellibranchiate mollusks alone, which constitute a natural class, distinguished by Lamarck as the *Conchifera*. All the ordinary bivalves belong to this class. The *Acephala* or *Acéphales* of Cuvier were at first (1789) the third order of *Mollusca*, and included cirripeds, tunicates, and brachiopods with ordinary bivalve mollusks, being thus equivalent to *Cirripedia*, *Tunicata*, and *Conchifera* of Lamarck. In 1804 Cuvier excluded the cirripeds and brachiopods, and made *Acephala* a class of *Mollusca*. In the "Règne Animal" (1817-1829) *Acephala* are Cuvier's fourth class of *Mollusca*, with two orders, *Acephala testacea*, or shelled acephals, the ordinary bivalve mollusks, and *Acephala nuda*, or shell-less acephals, the tunicates.

2. Same as *Acerania*.—3. In Latreille's system of classification (1795), one of seven orders of the Linnean *Aptera*, containing the spiders, etc., corresponding to the *Arachnides palpistes* of Lamarck, and synonymous with *Arachnida*.—4. In Haeckel's classification, a group of *Mollusca* composed of the *Spirobranchia*, or *Brachiopoda*, and the *Lamellibranchia*.

Acephalæa (a-sef'a-lé-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., a modification of *Acephala*, after Gr. *κεφάλαιος* (neut. pl. *κεφάλαια*), belonging to the head, < *κεφαλή*, head: see *Acephala*.] A modification by Lamarck of the name *Acephala*, given at first to that group as an ordinal name, and later to the bivalve shells as a class name. In Lamarck's system of classification of 1801 the *Acephalæa* were the second order of *Mollusca*, the *Acephala* of Cuvier, 1789, including cirripeds, tunicates, and brachiopods with ordinary bivalve mollusks. In 1809 Lamarck excluded the cirripeds, and in 1812 he excluded the tunicates, making *Acephalæa* a class of *Evertebrata*, with two orders, *Monomyaria* and *Dimyaria*. See *Conchifera*.

acephalan (a-sef'a-lan), *a. and n.* [*< Acephala*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Acephala* or to an acephal.

II. n. One of the *Acephala*; an acephal.

Acephali (a-sef'a-li), *n. pl.* [LL., pl. of *acephalus*: see *acephalus*.] **1.** Literally, those who have no head or chief. In *eccles. hist.*: (a) Those members of the Council of Ephesus who refused to follow either St. Cyril or John of Antioch. (b) An Egyptian Monophysite sect of the fifth and sixth centuries, composed of those who refused to follow the patriarch of Alexandria in subscribing the edict of union issued by the Emperor Zeno. (c) Those who took part in the sessions of the General Council of Basle that were not presided over by the papal legates. (d) A name given to the Flagellants, because of their separation from the authority of the Roman Church. (e) Before the Council of Trent, a class of priests belonging to no diocese.

2. A class of levelers, mentioned in the laws of Henry I. of England, who would acknowledge no head or superior.—**3.** A fabulous nation in Africa, reported by ancient writers to have no heads: identified by some with the Blemmyes, a historical race.

acephalia (as-e-fä'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκεφάλος*, headless: see *acephalus*.] In *teratol.*, the absence of the head.

acephalist (a-sef'a-list), *n.* [As *Acephali* + *-ist*.] One who acknowledges no head or superior; specifically, in *eccles. hist.*, one of the *Acephali*.

These *acephalists*, who will endure no head but that upon their own shoulders.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church (1659), p. 464.

Acephalite (a-sef'a-lit), *n.* [As *Acephali* + *-ite*.] One of the *Acephali*, in any of the senses of that word.

acephalobranchia (a-sef'a-lō-brā'ki-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *acephalobranchius*.] In *teratol.*, absence of both head and arms.

acephalobranchius (a-sef'a-lō-brā'ki-us), *n.*; pl. *acephalobranchii* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκεφάλος*, without a head, + *βραχίον*, *L. brachium*, arm.] In *teratol.*, a monster without head or arms.

acephalocardia (a-sef'a-lō-kär'di-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *acephalocardius*.] In *teratol.*, absence of both head and heart.

acephalocardius (a-sef'a-lō-kär'di-us), *n.*; pl. *acephalocardii* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκεφάλος*, without a head, + *καρδία* = *E. heart*.] In *teratol.*, a monster without head and heart.

acephalochiria (a-sef'a-lō-ki'ri-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *acephalochirus*.] In *teratol.*, absence of both head and hands. Also spelled *acephalocheiria*.

acephalochirus (a-sef'a-lō-ki'rus), *n.*; pl. *acephalochiri* (-ri). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκεφάλος*, without a head, + *χείρ*, hand.] In *teratol.*, a monster without head and hands. Also spelled *acephalocheirus*.

acephalocyst (a-sef'a-lō-sist), *n.* [*< NL. acephalocystis*, < Gr. *ἀκεφάλος*, headless (see *acephalous*), + *κύστις*, a bag: see *cyst*.] A hydatid; a member of a supposed genus *Acephalocystis*, instituted by Hunter for the hydatid or encysted stage of *Tenia echinococcus*. See *Tenia*.

acephalocystic (a-sef'a-lō-sis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to acephalocysts; having the character of an acephalocyst.

acephalogaster (a-sef'a-lō-gas-tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκεφάλος*, without a head, + *γάστρῆ*, belly.] In *teratol.*, a monster destitute of head, chest, and superior parts of the belly.

acephalogasteria (a-sef'a-lō-gas-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *acephalogaster*.] In *teratol.*, absence of the head and superior parts of the trunk.

Acephalophora (a-sef'a-lof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] A name proposed by De Blainville, 1814, for the acephalous mollusks of

Cuvier, including the lamellibranchiates and tunicates together with the brachiopods. In De Blainville's system of classification, the *Acephalophora* were the third class of *Malacoza*, divided into the orders *Palliobranchiata*, *Rudista*, *Lamellibranchiata*, and *Heterobranchia*; thus corresponding exactly to Cuvier's *Acephala*, and exactly to Lamarck's *Acephalæa* of 1809, or Lamarck's later *Conchifera* and *Tunicata* together.

acephalophoran (a-sef'a-lof'ō-ran), *n.* One of the *Acephalophora*.

acephalopodia (a-sef'a-lō-pō'di-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *acephalopodius*.] In *teratol.*, absence of head and feet.

acephalopodius (a-sef'a-lō-pō'di-us), *n.*; pl. *acephalopodii* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκεφάλος*, without a head, + *πούς* (ποδ-) = *E. foot*.] In *teratol.*, a monster without head or feet.

acephalorachia (a-sef'a-lō-rā'ki-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκεφάλος*, without a head, + *ράχης*, spine.] In *teratol.*, absence of head and vertebral column.

acephalostomia (a-sef'a-lō-stō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *acephalostomus*.] In *teratol.*, the absence of the head with the presence of a mouth-like opening.

acephalostomus (a-sef'a-lost'ō-mus), *n.*; pl. *acephalostomi* (-mi). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκεφάλος*, without a head, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *teratol.*, a monster without a head, but having in its superior parts an aperture resembling a mouth.

acephalothoracia (a-sef'a-lō-thō-rā'si-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *acephalothorax*.] In *teratol.*, absence of head and chest.

acephalothorus (a-sef'a-lō-thō'rus), *n.*; pl. *acephalothori* (-i). [NL., short for *acephalothoracius* (see above), < Gr. *ἀκεφάλος*, without a head, + *θώραξ*, a breast-plate, the chest: see *thorax*.] In *teratol.*, a monster without head or chest.

acephalous (a-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*< LL. acephalus*, < Gr. *ἀκεφάλος*, without a head, < *ἀ-priv.* + *κεφαλή*, a head; see *a-18* and *cephalic*.] **1.** Without a head; headless: applied—(a) In *zoöl.*, particularly to the members of the class *Acephala* (which see): opposed to *encephalous* and *cephalous*. (b) In *bot.*, to an ovary the style of which springs from its base instead of its apex. (c) In *teratol.*, to a fetus having no head. (d) In *pros.*, to a verse whose scale differs from the regular scale of the same meter by lacking the first syllable of the latter.

2. Without a leader or chief.

The tendency to division was strengthened by the *acephalous* condition of the Courts. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, II. 267.

3. Wanting a distinct beginning; indefinite in subject.

A false or *acephalous* structure of sentence. *De Quincey, Rhetoric.*

acephalus (a-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *acephali* (-hi). [LL. (see *Acephali* and *acephalous*) and NL.] **1.** An obsolete name of the tenia or tapeworm.

2. In *teratol.*, a monster without a head.—**3.** In *pros.*, a verse defective at the beginning.

ace-point (äs'pōint), *n.* The single spot on a card or die; also, the side of a die that has but one spot.

acequia (Sp. pron. ä-sä'kë-ä), *n.* [Sp.] A canal for irrigation.

Irrigating canals or *acequias* conduct the water of the Gila over all this cultivated district.

Mowry, Arizona and Sonora, p. 188.

Acer (ä'sér), *n.* [L., a maple-tree, prob. so called from its pointed leaves, < *√*ac*, be sharp or pointed, appearing in *acerb*, *acetic*, *acid*, *acute*,

having opposite simple leaves and the fruit a double-winged samara. It includes about 50 species, of northern temperate regions, many of them valuable timber-trees or widely cultivated for shade and ornament. Sugar is obtained in America from the sap of *A. saccharinum*, the sugar-maple. See *maple*.

Acera (as'ë-rä), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. or neut. pl. of *Acerus*, < Gr. *ἀκερς*, without horns: see *Acerus* and *acerous*.] **1.** A genus of mollusks, of the family *Bullidae* or *Tornatellidae*, belonging to the tectibranchiate division of opisthobranchiate gastropods. These bubble-shells have a thin horny shell, flattened and almost inclosed, with a slit at the suture as in the olive-shells; the head is long and without eyes. The genus was instituted in this form by Lamarck, 1813. *A. bullata* is an example. Originally spelled *Akera*. *O. F. Müller, 1776.*



Aceria bullata, one of the *Bullidae*.

2. Used as a *pl.* A group of apterous insects without antennæ. In this sense, the word is now a mere synonym of *Arachnida* (which see).—**3.** [Used as a plural.] A group of gastropodous mollusks without tentacles. [Disused.]

Aceracæ (as'ë-rä'së-ë), *n. pl.* Same as *Acerineæ*.

Aceræ (as'ë-rë), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl.: see *Acera*.] Same as *Acera*, 2 and 3.

aceran (as'ë-ran), *n.* One of the *Acera*, in any of the meanings of that word.

acerate (as'ë-rät), *n.* [*< L. acer*, maple, + *-ate*.] A salt of aceric acid.

aceratophorous (as'ë-rä-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀ-priv.* + *κέρας* (κερατ-), horn, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] Not bearing horns; hornless: as, an *aceratophorous* ruminant. [Little used.]

acerb (a-sér'b'), *a.* [= *F. acerbe* = *Sp. Pg. It. acerbo*, < *L. acerbus*, bitter, sour, < *acer*, sharp, bitter: see *acid*.] Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste; sour, with astringency or roughness; hence, figuratively, sharp, harsh, etc.

We have a foible for Ritson with his oddities of spelling, his *acerb* humor, . . . and his obstinate disbelief in Doctor Percy's folio manuscript.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 359.

The dark, *acerb*, and caustic little professor. *Charlotte Brontë, Vilette*, xix.

acerbate (a-sér'bät or as'ër-bät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acerbated*, ppr. *acerbating*. [*< L. acerbatus*, pp. of *acerbare*, make bitter or sour, < *acerbus*, bitter, sour: see *acerb*, and cf. *exacerbate*.] To make sour, bitter, or harsh to the taste; hence, to embitter or exasperate. [Rare.]

acerbate (a-sér'bät or as'ër-bät), *a.* [*< L. acerbatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Embittered; exasperated; severe. *N. E. D.*

acerbic (a-sér'bik), *a.* Of a harsh character. *N. E. D.*

acerbitude (a-sér'bi-tüd), *n.* [*< L. acerbitude* (rare), equiv. in sense to *acerbitas*: see *acerbity*.] Sourness; acerbity. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

acerbity (a-sér'bi-ti), *n.*; pl. *acerbities* (-tiz). [Earlier *acerbitic*, < *F. acerbité* = *Sp. acerbidad* = *It. acerbità*, < *L. acerbita* (-t-s), sharpness, sourness, harshness, < *acerbis*, sharp: see *acerb*.] **1.** Sourness, with roughness or astringency of taste.—**2.** Poignancy or severity.

It is ever a rule, that any over-great penalty, besides the *acerbity* of it, deadens the execution of the law. *Bacon, Works*, II. 542.

We may imagine what *acerbity* of pain must be endured by our Lord. *Barrow, Sermons*, xxvi.

3. Harshness or severity, as of temper or expression.

The lectures of Hazlitt display more than his usual strength, acuteness, and eloquence, with less than the usual *acerbities* of his temper. *Whipple, Ess. and Rev.*, II. 10.

acerdese (as'ër-dēs), *n.* [*F.*] Gray oxid of manganese: a name given by Beudant to the mineral manganese.

acere (as'ër), *n.* A mollusk of the genus *Acera*.

aceric (a-ser'ik), *a.* [*< L. acer* (see *Acer*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the maple; obtained from the maple.—**Aceric acid**, an acid found in the juice of *Acer campestre*, the common European maple.

Acerina (as'ë-rī'nä), *n.* [NL., as *Acerus*, q. v., + *-ina*.] **1.** A genus of crustaceans. *Rafinesque, 1814*.—**2.** A genus of percid fishes, the popes. *Cuvier, 1817*.

Acerinæ (as'ë-rī'në-ë), *n. pl.* [*< Acer* + *-in-* + *-æ*.] A suborder of the *Sapindaceæ*, distinguished from the rest of the order by its opposite leaves and exalbuminous seeds. It includes the maple (*Acer*), the box-elder (*Negundo*), and a third genus, *Dobinea*, of a single species, native of the Himalayas.

Acerininae (as'ë-rī-nī'në), *n. pl.* [*< Acerina*, 2, + *-inæ*.] A name proposed as a subfamily designation for the genus *Acerina*, including the ruffe and related percid fishes having a cavernous head and a single dorsal fin.



Sugar-Maple (*Acer saccharinum*). a, flowering branch; b, sterile flower; c, stamen; d, fruit with one carpel cut open to show the seed. (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the U. S.")

etc.] A genus of disciflorous polypetalous trees and shrubs, commonly known as maples, of the natural order *Sapindaceæ*, suborder *Acerinæ*,

acerose (as'e-rōs), *a.* [*<* L. *acerosus*, chaffy, *<* *acus* (*acer-*) = Gr. *ἄκρον*, chaff; akin to *ἄκρον*, *awn*, *q. v.*, and also to *L. acer*, sharp, and *acus*, a needle; from a root **ac*, be sharp. The second sense seems to rest upon *L. acus* (*acu-*), a needle; but the form can be derived only from *acus* (*acer-*), chaff.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Chaffy; resembling chaff. [Very rare.] (*b*) Straight, slender, rigid, and sharp-pointed, as the leaves of the pine; needle-shaped.



Acerose Leaves (Pine).

acerote, *a.* Probably a misprint for *acerose*. "Acerote bread, browne bread." *Cockeram* (1612). "Acerote, browne bread, not ranged, chaffebread, hungrie bread." *Minsheu* (1625). **acerous**¹ (as'e-rus), *a.* Same as *acerose*. **acerous**² (as'e-rus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἄκρον*, collateral form of *ἀκράτος*, *ἀκέρως*, without horns, *<* *ἀ-* priv. + *κέρας*, a horn.] 1. Of or pertaining to the *Acera*, 2.—2. Having minute or undeveloped antennæ, as an insect.—3. Having no horns; aceratophorous.

acera (a-ser'ā), *n.* [*L.*] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A box or casket used to hold the incense which was thrown upon the altar during sacrifices. (*b*) A small portable altar on which incense was burned, especially at funeral ceremonies.



Ancient Acera.

ascertain, *v. t.* An occasional and more correct form of *ascertain* (which see).

Acerus (as'e-rus), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *ἄκρον*, without horns; see *acerous*².] In *ornith.*, a genus of hornbills, family *Bucerotidae*, having no casque. *A. nepalensis* is the type and only species. *B. R. Hodgson*, 1832. Also spelled *Aceros*. —2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1833.

acerval (a-sér'vāl), *a.* [*<* L. *acervalis*, *<* *acervus*, a heap, akin to *acer*, sharp, pointed, and perhaps to *acer*, a maple-tree.] Pertaining to a heap. [Rare.]

acervate (a-sér'vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acervated*, ppr. *acervating*. [*<* L. *acervatus*, pp. of *acervare*, heap up, *<* *acervus*, a heap; see *acerval*.] To heap up. [Rare.] **acervate** (a-sér'vāt), *a.* [*<* L. *acervatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *bot.*, heaped; growing in heaps, or in closely compacted clusters.

acervately (a-sér'vāt-lī), *adv.* In an acervate manner; in heaps. [Rare.]

acervation (as-ér-vā'shŏn), *n.* [*<* L. *acervatio* (*n.*), *<* *acervare*, heap up; see *acervate*, *v.*] The act of heaping together. *Bullokar*, 1676. **acervative** (a-sér'vāt-iv), *a.* Heaped up; forming a heap. [Rare.]

Piled together irregularly, or in an *acervative* manner. *W. B. Carpenter*.

acervose (a-sér'vōs), *a.* [*<* L. as if **acervosus*, *<* *acervus*, a heap.] Full of heaps. *Bailey*.

Acervulina (a-sér-vū-lī'nī), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* *acervulus*, *q. v.*, + *-ina*.] A genus of foraminifers, of the family *Nummulinidae*.

Acervulinae (a-sér-vū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *acervulus*, *q. v.*, + *-inae*.] A group of foraminiferous rhizopodous protozoans, in which the spiral form of the shell is so obscured or effaced by the irregular addition of new chambers that the whole appears as if heaped together.

acervuline (a-sér'vū-līn), *a.* [*<* *NL.* *acervulus*, *q. v.*, + *-inē*.] 1. Having the form or appearance of little heaps; heaped up. [Rare.]

The latter . . . are often piled up in an irregular *acervuline* manner. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros.*, § 483.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Acervulinae*.

acervulus (a-sér'vū-lus), *n.*; pl. *acervuli* (-lī). [*NL.*, a little heap, dim. of *L. acervus*, a heap; see *acerval*.] In *anat.*, a mass of calcareous gritty particles, consisting principally of earthy salts, found within and sometimes on the outside of the conarium or pineal body of the brain; brain-sand. Commonly called *acervulus cerebri* (acervulus of the brain).

acescence (a-ses'ens), *n.* [*<* F. *acescence* = *It. acescenza*, *<* L. as if **acescentia*, *<* *acescen* (*t-*), ppr. of *acessere*, become sour; see *acescent*.]

The act or process of becoming acescent or moderately sour.

acescenty (a-ses'en-si), *n.* [See *acescence*.] The state or quality of being moderately sour; mild acidity.

Nurses should never give suck after fasting; the milk having an *acescenty* very prejudicial to the . . . recipient. *W. Jones*, *Life of Bp. Horne*, p. 350.

acescent (a-ses'ent), *a.* [*<* F. *acescent* = Pg. *acescente*, *<* L. *acescen* (*t-*), ppr. of *acessere*, become sour, *<* *acere*, be sour; see *acid*.] Turning sour; becoming tart or acid by spontaneous decomposition, as vegetable or animal juices or infusions; hence, slightly sour; acidulous; subacid.

The vinegar which is most esteemed for culinary purposes is that prepared from wine, from the *acescent* varieties of which it is extensively manufactured in France.

W. A. Miller, *Elem. of Chem.*, § 1277.

Aceste (a-ses'tē), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* (?) Gr. *ἄκεστή*, fem. of *ἄκεστός*, curable, easily revived, *<* *ἄκεσθαι*, cure, heal.] A notable genus of spatangoid sea-urchins. *A. bellidifera* is a species having most of the upper surface occupied by the deeply sunken, odd, anterior ambulacrum, with a narrow fasciole, and large flattened spines incurved over the hollow, in which are a number of great discoidal suckers.

Aceste may be regarded as a permanent form of the young of *Schizaster*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, 1. 176.

acetable (as'e-tā-bl), *n.* [*<* OF. *acetabule*, *<* L. *acetabulum*; see *acetabulum*.] 1. An acetabulum; a measure of about one eighth of a pint.

Holland.—2. In *anat.*, same as *acetabulum*, 2 (*a*).

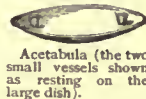
acetabula, *n.* Plural of *acetabulum*. **acetabular** (as-e-tab'ū-lār), *a.* Belonging to the acetabulum; of the nature of an acetabulum; cotyloid; cup-like.

Acetabulifera (as-e-tab'ū-lif'e-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *acetabulifer*: see *acetabuliferous*.] A name introduced by D'Orbigny, 1834, as an ordinal term for the cephalopods with suckers on the inner faces of the arms, that is, the cuttlefishes, squids, and all other living cephalopods except the *Nautilida*. Same as *Cryptodibranchiata* and *Dibranchiata* (which see).

acetabuliferous (as-e-tab'ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*<* *NL.* *acetabulum*; see *acetabulum*.] 1. Having or bearing acetabula. —2. Pertaining to the *Acetabulifera*; having rows of cup-like suckers, as the cuttlefish.

acetabuliform (as-e-tab'ū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*<* L. *acetabulum*, a cup-shaped vessel, + *-formis*, *<* *forma*, shape.] 1. In *bot.*, having the form of a shallow cup or bowl.—2. Having the form of an acetabulum; sucker-shaped; cup-like; cotyloid.

acetabulum (as-e-tab'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *acetabula* (-lā). [*L.*, *<* *acetum*, vinegar; see *acetum*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A vinegar-cup; a small wide-mouthed vessel of earthenware or metal, sometimes placed on the larger food-dishes, in which vinegar or other condiment was served. (*b*) A dry or liquid measure, .0677 of a liter. *Daremberg et Saglio*. (*c*) A similar cup or vessel used by jugglers in their feats.—2. In *anat.*: (*a*) The cavity of the os innominatum, or hip-bone, which receives the head of the femur; the cotyle, or cotyloid cavity, formed at the junction of the ilium, ischium, and pubis. See *ents* under *sacrum*, *quarter*, *innominate*. (*b*) A cotyledon or lobe of the placenta of ruminating animals. (*c*) In insects, the socket of the trunk in which the leg is inserted. (*d*) A cup-like sucker, such as those with which the arms of the cuttlefish and other dibranchiate cephalopodous mollusks are provided. See *ent* under *Sepia*. (*e*) A sessile or pedunculate sucker-like organ on the ventral surface of certain entozoa.—3. In *bot.*: (*a*) The cup- or saucer-like fructification of many lichens. (*b*) The receptacle of certain fungi.—4. In *music*, an ancient instrument, made either of earthenware or of metal, used like a kettledrum or struck against another acetabulum after the manner of cymbals.



Acetabula (the two small vessels shown as resting on the large dish).

acetal (as'e-tāl), *n.* [*<* *acet-ic* + *al* (*cohol*).] A colorless mobile liquid, $C_6H_{14}O_2$, with an ether-like odor, produced by the imperfect oxidation of alcohol, under the influence of platinum black.

acetamid, acetamide (a-set'ā-mīd or -mīd, or as'e-tā-mīd or -mīd), *n.* [*<* *acet-ate* + *amid*.] A white crystalline solid, $CH_3CO.NH_2$, produced by distilling ammonium acetate, or by heating ethyl acetate with strong aqueous ammonia. It combines with both acids and metals to form unstable compounds.

aceta (as'e-tār), *n.* [*<* L. *acetaria*: see *acetary*.] A dish of raw herbs with vinegar; a salad.

acetaryious (as-ē-tā'ri-us), *a.* [*<* L. **acetaryius*, adj., found only in neut. pl. *acetaryia*, as noun; see *acetary*.] 1. Containing acetary, as certain fruits.—2. Used in salads, as lettuce, mustard, cress, endive, etc.

acetary (as'e-tā-ri), *n.* [*<* L. *acetaria* (*sc. holera*, herbs), herbs prepared with vinegar and oil, salad, neut. pl. of **acetaryius*, *<* *acetum*, vinegar; see *acetum*. Cf. *It. acetario*, a salad.] An acid pulpy substance in certain fruits, as the pear, inclosed in a congeries of small calculeous bodies toward the base of the fruit. *Craig*.

acetate (as'e-tāt), *n.* [= F. *acétate* = Sp. Pg. *acetato*, *<* *NL. acetatum*, *<* L. *acetum*, vinegar; see *acetum* and *-ate*.] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a base.

acetated (as'e-tā-ted), *p. a.* [As if pp. of **acetate*, *v.*] Combined with acetic acid.

acettation (as-e-tā'shŏn), *n.* [As if *<* **acettate*, *v.*] Same as *acetification*.

As though . . . it had, by some magical process of *acettation*, been all at once turned into verjuice.

H. Rogers, *Life of J. Howe*, I. 55. (*N. E. D.*)

acetic (a-set'ik or a-sē'tik), *a.* [= F. *acétique* = Sp. Pg. *acético*, *<* *NL. aceticus*, *<* L. *acetum*, vinegar; see *acetum*.] Having the properties of vinegar; sour.—**Acetic acid**, $CH_3CO.OH$, a colorless liquid with a strongly acid and pungent smell and taste. In the arts it is chiefly prepared by the oxidation of alcohol (acetous fermentation) and by the dry distillation of wood. It is present in vinegar in a dilute and impure form. In its pure state, at temperatures below 62° F., it is a crystalline solid, and is known as *glacial* or *crystalline acetic acid*.—**Acetic anhydrid**, $(CH_3CO)_2O$, a colorless mobile liquid with an odor like that of acetic acid, but more irritating. On standing in contact with water it is gradually converted into acetic acid. Also called *acetic oxid*.—**Acetic ethers**, compounds consisting of acetates of alcohol radicals. Common acetic ether is a limpid mobile liquid having a penetrating, refreshing smell, and a pleasant burning taste. It is used in medicine, and as a flavoring ingredient in the poorer classes of wines. It is prepared by distilling a mixture of alcohol, oil of vitriol, and sodium acetate.—**Acetic ferment**, a microscopic fungus (*Mycoderma aceti* of Pasteur) belonging to the group of micro-bacteria, which is the agent in the production of vinegar in wine, cider, etc., by the oxidation of alcohol.

aceticid (a-set'i-din), *n.* [*<* *acet-ic* + *-id* + *-in*.] Same as *diacetic*.

acetification (a-set'i-fi-kā'shŏn), *n.* [*<* *acetic*: see *-fication*.] The act or process of acetifying or becoming acetous; conversion into vinegar.

—**Chemical acetification**, the conversion of wine, beer, cider, and other alcoholic fluids into vinegar. It has been shown to depend upon the presence of a minute fungus (*Mycoderma aceti* of Pasteur), which derives its food from the albuminous and mineral matter present in the liquor; it is very rapidly developed, and, absorbing the oxygen of the air, transmits it to the alcohol, which by oxidation is transformed into vinegar. See *fermentation*.

acetifier (a-set'i-fī-ēr), *n.* An apparatus for hastening the acetification of fermented liquors by the exposure of large surfaces to the air.

The liquor enters the top of a cask or vat containing layers of shavings or brushwood, by which it is divided and distributed, and, as it trickles downward, comes into intimate contact with air which is admitted through perforations in the sides of the vat.

acetify (a-set'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *acetified*, ppr. *acetifying*. [*<* L. *acetum*, vinegar, + *E. -fy*, make.] 1. *trans.* To convert into vinegar; make acetous.

II. *intrans.* To become acetous; be converted into vinegar. When wines are new, and somewhat saccharine or too alcoholic, they *acetify* reluctantly. *Ure*, *Dict.*, III. 1076.

acetimeter, acetometer (as-e-tim'e-tēr, -tom'-e-tēr), *n.* [= F. *acétimètre* = Pg. *acetometro*, *<* L. *acetum*, vinegar, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength or purity of vinegar or acetic acid.

acetimetrical (a-set-i-met'ri-kāl), *a.* [*<* **acetimetric* (*<* *acetimeter*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to acetimetry.

The *acetimetrical* method employed by the Excise. *Ure*, *Dict.*, I. 16.

acetimetry (as-e-tim'e-tri), *n.* The act or process of ascertaining the strength or purity of vinegar or acetic acid.

aceticin (as'e-tin), *n.* [*<* *acet-ic* + *-in*.] A compound obtained by the union of one molecule of glycerin with one, two, or three molecules of acetic acid. The aceticins may also be regarded as glycerin in which one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by acetyl. They include monoaceticin ($C_5H_{10}O_4$), diaceticin or aceticin ($C_7H_{12}O_5$), and triaceticin ($C_9H_{14}O_6$). *Watts*.

aceto-. A prefix to names of chemical compounds, signifying the presence of acetic acid or acetyl radical.

aceto-gelatin (as'e-tō-jel'ā-tin), *a.* Containing acetic acid and gelatin.—**Aceto-gelatin emulsion**, an emulsion formed of pyroxilin, acetic acid, alcohol, and gelatin; used for coating certain photographic plates.

acetometer, *n.* See *acetic*.

acetone (as'e-tōn), *n.* [*acetic* + *-one*.] 1. A limpid mobile liquid, (CH₃)₂CO, with an agreeable odor and burning taste, produced by the destructive distillation of acetates. It is procured on a large scale from the aqueous liquid obtained in the dry distillation of wood.

2. The general name of a class of compounds which may be regarded as consisting of two alcoholic radicals united by the group CO, or as aldehydes in which hydrogen of the group COH has been replaced by an alcoholic radical.

acetonemia (as'e-tō-nē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < E. *acetone* + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, a diseased condition characterized by the presence of acetone in the blood. It results from various causes, and may be a symptom of various diseases. Also spelled *acetonemia*.

acetic (as-e-tō'nik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from acetone.

acetose (as'e-tōs), *a.* Same as *acetic*, 1.

acetosity (as-e-tōs'i-ti), *n.* [=F. *acéto-sité* = Sp. *acidosidad* = It. *acetosità*, < NL. as if **acetosita* (-s), < *acetosus*: see *acetic* and *-ity*.] The state or quality of being acetous or sour; acidity; sourness; tartness.

The juice or pulp of Tamarinds hath a great *acetosity*.
Woodall, Surgeon's Mate, p. 175.

acetous (as'e-tus or a-sē'tus), *a.* [=F. *acéteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *acetoso*, < NL. *acetosus*, < L. *acetum*, vinegar: see *acetum*.] 1. Having a sour taste; vinegary. Boyle. Also written *acetose*.— 2. Of or pertaining to vinegar; causing or connected with acetification.—**Acetous acid**, a term formerly applied to impure and dilute acetic acid, under the notion that it was composed of carbon and hydrogen in the same proportions as in acetic acid, but with less oxygen. It is now known that no such acid exists, so that this term has fallen into disuse.—**Acetous fermentation**, the process by which alcoholic liquors, as beer or wine, yield acetic acid by oxidation. See *fermentation*.

acetum (a-sē'tum), *n.* [L., vinegar, in form pp. neut. (*acetum*, sc. *vinum*, soured wine) of *acere*, be sour, akin to *acer*, sharp, sour: see *acid* and *aerid*. Hence (from *acētum*, not from neut. adj. *acidum*) Goth. *akcit* = AS. *acced*, *eced* = OS. *acid* = OD. *edick*, *etick*, D. *edik*, *cek* = LG. *etik* = OHG. *ezzih*, MHG. *ezzih*, G. *essig* = Dan. *edikke* (> Leel. *edik*) = Sw. *ättika*, vinegar.] Vinegar (which see).

acetyl (as'e-til), *n.* [*acetic* + *-yl*, < Gr. *ἄλν*, matter, substance.] A univalent radical supposed to exist in acetic acid and its derivatives. Aldehyde may be regarded as the hydrid, and acetic acid as the hydrate, of acetyl.

acetylene (a-set'i-lēn or as'e-ti-lēn), *n.* [*acetyl* + *-ene*.] A colorless gas, C₂H₂, which has a characteristic and very unpleasant odor, and burns with a luminous smoky flame. Illuminating gas contains a small amount of it. It is formed from its elements, carbon and hydrogen, when the electric arc is passed between carbon-points in an atmosphere of hydrogen; also by the imperfect combustion of illuminating gas and other hydrocarbons. With certain metals and metallic salts it forms explosive compounds. The *acetylene series* of hydrocarbons has the general formula C_nH_{2n-2}; it includes acetylene or ethyne (C₂H₂), propyne (C₃H₄), butyne (C₄H₆), and pentyne (C₅H₈).

acetylic (as-e-til'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to acetyl.

acetylation (as'e-til-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*acetyl* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *chem.*, the process of combining or causing to combine with the radical acetyl or with acetic acid.

ach¹, *n.* Same as *ache*².

ach² (ach), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *āk*, gigantic swallow-wort, a sprout of sugar-cane.] An East Indian name of several species of plants of the rubiacous genus *Morinda*.

Achæan, *a.* and *n.* See *Achæan*.

Achæmenian (ak-ē-mē'ni-an), *a.* [*L. Achæmenius*, *a.*, *Achæmenes*, *n.*, < Gr. *Ἀχαιμένης*, a Persian king, ancestor of the *Achæmenidæ*, Gr. *Ἀχαιμενίδαι*.] Pertaining or relating to the *Achæmenidæ*, an ancient royal family of Persia, historically beginning with Cyrus, about 558 B. C., and ending with the conquest of the Persian empire by Alexander the Great, 330 B. C.

achænium, *n.* See *achenium*.

achænocarp (a-kō'nō-kärp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *χαίρειν*, gape, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, any dry indehiscent fruit.

Achænodon (a-kō'nō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *χαίρειν*, gape, + *ὄδων* (*ὄδωντ*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals of North America, having a suilline type of dentition, considered by Cope as referable to the family *Arctocyonidæ*. There are several species; *A. insulens*, the type-species, was as large as a large bear. E. D. Cope, 1873.

Achæta (a-kō'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *achætus*: see *achætos*.] 1. An ordinal name

for gephyreans without setæ, with a terminal mouth, dorsal anus, and the anterior region of the body retractile. It includes the families *Sipunculidæ* and *Priapulidæ*.— 2. [Used as a singular.] A genus of annelids. *Vejdousky*.
achætos (a-kō'tus), *a.* [NL. *achætos*, < Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *χαίρειν*, hair.] Having no setæ; not chaetiferous; specifically, pertaining to the *Achæta* (which see).

achage (ä'käj), *n.* [*ache*¹ + *-age*.] The stato or condition of having aches. [Rare.]

The Pope could dispense with his Cardinalate, and his *achage*, and his breakage, if that were all.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1.

Achæan (a-kā'yan), *a.* and *n.* See *Achæan*.

achane (a-kā'nē), *n.* [*Gr. ἀχάνη*.] An ancient Persian measure for grain.

Acharinina (ak'a-ri-ni'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., for *acharinus* (?), < *Acharnes*, a genus of fishes, < Gr. *ἀχαρνός*, *ἀχαρνος*, *ἀχαρνας*, a sea-fish.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the third subfamily group of his family *Nandidæ*, having hidden pseudobranchiæ or false gills, five ventral rays, and teeth on the palate. It is constituted for fresh-water fishes from tropical America which properly belong to the genus *Cichla* of the family *Cichlidæ*.

acharnement (a-shärn'ment), *n.* [F., < *acharner*, give a taste of flesh (to dogs, etc.), refl. *s'acharner*, thirst for blood, < L. as if **acharnare*, < *ad*, to, + *caro* (*carn*), flesh: see *carnal*.] Blood-thirstiness, as of wild beasts or of infuriated men; ferocity; eagerness for slaughter. [Rare.]

achate¹ (ak'ät), *n.* [*L. achates*: see *agate*.] An agate.

The christall, jacinth, *achate*, ruby red.
John Taylor.

achate², *n.* [Assibilated form of *acate*, q. v.] See *acate*.

Achatina (ak-a-ti'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *achates*, agate: see *agate*.] A genus of land-snails, of the family *Helicidæ*. It is typified by the large agate-shells of Africa, and is distinguished by an intorted and abruptly truncate columella. The species of this genus, which comprises some of the largest terrestrial mollusks, live chiefly near water about trees; they are mostly African. The small species formerly referred to *Achatina* are little related to the genus. *Lamarck*, 1799. Also *Achatium* (*Link*, 1807) and *Agathina* (*Deshayes*).

Achatinella (a-kat-i-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Achatina*.] A name used with various limits for a genus of *Helicidæ*, with shells of moderately small size, resembling those of *Achatina*. It has numerous representatives peculiar to the Sandwich Islands. W. Swainson, 1828. The genus has also been named *Helicetere*.

Achatinellina (a-kat'i-ne-li'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Achatinella* + *-ina*.] A subfamily name proposed for *Helicidæ* of the *Achatinella* type, with a peculiar dentition of the odontophore or tongue, and with a turreted shell.

Achatinina (a-kat-i-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Achatina* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of land-snails, of the family *Helicidæ*, distinguished from *Helicetere* proper by the character of the lingual dentition, the usually sharp lip, truncate columella, swollen body-whorl, and elongate spire. The group includes the largest known pulmonates, some being 10 inches long. Most of the species are African; those of the genus *Achatina* are known as *agate-shells*. See cut under *Achatina*.

achatour, *n.* [Assibilated form of *acatur*, *acatur*: see *acatur*, *n.*] Same as *acatur*.

ache¹, **ake** (äk), *n.* [In this pronunciation prop. spelled *ake*, < ME. *ake*; but formerly two pronunciations existed, *äk* and *äch* (*äk* and *äch*), the latter, prop. indicated by the spelling *ache*, representing ME. *ache*, also spelled *cehe*, < AS. *ce*, *n.*, *ache* (< *acan*, v.); the former representing ME. *ake*, directly < *aken*, < AS. *acan*, *ache*, a strong verb: see *ache*, v. Cf. *stark* and *starch*, both < AS. *steare*. The anomalous modern spelling *ache*, with *ch* pron. *k*, has been supposed to rest upon the notion that the word is derived from the Gr. *ἀχος*, pain, distress; but there is no connection between the two words, nor is there any with the interj. *ah* = L. *ah* = G. *ach* = Dan. *ah*, *äk*.] Pain of some duration, in opposition to sudden twinges or spasmodic pain; a continued dull or heavy pain, as in toothache or earache.

Myself was lost,
Gone from me like an *ache*.
Lovell, Under the Willows.

[The old pronunciation of the noun (*äch*, formerly *äch*) led to a similar pronunciation of the verb. In the following couplet *ache*, v., is made to rhyme with *patch*:

Or Gellia wore a velvet mastic patch
Upon her temples when no tooth did *ache*.

Bp. Hall, Satires, vi. 1.

This pronounced, the plural of the noun and the third person singular of the verb were dissyllabic:

A coming shower your shooting corns passage,
Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will rage.
Swift, City Shower.

This pronunciation has been used, on the stage at least, even in the present century, being required by the meter in such passages as the following:

I'll rack thee with old cramps;
Fill all thy bones with *aches*; make thee roar.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.]

=Syn. See *pain*, *n.*, and *agony*.

ache¹, **ake** (äk), v. i.; pret. and pp. *ached*, *aked*, ppr. *aching*, *aking*. [In this pronunciation prop. spelled *ake*, the spelling *ache* prop. representing a different pronunciation (*äch*, formerly *äch*) in imitation of the noun: see *ache*, *n.*; < ME. *aken*, *akeu* (never **achen*), < AS. *acan* (strong verb, pret. *öc*, pp. *acen*; like *scacan*, E. *shake*, and *tacan*, E. *take*), *ache*, prob. cognate, notwithstanding the wide divergence of meaning, with Icel. *aka* (strong verb, pret. *ök*, pp. *ökinn*), drive, move, = L. *agere* = Gr. *ἀγειν*, drive: see *act*, *agent*.] To suffer pain; have or be in pain, or in continued pain; be distressed physically: as, his whole body *ached*.

The sense *aches* at thee.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.
Those inmost and soul-piercing wounds, which are ever *aching* while uncurd.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 1.

ache² (äch), *n.* [*Gr. ἀχη*, < OF. *ache*, "the herb smallage; *ache des jardins*, parsley" (Cotgrave), F. *ache* = Sp. It. *apio*, parsley, < L. *apium*, parsley (usually referred to *apis*, a bee, bees being said to be fond of it: see *Apis*), < Gr. *ἄπιον*, a species of *Euphorbia*, perhaps the sun-spurge (or parsley?). Cf. *smallage*, i. e., *small ache*.] A name of garden-parsley, *Petroselinum sativum*.

Achæan, **Achæan** (a-kō'an), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Achæus*, < Gr. *Ἀχαιός*, belonging to *Ἀχαια*, *Achaia*, L. *Achæa*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Achæa (*Achaia*) in the Peloponnesus, to the Achæans (*Achæans*, *Achæi*, or *Achæioi*), or to the confederacy called the Achæan League.—**The Achæan League**, originally, a confederation for religious observances formed by the cities of Achæa on the abolition of monarchical government and the establishment of democracy. The league was gradually broken up by the Macedonians, but was renewed by the Achæans on a purely political basis about 280 B. C., when they threw off the Macedonian yoke, constituted an enlightened and purely federal republic, and for over a century stood as an efficient bulwark to the declining liberties of Greece.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Achæa (*Achaia*), or one of the ancient Greek people (*Achæioi*) from whom that country took its name. The name *Achæioi* is in Homer used as a generic term for all the Greeks, but was later applied to the most important tribes of eastern Peloponnesus, and was finally restricted, after the Dorian conquest, to the inhabitants of the region on the gulf of Corinth in the northwestern part of the Peloponnesus.

Also spelled *Achæian*, in closer imitation of the Greek.

achech, *n.* In *Egypt. antiq.*, a fabulous animal, half lion, half bird, like the Grecian griffin.

acheck, v. t. [ME. *achecken* (only in pp. *achecked*, in passage quoted below), < *a-* (or *a-*) + *cheken*: see *check*, v.] To check; stop; hinder.

When they metten in that place,
They were *achecked* both two.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2093.

Acheenese (ach-ē-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* See *Achinese*.

acheilary, etc. See *achilary*, etc.

acheiria, etc. See *achiria*, etc.

acheket, v. t. See *achoke*.

acheless (äk'les), *a.* [*ache*¹ + *-less*.] Without *ache* or throb.

achelort. A corrupt spelling of *ashler*.

achene (a-kēn'), *n.* English form of *achenium*. Also spelled *akene*.

achenia, *n.* Plural of *achenium*.

achénial (a-kē'ni-äl), *a.* Pertaining to an *achenium*.

achenium (a-kē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *achenia* (-ä). [NL., also written *achenium*, irreg. (cf. Gr. *ἀχαχίς*, not gaping) < *ἀ-priv.* + *χαίρειν*, gape, akin to E. *yawn*, q. v.] 1. In *bot.*, a small, dry and hard, one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit; strictly, a single and free carpel of this character, as in the buttercup, avens, etc., but extended to all similar fruits resulting from a compound ovary,

even when invested with an adnate calyx, as in the order *Compositæ*. Also written *achene*,



Achenium.
Lettuce and Ranunculus.

achenium, *akene*, and *akenium*. — 2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of beetles. *W. E. Leach.*

achenodium (ak-ē-nō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *achenodia* (-ī). [NL., < *achenium* + *-odes*, < Gr. *-ὄδης*, *-o-dōs*; see *-oid*.] In *bot.*, a double achenium, such as is found in the order *Umbelliferae*.

Acheron (ak'e-ron), *n.* [*L. Acheron* (-ont-), also *Acheruns* (-unt-), < Gr. *Ἀχέρων* (-ovt-), in earliest use, one of the rivers of Hades (popularly connected with *ἄχος*, pain, distress, = *E. awe*, *q. v.*), later the name of several rivers of Greece and Italy, which, from their dismal or savage surroundings, or from the fact that a portion of their course is beneath the ground, were believed to be entrances to the infernal regions.] 1. In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, the name of a river in Hades, over which the souls of the dead were ferried by Charon; hence, a general name for the lower world.

Get you gone,
And at the pit of Acheron

Meet me i' the morning. *Shak.*, *Macb.*, iii. 5.

2. [NL.] A genus of neuropterous insects. **Acherontia** (ak-e-ron'shi-ŷ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἀχερόντιος*, pertaining to Acheron: see *Acheron*.] A genus of nocturnal lepidopterous insects, of the family *Sphingidae*. *A. atropos* is the death's-head moth, or death's-head hawk-moth. See *death's-head*.

Acherontic (ak-e-ron'tik), *a.* [*L. Acheronticus*, < *Acheron*: see *Acheron*.] Of or pertaining to Acheron or the infernal regions; dark; gloomy: as, *Acherontic mists*.

acherset, *n.* An error for a *cheriset*. See *cheriset*.

achesoun, *n.* Same as *encheson*.

Acheta (ak'e-tā), *n.* [NL., < *L. acheta*, the male cicada, < Doric Gr. *ἄχρα*, *ἄχρας*, Gr. *ἄχρη*, the cicada, prop. adj., chirping, < Gr. *ἄχρη*, sound, chirp, < *ἄχρη*, a sound, akin to *ἄχρω*, a sound, au echo: see *chō*.] The typical genus of the family *Achetidae*: equivalent to *Gryllus* (which see).

Achetidae (a-ke'ti'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acheta* + *-idae*.] A family of saltatorial orthopterous insects, embracing the crickets, etc., named from the leading genus, *Acheta*. The name is now little used, the family being generally called *Gryllidae* (which see).

Achetina (ak-e-ti'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acheta* + *-ina*.] A group of orthopterous insects, including the crickets, as distinguished from the grasshoppers, etc.

achevet, *v. t.* Obsolete form of *achieve*.

acheweed (āk'wēd), *n.* [*ache* + *weed*.] An old name of the goutweed, *Agopodium podagraria*.

achia, **achiar** (ach'iā, ach'iār), *n.* [*Pg. achia*, the confected Indian cane, *achiar*, any sort of pickled roots, herbs, or fruits, < Hind. *achār*, pickles.] An East Indian name for the pickled shoots of the young bamboo, *Bambusa arundinacea*, used as a condiment.

achievable (ā-chē'vā-bl), *a.* [*achieve* + *-able*.] Capable of being achieved or performed.

To raise a dead man to life doth not involve contradiction, and is therefore, at least, *achievable* by Omnipotence. *Barrow*, *Sermons*, xxix.

achievement (ā-chē'vāns), *n.* [*OF. achevanec*, < *achever*: see *achieve* and *ance*.] Performance; accomplishment: as, "his noble acts and *achievements*," *Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, iii. 22.

achieve (ā-chēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *achieved*, ppr. *achieving*. [Formerly also *achieve*, < ME. *acheven*, < OF. *achever*, *achever*, *achevir*, *achiver* (*F. achever*), finish, < the phrase *venir à chief* (*F. venir à chef*), come to an end; OF. *chief* (*F. chef*), an end, a head: see *chief*. Cf. *chieve*.] **I. trans.** 1. To perform or execute; accomplish, as some great enterprise; finish; carry on to a prosperous close.

And now great deeds

Had been achieved. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ii. 723.

Enabled him at length to *achieve* his great enterprise, in the face of every obstacle which man and nature had opposed to it. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, i. 16.

2. To gain or obtain, as the result of exertion; bring about, as by effort.

Show all the spoils by vallant kings achieved. *Prior*.
He will *achieve* his greatness. *Tennyson*, *Tiresias*.

It is not self-indulgence allowed, but victory achieved, that can make a fit happiness for man. *Bushnell*, *Sermons for New Life*, p. 214.

= **Syn.** 1. *Effect*, *Accomplish*, etc. (see *perform*), bring about, work out. — 2. To acquire, win, obtain, get.

II. intrans. 1†. To come to an end. *Chaucer*. — 2. To accomplish some enterprise; bring about a result intended.

Fights dragon-like, and does *achieve* as soon

As draw his sword. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iv. 7.

Still *achieving*, still pursuing,

Learn to labor and to wait.

Longfellow, *Psalm of Life*.

achievement (ā-chēv'mēt), *n.* [*F. achèvement*, completion, < *achever*: see *achieve* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of achieving or performing; an obtaining by exertion; accomplishment: as, the *achievement* of one's object.

Capable of high *achievement* as a writer of romance.

Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 172.

2. That which is achieved; a great or heroic deed; something accomplished by valor, boldness, or superior ability.

How my *achievements* mock me!

Shak., *T. and C.*, iv. 2.

Illustrations judges have declared that Galileo's conception of the laws of Motion is his greatest *achievement*.

G. H. Leves, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, i. i. § 48.

3. In *her.*, an escutcheon or armorial shield. The proper expression is "achievement of arms," and signifies a complete heraldic composition, whether the shield alone or the shield with crest, motto, and supporters, if any. The term *achievement* is applied especially to the escutcheon of a deceased person displayed at his obsequies, over his tomb, etc., distinctively called a *funeral achievement*, or more commonly a *hatchment* (which see). = **Syn.** 2. *Deed*, *Feat*, *Exploit*, etc. See *feat* 1.

achiever (ā-chēv'vēr), *n.* One who achieves or accomplishes.

We are well accustomed to the sight of a fresh young girl, a close student, a fine *achiever*, . . . sinking . . . into an aching, ailing, moping creature.

E. S. Phelps, quoted in *Sex and Education*, p. 133.

achilary (ā-kī'lā-ri), *a.* [As *achil-ous* + *-ary*.] Without a lip; specifically, in *bot.*, noting the absence of the labellum or lip in monstrous flowers of the order *Orchidaceæ*. Also spelled *acheilary*.

Achilida (ā-kil'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Achilus* + *-ida*.] A division of the great family of homopterous insects called *Fulgoridæ*, one of 13 so-called subfamilies, taking name from the genus *Achilus*.

Achillea (ak-i-lē'ā), *n.* [*L.*, a plant supposed to be the same as that called in Latin *achillæos*, milfoil or yarrow, < Gr. *Ἀχιλλæος*, of Achilles, from a belief that Achilles used this plant in curing Telephus.] A large genus of perennial herbaceous plants, natural order *Compositæ*, of the northern hemisphere and mostly of the old world. Two species are common, the milfoil or yarrow, *A. Millefolium*, indigenous in both hemispheres and of repute as a bitter tonic, and the sneezewort, *A. Ptarmica*.

Achillea (ak-i-lē'ā), *n.* [*L. Achilleus*, < Gr. *Ἀχιλλεύς*, < *Ἀχιλλεύς*, *L. Achilles*.] Of, resembling, or belonging to Achilles, the hero in the war against Troy, noted for his valor, swiftness of foot, etc., but especially for unrelenting wrath; hence, valiant, swift, unrelenting, etc.

I dined with Mr. Landor. . . I had inferred from his books, or magnified from some anecdotes, an impression of *Achillea* wrath — an untamable petulance.

Emerson, *Prose Works*, II. 161.

achilleic (ak-i-lē'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from *Achillea Millefolium*. — **Achilleic acid**, an acid found in the leaves and flowers of milfoil or yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*: probably identical with *acetic acid*.

achillein (ak-i-lē'in), *n.* [*Achillea* + *-in* 2.] An amorphous, brownish-red, and very bitter substance, C₂₀H₃₈N₂O₁₅, derived from the milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*. When used in medicine it is found to produce marked irregularity of the pulse.

Achillis tendo (ā-kil'is ten'dō). [*L.*: *Achillis*, gen. of *Achilles*; *tendo*, tendon.] See *tendon* of *Achilles*, under *tendon*.

achilous (ā-kī'lūs), *a.* [Less prop. *acheilous*, < NL. *achilus*, < Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *χίλος*, lip.] Without lips.

Achilus (ā-kī'lūs), *n.* [NL.: see *achilous*.] A genus of homopterous insects, of the family *Cixiidae*, or giving name to a group *Achilida* (which see). *Kirby*, 1818.

Achimenes (ā-kim'e-nēs), *n.* [Perhaps from *L. achæmenis*, < Gr. *Ἀχαιεύς*, an amber-colored plant in India used in magical arts. Cf. *Achæmænian*.] A genus of ornamental herbs, natural order *Gesneraceæ*, belonging to tropical America. They are frequent in greenhouses, and the number of varieties has been largely increased by cultivation.

Achinese (ach-i-nēs' or -nēs'), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Pertaining to Achin (also written *Acheen*, *Achin*, and *Acheen*), a territory in the northwestern part of the island of Sumatra.

II. n. sing. and pl. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Achin, or the people of Achin. — 2. The language used by the Achinese, which belongs to the Malayan family, and is written with Arabic characters.

Also written *Acheensæ* and *Atchinese*.

aching (ā'king), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of ache*.] Enduring or causing pain; painful.

What peaceful hours I once enjoy'd!
How sweet their memory still!
But they have left an *aching* void
The world can never fill.

Cowper, *Olney Hymns*.

achingly (ā'king-li), *adv.* With aching; painfully.

achiote (Sp. pron. ā-chē-ō'tā), *n.* [Sp., also *achote*, Pg. *achiotti*, < *achiotti*, the native American name of the plant.] The vernacular name in Central America of the amotto-tree, *Bixa Orellana*. See *arnotto*.

achira (ā-chē'rā), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] The name on the western coast of South America of the *Canna edulis*, whose large tuberous roots are used for food, and yield *tous-les-mois*, a superior large-grained kind of arrowroot.

achiria (ā-kī'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., less prop. *acheiria*, < Gr. *ἀχειρία*, < *ἀχειρος* or *ἀχειρ*, without hands: see *achirus*.] In *teratol.*, absence of hands.

achirite (āk'i-rit), *n.* [*Achir* Mahmed, name of a Bokharian merchant who furnished the specimens that were taken in 1785 to St. Petersburg, + *-ite* 2.] Emerald copper or diopside.

achirus (ā-kī'rus), *a.* [Less prop. *acheirus*, < NL. *achirus*, < Gr. *ἀχειρος* or *ἀχειρ*, handless, < *ἀ-priv.* + *χέρι*, hand.] In *teratol.*, handless; without hands.

achirus (ā-kī'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀχειρος*, without hands: see *achirus*.] 1. In *teratol.*, a monster characterized by the absence of hands. Also spelled *acheirus*. — 2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of heterosomatous fishes, of the family *Soleidae*, having no pectoral fins, whence the name. *A. lineatus* is an American sole, commonly called *hog-choker*. *Lacépède*, 1802. See *ent. under Soleidae*.

achlamydate (ā-klam'i-dāt), *a.* [*Gr. ἀ-priv.* (*a-18*) + *chlamydate*, *q. v.*] Not chlamydate; having no pallium or mantle: said of mollusks.

In the *achlamydate* forms [of branchiostegopods] true gills are usually absent. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 437.

Achlamydeæ (ak-la-mid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *achlamydeus*: see *achlamydeous*.] In *bot.*, a term proposed by Lindley for a group of dicotyledonous orders in which both calyx and corolla are wanting, at least in the pistillate flowers, as in willows and birches.

achlamydeous (ak-la-mid'ē-us), *a.* [*Gr. ἀ-priv.* + *χλαμύς* (*-tōs*), a mantle: see *a-18* and *chlamydeus*.] In *bot.*, without a floral envelop: an epithet applied to plants which have neither calyx nor corolla, and whose flowers are consequently naked, or destitute of a covering. It has also been applied to an ovule which consists of the nucleus only, without proper seed-coats, as in the mistletoe.

achlorophyllous (ā-klō-rō-fil'us or ā-klō-ref'ilus), *a.* [*Gr. ἀ-priv.* + *χλωρός*, green, + *φύλλον*, leaf: see *a-18*, *chlorophyll*, and *-ous*.] In *bot.*, destitute of chlorophyll.

achlys (āk'lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀχλὺς*, a mist.] Same as *caligo*.

achmite (āk'mit), *n.* Incorrect spelling of *acmite*.

achoket, *v. t.* [*ME. achoken*, *acheken*, < AS. *æceocian*, choke, < *ā- + *ceocian*: see *choket*.] To choke; suffocate. Also written *achcke*.

Whau that Thesus seeth

The beste *acheked*. *Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 2008.
Gif thou wilt *achoken* the fulfilling of nature with superfluities. *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, li. prose 5.

acholia (ā-kol'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀχολία*, < *ἀχολος*, without bile: see *acholous*.] In *pathol.*, deficiency or want of bile.

acholithite (ā-kol'i-thīt), *n.* [Corrupt spelling of *acolithite*, *q. v.*] Same as *acolyte*.

To see a lazy, dumb *acholithite*

Armed against a devout fly's despatch.

Ep. Hall, *Satires*, iv. 7.

acholous (āk'ō-lūs), *a.* [*Gr. ἀχολος*, without bile, < *ἀ-priv.* + *χολή*, bile, gall: see *cholera*.] Wanting or deficient in bile.

achor (āk'ōr or ā'kōr), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. *ἄχωρ*, scurf, dandruff.] 1. A name formerly given to certain scaly or crusty cutaneous affections of the head and face in infants, particularly to certain forms of eczema. — 2. An individual acuminated pustule.

Achordata (āk-ōr-dā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *χορδή*, chord: see *a-18* and *Chordata*.] A collective name of these animals which have no notochord: opposed to *Chordata*.

achorion (ā-kō'ri-ōn), *n.*; pl. *achoria* (-ī). [NL., < *achor*.] The name given to one of the three principal dermatophytes, or epiphytes of the skin.

It is the constituent of the crusts of favus (achor), and belongs to the group of fungoid plants denominated *Oidium*. It consists of spores, sporidia or tubes filled with spores, and empty branched tubes or mycelium. *Erasmus Wilson*.

Achras (ak'ras), n. [L., < Gr. *ἀχράς*, a kind of wild pear-tree.] A genus of plants consisting of a single species, *A. Sapota*, of the natural order *Sapotacea*. It is an evergreen tree, with thick shining leaves and milky juice, a native of tropical America, and is often cultivated for its edible fruit, the sapodilla or sapodilla plum. Its bark (Jamaica bark) is astringent and is used as a febrifuge; the seeds are aperient and diuretic.

2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Waterhouse*, 1879.

achroiocthemia, achroiocthæmia (a-kroi'-ō-si-thō'mi-î), n. [NL., prop. *achroiocthæmia*, < Gr. *ἀχρόιος*, same as *ἀχρῶος*, colorless (see *achroous*), + *κύτος*, a cavity (< *κίεω*, contain), + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, diminution of the normal amount of hemoglobin in the red blood-corpuscles. Also called *oligochromemia*.

achroite (ak'rō-î), n. [< Gr. *ἀχρῶος*, colorless, + *-ίτε*.] A colorless variety of tourmalin found on the island of Elba.

achroma (a-krō'mî), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *χρῶμα*, color: see *achromatic*.] In *pathol.*, lack of pigment in the skin; achromasia.

achromasia (ak-rō-mā'zi-î), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἀχρωματός*, without color: see *achromatic*.] In *pathol.*, lack of pigment in the skin.

achromatic (ak-rō-mat'ik), a. [< Gr. *ἀχρωματός*, without color (< *ἀ-priv.*, without, + *χρῶμα* (τ-), color), + *-ίς*: see *chromatic*.] Destitute of color; free from coloration; transmitting light without decomposing it into its constituent colors: as, an *achromatic lens* or telescope.

The human eye is not *achromatic*. It suffers from chromatic aberration as well as from spherical aberration. *Tyndall*, *Light and Elect.*, p. 72.

Achromatic condenser, an achromatic lens placed between the mirror and the stage of a microscope to concentrate the light upon the object when the light from the concave mirror is not sufficiently intense.—**Achromatic lens**, a lens usually free from chromatic aberration. It is usually composed of two lenses made of glass having different refractive and dispersive powers (for example, a double-convex lens of crown-glass [a] and a concavo-convex lens of flint-glass [b]), the forms of which are so adjusted that one lens very nearly corrects the dispersion of the other without, however, destroying its refraction.—**Achromatic telescope or microscope**, a telescope or microscope in which the chromatic aberration is corrected, usually by means of an achromatic object-glass.



achromatically (ak-rō-mat'ik-î), *adv.* In an achromatic manner.

achromaticity (a-krō-mā-tis'î-ti), n. [< *achromatic* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being achromatic; achromatism. See *equation*.

achromatin (a-krō-mā-tin), n. [< Gr. *ἀχρωματός*, not colored, + *-ίνη*.] In *bot.*, that portion of the basic substance of the nucleus of a vegetable-cell which, under the action of staining agents, becomes less highly colored than the rest.

achromatisation, achromatise, etc. See *achromatization, achromatize*, etc.

achromatism (a-krō-mā-tizm), n. [< *achromatic* + *-ism*. Cf. *F. achromatisme*.] The state or quality of being achromatic; absence of coloration: as, to secure perfect *achromatism* in a telescope.

achromatization (a-krō-mā-ti-zā'shōn), n. The act of achromatizing or depriving of color. Also spelled *achromatisation*.

achromatize (a-krō-mā-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *achromatized*, ppr. *achromatizing*. [< *achromatic*, as if < Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *χρωματίζω*, to color, < *χρῶμα* (τ-), color.] To render achromatic; deprive of color, or of the power of transmitting colored light. Also spelled *achromatise*.

For two kinds of light a flint-glass prism may be *achromatized* by a second prism of crown-glass. *A. Daniell*, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 480.

achromatopsia (a-krō-mā-top'si-î), n. [< Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *χρῶμα* (τ-), color, + *ὄψις*, sight, < *ὄψ*, the eye, face: see *optic*.] Color-blindness, or inability to see or distinguish colors. Also called *acriochromacy*.

achromatopsy (a-krō-mā-top-si), n. Same as *achromatopsia*.

achromatosis (a-krō-mā-tō'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἀχρωματός*, without color, + *-osis*.] A name applied to diseases characterized by a lack of pigment in integumental structures, as albinism, vitiligo, or canities.

achromatous (a-krō-mā-tus), a. [< Gr. *ἀχρωματός*, without color: see *achromatic*.] Without color; of a lighter color than normal: as, *achromatous spots*.

achromophilous (a-krō-mof'î-lus), a. [< Gr. *ἀ-priv.* (a-lē) + *chromophilous*.] In *embryol.*, not chromophilous (which see). See *extract*.

The substance of the ovum [of *Ascaris*] is also remarkably differentiated,—that of the "polar disk" alone exhibiting a vertical striation, and differentiating into two layers, superficial and subjacent (termed *achromophilous* and *chromophilous* respectively). *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 417.

achromous (a-krō'mus), a. [< Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *χρῶμα*, color.] Colorless; without coloring matter.

achronic, achronical (a-kron'ik, -i-kal), a. An erroneous spelling of *acronych, acronychal*.

achroödextrine (ak'rō-ō-deks'trin), n. [< Gr. *ἀχρῶος*, colorless (see *achroous*), + *E. dextrine*.] Dextrine which is not colored by iodine: contrasted with *erythroödextrine*.

ach-root (ach'rōt), n. [< *ach*² + *root*.] The root of *Morinda tinctoria*, used in India as a dye. See *ach*².

achroous (ak'rō-us), a. [< Gr. *ἀχρῶος*, also *ἀχρῶτος*, colorless, < *ἀ-priv.* + *χρῶμα*, color. Cf. *achromatic*.] Colorless; achromatic.

achylous (a-ki'lus), a. [< Gr. *ἀχλῦς*, < *ἀ-priv.* + *χλῦς*, chyle.] Without chyle. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Achyron (a-ki'rō-don), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἀχρον*, pl. *ἀχροα*, chaff, bran, husks, + *ὄδον* (ὄδον-) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of fossil mammals from the Purbeck beds of England, having teeth of the insectivorous type, and more than eight molars and premolars. *Owen*, 1877.

acicle (as'î-kl), n. Same as *acicula*, 2. *Dana*, *Crustacea*, I. 434.

acicula (a-sik'û-lâ), n.; pl. *aciculæ* (-læ). [L., a needle, a small pin, dim. of *acus*, a needle, from same root as *acer*, sharp, *acies*, an edge, *acutus*, sharp, etc.: see *acid, acute, acerb*.] 1. A needle, pin, or bodkin, of wood or bone, used by Roman women as a hair-pin. It was not smaller than an *acus* (which see), but of inferior material.—2. A spine or prickle of an animal or plant. Also called *acicle*.—3. [*cap.*] A name applied to several genera of gastropods, and retained for the representative genus of the family *Aciculidæ*, inhabiting Europe. *A. fusca* is the best-known form.—4. [*cap.*] A genus of worms.

acicula, n. Plural of *aciculum*.
Aciculacea (a-sik'û-lâ'sê-â), ñ. pl. [NL., < *Acicula* + *-acea*.] A synonym of *Aciculidæ* (which see).

acicular (a-sik'û-lâr), a. [< NL. *acicularis*, < *L. acicula*, a needle: see *acicula*.] Having the shape of a slender needle or stout bristle; hav-



Acicular Crystals, Stibnite.

ing a sharp point like a needle: as, an *acicular prism*, like those of stibnite; an *acicular bill*, as that of a humming-bird. Other forms are *aciculate*, *aciculated*, *aciculiform*, and *aciculine*.

The silver salt crystallizes from its aqueous solution in small *acicular prisms*.

E. Frankland, *Exper. in Chem.*, p. 30.

Acicular bismuth. See *akinite*.
acicularly (a-sik'û-lâr-î), *adv.* In an acicular manner; in the manner of needles or prickles.

aciculate, aciculated (a-sik'û-lât, -lâ-ted), *p. a.* [< NL. *aciculatus*, < *L. acicula*: see *acicula*.] Needle-shaped; acicular; aciculiform.

aciculid, n. Plural of *aciculus*.
aciculid (a-sik'û-lîd), n. A gastropod of the family *Aciculidæ*.

Aciculidæ (as-î-kû'li-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acicula*, *q. v.*, + *-idæ*.] A family of operculate pulmoniferous mollusks, represented by the European genus *Acicula* (which see) and the West Indian *Geometania*. They have very small turreted shells with few whorls and a thin operculum, the outer lip plain or produced into a tongue, and the eyes on the back of the head.

aciculiform (a-sik'û-li-fōrm), a. [< *L. acicula*, needle, + *-formis*, < *forma*, form.] Same as *acicular*.

aciculine (a-sik'û-lîn), a. [< NL. *aciculinus*, < *L. acicula*: see *acicula*.] Same as *acicular*.

aciculum (a-sik'û-lum), n.; pl. *aciculæ* (-lâ). [NL., a neut. form to *acicula*, *q. v.*] In *zool.*, one of the slender sharp stylets which are em-

bedded in the parapodia of some annelids, as the *Polychæta*. The notopodial and the neuropodial divisions of the parapodia each carry one of these acicula.
aciculus (a-sik'û-lus), n.; pl. *aciculi* (-lî). [NL., a masc. form of *acicula*, *q. v.*] In *bot.*, a strong bristle.

acid (as'id), a. and n. [= *F. acide* = *Sp. Pg. It. acido*, < *L. acidus*, sour, < *acēre*, be sour (> *acetum*, *q. v.*), akin to *acer*, sharp, *acies*, edge, *Gr. ἀκμή*, *E. acme*, edge, etc., all from *√*ak*, be sharp, pierce.] I. a. Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; tasting like vinegar: as, *acid fruits* or liquors.—**Acid rock**. See *acidic*.

II. n. [< NL. *acidum*, neut. of *L. acidus*, a.] Originally, a substance possessing a sour taste like that of vinegar; in modern chemical use, a name given to a large number of compounds which do not necessarily possess this property. It does not appear that very great importance was at any time attached to sourness as a characteristic of acids from a chemical point of view. The following properties are common to most acids: 1st, solubility in water; 2d, a sour taste (in some acids, on account of their corrosiveness, this property can be perceived only after dilution with a large quantity of water); 3d, the power of turning vegetable blues to red; 4th, the power of decomposing most carbonates, and displacing the carbonic acid with effervescence; 5th, the power of destroying more or less completely the characteristic properties of alkalis, at the same time losing their own distinguishing characters, forming salts. In modern chemistry an acid may be termed a salt of hydrogen, or it may be defined as a compound containing one or more atoms of hydrogen which become displaced by a metal, or by a radical possessing to a certain extent metallic functions. An acid containing one such atom of hydrogen is said to be *monobasic*, one containing two such atoms *bibasic*, etc. *Acids* of a greater basicity than unity are frequently termed *polybasic acids*. When an acid contains oxygen, its name is generally formed by adding the terminal *-ic* either to the name of the element with which the oxygen is united or to an abbreviation of that name. Thus, sulphur forms with oxygen sulphuric acid; nitrogen, nitric acid; and phosphorus, phosphoric acid. But it frequently happens that the same element forms two acids with oxygen; and in this case the acid that contains the larger amount of oxygen receives the terminal syllable *-ic*, while that containing less oxygen is made to end in *-ous*. Thus, we have sulphurous, nitrous, and phosphorous acid, each containing a smaller proportion of oxygen than that necessary to form respectively sulphuric, nitric, and phosphoric acid. In some instances, however, the same element forms more than two acids with oxygen, in which case the two Greek words *ὑπό* (*hypo*), under, and *ὑπέρ* (*hyper*), over, are prefixed to the name of the acid. Thus, an acid of sulphur containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid is termed *hyposulphurous acid*; and another acid of the same element containing, in proportion to sulphur, more oxygen than sulphurous acid and less than sulphuric, might be named either *hypersulphurous* or *hyposulphuric acid*; but the latter term has been adopted. The prefix *per-* is frequently substituted for *hyper-*.—**Acetic acid, fatty acid, nitric acid**, etc. See these adjectives.—**Nordhausen acid**, brown fuming sulphuric acid, a solution of sulphur trioxide in sulphuric acid, used as a solvent of indigo, and at present in the manufacture of artificial alizarin. It is named from the place where it was first manufactured.

acid-green (as'id-grên'), n. A coloring matter, a sulphonic acid of various sorts of benzaldehyde-greens. It is one of the coal-tar colors. It dyes a brighter color than the so-called solid green. It is also called *Helvetia green*, and *light green S. Benedikt and Knecht*, *Chem. of Coal-tar Colors*, p. 84.

acidic (a-sid'ik), a. 1. Acid: in *chem.*, applied to the acid element, as silicic, in certain salts: opposed to *basic*.—2. Containing a large amount of the acid element: as, the *acidic feldspars*, which contain 60 per cent, or more of silica.—**Acidic (or acid) rock**, a crystalline rock which contains a relatively large amount of silica, through the presence of an acidic feldspar, and sometimes also of free quartz, as a prominent constituent. For example, trachyte is an *acid or acidic rock*; basalt, a *basic rock*.

acidiferous (as-î-dif'er-us), a. [< NL. *acidum*, acid, + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*, + *-ous*.] Bearing, producing, or containing acids, or an acid.—**Acidiferous mineral**, a mineral which consists of an earth combined with an acid, as calcium carbonate, aluminite, etc.

acidifiable (a-sid'î-fî-a-bl), a. [< *acidify* + *-able*; = *F. acidifiable*.] Capable of being acidified, or of being converted into an acid.

acidific (as-î-dif'ik), a. Producing acidity or an acid; acidifying. Said of the element (oxygen, sulphur, etc.) which in a ternary compound is considered as uniting the basic and acidic elements. Thus, in calcium silicate, calcium is called the basic, silicon the acidic, and oxygen the *acidific* element. *Dana*.

acidification (a-sid'î-fî-kā'shōn), n. [< *acidify*; = *F. acidification* = *Sp. acidificación* = *Pg. acidificação*.] The act or process of acidifying, or of changing into an acid.

Acidification . . . is intended to break up, corrode, or carbonize the albuminiferous matters.

W. L. Carpenter, *Soap*, etc., p. 264.

acidifier (a-sid'î-fî-èr), n. One who or that which acidifies; specifically, in *chem.*, that which has the property of imparting an acid quality.
acidify (a-sid'î-fî), *v.*; pret. and pp. *acidified*, ppr. *acidifying*. [< *acid* + *-fy*; = *F. acidifier* = *Pg. acidificar*.] I. *trans.* To make acid; con-

vert into an acid; render sour; sour, literally or figuratively.

Such are the complaints of Louvet, his thin existence all acidified with rage and preternatural insight of suspicion. *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, III. iii. 181.

II. intrans. To become acid or sour.

acidimeter (as-i-dim'e-tēr), *n.* [=Pg. *acidimetro*, <NL. *acidum*, acid, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for determining the purity or strength of acids. See *acidimetry*.

acidimetric (as'i-di-met'ri-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to acidimetry.

The acidimetric process is in every way similar to that practised in alkalimetry. *Ure*, *Dict.*, I. 19.

acidimetry (as-i-dim'e-tri), *n.* [=Pg. *acidimetria*; as *acidimeter* + *-y*.] The act or process of measuring the strength of acids. Specifically, the process of estimating the amount of acid in a liquid by finding exactly how much of a standard alkaline solution is required to neutralize a measured quantity of the given solution.

acidity (a-sid'i-ti), *n.* [=F. *acidité* = It. *acidità*, <L. *acidita*(-t)s, sourness, < *acidus*, sour: see *acid*.] The quality of being acid or sour; sourness; tartness; sharpness to the taste.

acid-magenta (as'id-ma-jen'tā), *n.* A coal-tar color, a green metallic-looking powder giving a red color when dissolved in water. It is a mixture of the mono- and disulphonic acids of rosanilin. Also called *magenta S.* and *rubine S.* Used for dyeing and for coloring winea. *Benedikt and Knecht*, *Chem. of Coal-tar Colors*, p. 96.

acidness (as'id-nes), *n.* Sourness; acidity.

acidometer (as-i-dom'e-tēr), *n.* [Cf. *acidimeter*.] A form of hydrometer used to measure the degree of concentration of an acid.

acid-pump (as'id-pump), *n.* A glass pump used for drawing corrosive liquids from earboys and other vessels. It has valves and joints, and is convertible into a siphon. A vacuum is created in it by means of an elastic rubber bulb, which controls its action without coming into contact with the acid.

acidula (a-sid'ū-lē), *n. pl.* [L., fem. pl. (se. *aque*, waters) of *acidulus*: see *acidulous*.] A name formerly given to springs of cold mineral waters, from their sharp and pungent taste. *N. E. D.*

acidulate (a-sid'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acidulated*, ppr. *acidulating*. [<L. as if **acidulatus*, pp. of **acidulare*, < *acidulus*, somewhat sour: see *acidulous*.] 1. To tincture with an acid; render somewhat acid or sourish.

This latter flask is filled partly with mercury, and partly with water acidulated with a tenth part of sulphuric acid. *Science*, III. 260.

2. Figuratively, to sour, as the mind; embitter; make cross or captious.

Persons . . . were especially liable to diabolical possession when their faculties were impaired by disease and their tempers acidulated by suffering. *Lecky*, *Rationalism*, I. 106.

acidulicist (as-i-dul'is), *a.* [Contr. of NL. **acidulicis*, <L. *acidus*, sour, acid, + *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce*.] Both sour and sweet.

acidulent (a-sid'ū-lent), *a.* [F. *acidulant*, ppr. of *aciduler*, sour slightly, < *acidule*, slightly sour, <L. *acidulus*: see *acidulous*.] Somewhat acid or sour; tart; hence, peevish; as, "anxious acidulent face," *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, I. i. 4.

acidulous (a-sid'ū-lus), *a.* [L. *acidulus*, slightly sour, dim. of *acidus*, sour: see *acid*.] 1. Slightly sour; subacid, as cream of tartar, oranges, gooseberries, etc.—2. Figuratively, sour in feeling or expression; sharp; caustic; harsh.

Acidulous enough to produce effervescence with alkalis.

O. W. Holmes, *Antocral*, ix.

It is beautiful, therefore, . . . to find a woman, George Eliot, departing utterly out of that mood of hate or even of *acidulous* satire in which Thackeray so often worked.

S. Lavier, *The Eng. Novel*, p. 207.

acid-yellow (as'id-yel'ō), *n.* A coal-tar color, consisting of the sodium salts of the sulphonic acids of amido-azobenzene or aniline yellow. It is a yellow powder, easily soluble in water, and is used for dyeing olive, moss-green, and brown. Also sometimes called *fast yellow*. *Benedikt and Knecht*, *Chem. of Coal-tar Colors*, p. 182.

acierage (as'i-e-rāj), *n.* [F. *aciérage*, < *acier* = Pr. *acier* = Sp. *acero*, steel, <ML. *aciare*, *aciarium*, steel, <L. *acies*, edge, sword-edge.] The process of depositing a layer of iron on another metal, by means of an electric battery. Stereotype and copper plates are sometimes treated in this way, thus increasing their durability without injury to their artistic character. When thus coated with iron they are said to be "steel-faced."

acierate (as'i-e-rāt), *v. t.* To convert into steel.

acieration (as'i-e-rā'shon), *n.* [F. *acier*, steel, + *-ation*.] Conversion into steel: a word occasionally used by writers on the metallurgy of iron and steel.

Withdrawing trial pieces from time to time and breaking them so as to ascertain to what depth the *acieration* has proceeded. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 342.

aciform (as'i-fōrm), *a.* [L. *acus*, a needle, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a needle.

aciliate, **aciliated** (a-sil'i-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [Gr. ἄ-priv. (a-¹⁸) + *ciliatōs*: see *cilia*.] Not ciliated; having no cilia.

Acilius (a-sil'i-us), *n.* [NL., <L. *Acilius*, a Roman name.] A genus of water-beetles of the family *Dytiscidae*, containing species of moderate size, with ciliated hind tarsi and round tarsal disks in the male. *A. sulcatus* is a European species. *A. fraternus* is a common New England insect, about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch long, having the black portions of the elytra closely punctured upon a yellow surface.

acinaceous (as-i-nā'shi-us), *a.* [L. *acinus*, a berry, esp. a grape, a grape-stone or kernel, + *-accous*.] Consisting of or full of kernels.

acinaces (a-sin'ā-sēz), *n.* [L., <Gr. ἀκινάκης, a short, straight sword, <Pers. *āhenak* (**āhanak*), a short sword, < *āhen*, *āhan*, a sword, lit. iron, + dim. term. -*ek*, -*ak*, now applied only to rational objects (-*che* to irrational objects).] A short, straight dagger, peculiar to the Medes and Persians. It seems to have been worn on the right side, but perhaps only when a longer weapon was worn on the left. Modern writers have recognized the acinaces in a dagger shown in sculptures at Persepolis, also in the dagger of the Mithra sacrificial groups.

acinacifolious (a-sin'ā-si-fō'l-i-us), *a.* [L. *acinaces*, a short sword, + *folium*, leaf.] Having acinaciform leaves. *N. E. D.*

acinaciform (a-sin'ā-si-fōrm), *a.* [L. *acinaces*, a short, straight sword, taken to mean a similar, + *-formis*, < *forma*, shape.] In bot., resembling a similar in shape: as, an acinaciform leaf, one which has one edge convex and



Acinaciform Leaf.

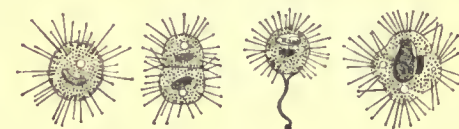
thin, the other straighter and thick, as in species of *Mesembryanthemum*; an acinaciform pod, as of some beans.

acinarius (as-i-nā'ri-us), *a.* [L. *acinarius*, pertaining to the grape, < *acinus*, the grape: see *acinus*.] In bot., covered with little spherical stalked vesicles resembling grape-seeds, as in some algae.

acinesia (as-i-nē'siā), *n.* Same as *akinesia*.

Acineta (as-i-nē'tā), *n.* [NL., <Gr. ἀκίνητος, motionless, < ἄ-priv. + *κίνησις*, move.] 1. A genus of noble epiphyllous orchids, from Central America, much prized as hothouse plants.—2. A genus of suctorial infusorial protozoans. See *Acineta* and *Acinetina*. *Ehrenberg*.

Acinetæ (as-i-nē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Acinetæ*.] An order of the class *Infusoria* (the *Infusoria tentaculifera* or *suctoria*), the adult members of which have no cilia and no proper mouth, and are non-locomotive. The body, which is fixed and stalked, is provided with radiating retractile auctorial



Acineta.

processes, or tubular tentacles, having at their extremities a knob or disk-like sucker, through which nutrient matter is imbibed.

The *Acineta* multiply by several methods. One of these . . . consists in the development of ciliated embryos in the interior of the body. These embryos result from a separation of a portion of the endoplast, and its conversion into a globular or oval germ, which in some species is wholly covered with vibratile cilia, while in others the cilia are confined to a zone around the middle of the embryo. The germ makes its escape by bursting through the body-wall of its parent. After a short existence (sometimes limited to a few minutes) in the condition of a free-swimming animalcule, provided with an endoplast and a contractile vacuole, but devoid of a mouth, the characteristic knobbed radiating processes make their appearance, the cilia vanish, and the animal passes into the *Acineta* state. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 94.

acinetan (as-i-nē'tan), *n.* One of the *Acineta*; a suctorial tentaculiferous infusorian.

Acinetidæ (as-i-net'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acineta* + *-idæ*.] A family constituting the order *Acinetæ*. The leading genus is *Acineta*.

acinetiform (as-i-net'i-fōrm), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Acineta* + L. *-formis*, < *forma*, shape.] 1. *a.* Having the form of *Acineta*; resembling an acinetan in form.

Balbiana . . . asserts that the *acinetiform* embryos observed not only in *Paramoecium*, but in . . . many other ciliated Infusoria, are not embryos at all, but parasitic *Acineta*. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 100.

II. n. An infusorian animalcule resembling an acinetan, whether an embryonic stage of some ciliated infusorian or a member of the order *Acineta*. Also written *acineta-form*.

Acinetina (as'i-nē-ti'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acineta* + *-ina*.] A group of infusorians with a single aperture, and elongate, non-vibratile cilia, originally established by Ehrenberg in 1838 as a division of his *Polygastrica*: equivalent to *Acinetæ* (which see).

acini, *n.* Plural of *acinus*.

aciniform (as'i-ni-fōrm), *a.* [L. *acinus*, grape (see *acinus*), + *-formis*, < *forma*, shape.] 1. Having the form of grapes, or being in clusters like grapes; acinose.—2. In anat., of a deep purplish tint; resembling a grape in color: applied to one of the pigmentary layers of the iris, technically called the tunica aciniformis. See *uvea*.

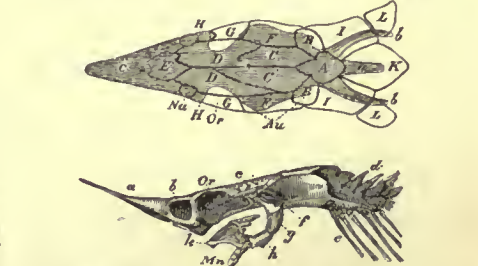
acinose (as'i-nōs), *a.* [L. *acinosus*, like grapes, < *acinus*, a grape.] 1. Resembling a grape or a bunch of grapes; consisting of granular concretions.—2. Specifically, in anat., consisting of acini. Applied to glands in which the duct enlarges at the distinctly glandular portion into a little spherical vesicle (*acinus*), or into a little saecule (*lobulus*), beset with small, round epithelial cysts (*acini*), or in which the duct branches and ends in more or less numerous lobuli, formed of acini. *Acinose* glands are distinguished from *tubular* glands.

acinous (as'i-nus), *a.* Same as *acinose*.

acinus (as'i-nus), *n.*; pl. *acini* (-ni). [L., a berry, esp. a grape, also a grape-stone, kernel.] 1. In bot.: (a) One of the small drupelets or berries of an aggregate baccate fruit, as the blackberry, etc., or the contained stone or seed. See cut under *Rubus*. (b) A grape-stone.—2. In anat.: (a) Formerly, the smallest lobule of a gland. (b) Now, generally, the smallest saecular subdivision of an acinose gland, several of which subdivisions make up a lobule. Also called *alveolus*. (c) A lobule of the liver.

-acious. [L. *-aci-* (nom. -*ax*, acc. -*acem*, > It. -*ace*, Sp. Pg. -*az*, F. -*acc*), a suffix added to verb-stems to form adjectives expressing intensity of physical or mental action, as *aud-ax*, daring, *cap-ax*, holding much, *fall-ax*, deceitful, *loqu-ax*, talking much, *pugn-ax*, inclined to fight, etc., + E. -*ous*. Cf. -*acy*, 3.] A compound adjective termination of Latin origin, forming, from Latin verb-stems, adjectives expressing intensity of physical or mental action, as in *audacious*, daring, very bold, *capacious*, holding much, *fallacious*, deceitful, *loquacious*, talking much, *pugnacious*, inclined to fight, *mendacious*, ready at lying, *vivacious*, very lively, *voracious*, eating much, etc. Such adjectives are accompanied by nouns in *-aci-ty*, and the nouns rarely by verbs in *-aci-t-ate*: as, *capacious*, *capacity*, *capacitate*, etc.

Acipenser (as-i-pen'sēr), *n.* [L., also spelled *aqupenser* and *acipensis* (> Gr. ἀκίπηνσος), the sturgeon; perhaps < **aci-* (= Gr. ἄκως), swift, + a form of *penna* (OL. *psna*), a wing, same as *pinna*, a wing, a fin. Cf. *accipiter* and the etymology there suggested.] The typical genus of the family *Acipenseridae*, including all the



Skull of Sturgeon (*Acipenser*), top and side views. Above, the cartilaginous cranium, shaded, is supposed to be seen through the unshaded cranial bones.

Upper figure: *a*, ridge formed by spinous processes of vertebrae; *b*, lateral wing-like process; *c*, rostrum; *An*, site of auditory organ; *Nu*, of nasal sacs; *Or*, of orbit. The membrane bones of the upper surface are: *A*, analogue of supraoccipital; *B*, *B*, of the prefrontals; *C*, *C*, of the ethmoid; *G*, *G*, of the postfrontals; *H*, *H*, of the prefrontals; *C*, *C*, of the parietals; *D*, *D* are the frontals, and *F*, *F* the squamosals; *K*, anterior dermal scute; *I*, *I*, *L*, *L*, dermal ossifications connecting the pectoral arch with the skull. Lower figure: *a*, rostrum; *b*, nasal chamber; *c*, auditory region; *d*, coalesced anterior vertebrae; *e*, ribs; *f*, *g*, *h*, suspensorium; *i*, palato-maxillary apparatus; *Mn*, mandible; *Or*, orbit.

ordinary sturgeons (and with the shovel-nosed sturgeons, *Scaphirhynchops*, the only other genus, composing the family), characterized by the flattened tapering snout, a spiracle over each eye, and 5 distinct rows of bony plates. The common sturgeon, *A. sturio*, is found both in Europe and North America; it sometimes attains a length of 18 feet. The green sturgeon of the Pacific coast is *A. medirostris*. The European sterlet is *A. ruthenus*. The largest known species is the Russian sturgeon, the *bielaga*, *huso*, or *hausen*, *A. huso*, sometimes attaining a length of 25 feet and a weight of 3000 pounds. *A. gildenstädti* is a fourth example, known as the osseter. Also often spelled *Acipenser*.

Acipenser (as-i-pen'se-réz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *Acipenser*.] An ordinal term suggested by Bonaparte, 1837, as a substitute for *Sturiones* or *Chondrostei* (which see).

acipenserid (as-i-pen'se-rid), *n.* One of the *Acipenseridae*; a sturgeon.

Acipenseridae (as-i-pen-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acipenser* + *-idae*.] The sturgeons, a family of chondrosteous ganoid fishes, sometimes including only the genus *Acipenser*, sometimes also the genus *Scaphirhynchops*. The body is elongate subcylindric, with 5 rows of bony bucklers; the snout is produced, subpatulate or conical, with the mouth on its lower surface, small, transverse, protractile, and toothless; there are 4 barbels in a transverse series on the lower side of the snout; the ventral fins have a single series of fulera in front, and the dorsal and anal fins approximate to the caudal, which is heterocercal. See *Acipenser*.

Acipenserinae (as-i-pen-se-ri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acipenser* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Acipenseridae*, typified by the genus *Acipenser*. By older ichthyologists it was made coequal with the family. Lately it has been restricted to *Acipenseridae* with spiracles, subconic snout, and thick tail, and thus made to include only the true sturgeon.

acipenserine (as-i-pen'se-rin), *n.* One of the *Acipenserinae*.

acipenseroid (as-i-pen'se-roid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Acipenseridae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Acipenseridae*; an acipenserid.

Acipenseroidae (as-i-pen-se-roi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Acipenseridae*.

Acipenseroides (as-i-pen-se-roi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [*Acipenser* + *-oides*.] A name used by some ichthyologists as a subordinal name in place of *Chondrostei*.

aciurgy (as-i-er-ji), *n.* [*Gr. ákis*, a point, + *-ourgya* (< *-epya*), in comp., working, < *épyew* = E. *work*: see *demurgy* and *surgery*.] Operative surgery.

acker¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *acre* (Middle English *aker*, etc.).

acker² (ak'er), *n.* [E. dial. (Sc. *aiker* in sense 2), < ME. *aker*, flood-tide, a bore, an eager; prob. a var. of *eager*, *q. v.*] 1†. Flood-tide; a bore; an eager.

Akyr [var. *aker*] of the sea flywing, *impetus maris*.
Prompt. *Parv.*

2. A ripple or furrow on the surface of water. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

acketon, *n.* See *acton*.

ackman (ak'man), *n.*; *pl. ackmen* (-men). [*ack-*, of unknown origin, + *man*.] A sailors' name for a fresh-water thief, or one who steals on navigable rivers. Also called *ack-pirate*. *Sailors' Word-book*.

acknowt (ak-nōt), *v. t.* [*ME. aknoven*, know, acknowledge, < AS. *oncnāwan*, perceive, know, < *on-* for *and-* (= *Gr. ávri*, against, back, = Goth. *anda-*), + *cnāwan*, know; see *a-5* and *know*.] To recognize; to acknowledge; to confess.

You will not be *aknoven*, sir, why, 'tis wise:
Thus do all gamesters at all games dissemble.
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, v. 6.

acknowledge (ak-nol'ej), *v. t.*; *pret. and pp. acknowledged*, *ppr. acknowledging*. [*ME. knowlechen, knowlechen, cnaulechen*, acknowledge, < *knowleche, knowleche, cnauleche*, knowledge; see *knowledge*. The prefix *ack-*, for *a-*, is due to the frequent ME. verb *aknoven*: see *acknow*.] 1. To admit or profess a knowledge of; avow to be within one's knowledge or apprehension; own to be real or true; recognize the existence, truth, or fact of: as, to acknowledge God, or the existence of or belief in a God; to acknowledge the rights of a claimant.

He that *acknowledgeth* the Son hath the Father also.
I John ii. 23.

The Romans that erected a temple to Fortune, *acknowledged* therein, though in a blinder way, somewhat of divinity.
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, i. 18.

The influence attributed to Cæropa . . . indicates that Athens was *acknowledged* as the head of this confederacy.
Thirlwall, *Hist. Greece*, xi.

2. To express or manifest perception or appreciation of; give evidence of recognizing or realizing: as, to acknowledge an acquaintance by bowing; to acknowledge a favor or one's faults.

I *acknowledged* my sin unto thee. . . I said, I will confess my transgressions.
Pss. xxxii. 5.

They his gifts *acknowledged* none.
Milton, *P. L.*, xi. 612.

These were written with such submissions and professions of his patronage, as I had never seen any more *acknowledging*.
Evelyn, *Diary*, Aug. 18, 1673.

With what queenly dignity . . . did the great Zenobia *acknowledge* the greetings of her people!
W. Ware, *Zenobia*, i. 87.

So great a soldier as the old French Marshal Montluc *acknowledges* that he has often trembled with fear, and recovered courage when he had said a prayer for the occasion.
Emerson, *Courage*.

3. To own the genuineness of; own as binding or of legal force: as, to acknowledge a deed.—

4. To admit or certify the receipt of; give information of the arrival of: as, to acknowledge a letter or a remittance.—To acknowledge a deed (or other instrument), in law, to avow before a proper officer or court that one has executed it, for the purpose of having a certificate thereof appended which will qualify the instrument to be admitted in evidence or to record, or both, without further proof of genuineness. As often used, the word implies not only the avowal of the party, but also the procuring of the official certificate. Thus a deed is said to have been acknowledged when it actually bears the certificate. = *Syn. Acknowledge, Admit, Confess, Own, Avow, grant, concede, allow, assent to, profess, take cognizance of.* To acknowledge is to state one's knowledge of; it may have a personal object: as, he acknowledged her as his wife; as applied to acts, it often implies confession under external pressure. *Admit* has a similar reference to solicited or forced assent: as, he admitted the charge; he admitted that his opponent was a good man. *Confess* implies the admission of that which is not creditable, as wrong conduct, and belongs rather to specified things or particular transactions. He acknowledged the authorship of the book; he admitted the truth of the proposition; he confessed that he was guilty of the theft. *Confess* is the strongest of these words, being applied to actions of more moment than *acknowledge, admit, or own*. To *own* is a less formal act; there is a tendency, on account of its brevity, to apply the word to anything that a man takes home to himself. To *avow* is a bolder act, generally performed in spite of adverse influence, and does not necessarily imply that the action or sentiment avowed is blameworthy. To acknowledge an error, admit a fact, confess a fault, own one's folly, avow a belief.

You must not only acknowledge to God that you are a sinner, but must particularly enumerate the kinds of sin whereof you know yourself guilty.
Wake.

I admit, however, the necessity of giving a bounty to genius and learning.
Macaulay, *Speech on Copyright*.

Quotation confesses inferiority.
Emerson, *Letters and Social Aims*.

Owning her weakness and evil behaviour.
Hood, *Bridge of Sighs*.

The tempt of passion with which he [Othello] commits his crimes, and the haughty fearlessness with which he avows them, give an extraordinary interest to his character.
Macaulay, *Machiavelli*.

acknowledgement, *n.* See *acknowledgment*.

acknowledger (ak-nol'e-jer), *n.* One who acknowledges.

acknowledgment (ak-nol'ej-ment), *n.* 1. An admission or profession of knowledge or apprehension; a recognition of the existence or truth of anything: as, the acknowledgment of a sovereign power, or of a debt.

Immediately upon the acknowledgment of the Christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip.
Hooker.

2. An expression or manifestation of perception or appreciation; recognition, avowal, or confession: as, an acknowledgment of kindness or of one's wrong-doing.

With this acknowledgment,
That God fought for us.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 8.

3. Something given or done in return for a favor. *Smollett*.—4. In law: (a) The certificate of a public officer that an instrument was acknowledged before him by the person who executed it. (b) The act of so acknowledging execution.—5. In com., a receipt.

Also spelled *acknowledgement*.

Acknowledgment money, in England, money paid according to the customs of some manors by copyhold tenants on the death of the lord of the manor. = *Syn.* 1. Admission, recognition, acceptance, indorsement, thanks.

ack-pirate (ak'pi-rāt), *n.* [*ack-*, of unknown origin, + *pirate*.] Same as *ackman*.

aclastic (a-klas'tik), *a.* [*Gr. áklastos*, unbroken (< *á-* priv. + *κλαστός*, verbal adj. of *κλάειν*, break), + *-ic*.] In nat. *philos.*, not refracting: applied to substances which do not refract the rays of light passing through them. *N. E. D.*

acleidian (a-kl'i-di-an), *a.* See *acledian*.

acled (ak'lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Aclidae*.

Aclidae, Aclididae (ak'li-dē, ak-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aclis* (*Aclid-*) + *-idae*: see *aclis*, 2.] A family of ptenoglossate peetinibranchiate gastropods typified by the genus *Aclis*, with a much-curved minute odontophore, densely hirsute, with simple uncinete teeth and a rimate turreted shell. Two genera, *Aclis* and *Hemiacclis*, are represented by four species in Norway.

aclide (ak'lid), *n.* [*L. aclis* (*aclid-*), also spelled *aclys*: see *aclis*.] Same as *aclis*, 1.

acledes, *n.* Plural of *aclis*.

acledian (a-kl'i-di-an), *a.* [*Gr. á-* priv. + *κλειός* (*κλειός*), a key, the elavicle.] In *zool.*, deficient in or characterized by the absence of elavicles. Also spelled *acleidian*.

acclinic (a-kl'in'ik), *a.* [*Gr. áκλινής*, not bending to either side, < *á-* priv. + *κλίνειν*, incline, lean, = E. *lean*.] Having no inclination.—

Aclinic line, the name given by Professor August to an irregular curve located upon the surface of the earth in the neighborhood of the equator, where the magnetic needle balances itself horizontally, having no dip. It has been also termed the *magnetic equator*.

aclis (ak'lis), *n.*; *pl. acledes* (-li-dēz). [*L. aclis*, also *aclys*, a small javelin, said to be a corruption of *Gr. άκκλίς*, a hook, barb, taken in the sense of *άκκίλλη*, a bend, twist, thong of a javelin, the javelin itself, fem. of *άκκίλος*, crooked, bent, = *L. angulus*, angle: see *angle*.] 1. In *Rom. antig.*, a heavy missile weapon; an acclide. —2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The representative genus of the family *Aclidae* (which see). *Lovén*, 1846.

aclys (ak'lis), *n.* Same as *aclis*, 1.

Acmaea (ak-mē'ā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. άκμαίος*, at the height or prime, in full bloom, vigorous, < *άκμή*, a point, the highest point: see *aeme*.] A genus of limpets, of the family *Patellidae*, or giving name to a family *Acmaeidae*. *A. testudinatis* is the common limpet of the northern coast of the United States, of large size and variegated color, being usually mottled with brown, green, and white. *Eschscholtz*, 1833.

acmaeid (ak-mē'id), *n.* A limpet of the family *Acmaeidae*; a false limpet.

Acmaeidae (ak-mē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acmaea* + *-idae*.] A family of false or single-gilled limpets, or zygobranchiate gastropods having a single cervical gill. Leading genera are *Acmaea*, *Lottia*, and *Scurria*.

Acmaeodera (ak-mē-od'e-rā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. άκμαίος*, at the height or prime, in full bloom, vigorous (< *άκμή*, a point: see *aeme*), + (?) *δέρος*, skin; allusion not clear.] A genus of buprestid beetles related to *Agrilus*, but less elongate and with an indistinct scutellum. *A. culta*, a common species of eastern North America, is $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, black, with yellow spots on the elytra.

acme (ak'mē), *n.* [*Gr. άκμή*, edge, point, the highest point, the prime, crisis; akin to *άκή*, point, *άκίς*, point, *L. acus*, needle, *acer*, sharp, etc.: see *acid*.] 1. The top or highest point; the furthest point attained; the utmost reach.

For beauty's acme hath a term as brief
As the wave's poise before it break in pearls.
Lovell, *Cathedral*.

The independence of the individual, the power to stand alone as regards men and the gods, is the acme of atoidal attainment. *G. P. Fisher*, *Begin. of Christianity*, p. 178.

2. The maturity or perfection of an animal.—

3. In *med.*: (a) The height or crisis of a disease. (b) Another, and probably the correct, form of *aeme*.—4. [*cap.*] In *zool.*, a genus of land-shells. *Hartmann*, 1821.

acmite, akmite (ak'mit), *n.* [*Gr. άκμή*, a point, + *-ite*.] A mineral of a brownish-black or reddish-brown color, isomorphous with augite, consisting of bisilicate of iron, sesquioxide of iron, soda, and alumina: so called from the form of its crystals. It is found in Norway, and also in Transylvania. Also spelled *achmite*.

acne (ak'nē), *n.* [NL., prob. orig. a misprint (being a book-word) for *aeme*, < *Gr. άκμή*, a point: see *aeme*.] An eruption occurring most frequently on the face, and on the shoulders and chest, about the period of puberty. It is a follicular or perifollicular inflammation of the sebaceous glands, resulting in the formation of comedo-bearing papules, which often pass into pustules. The so-called *acne rosacea* is a hyperemia of the face combined with more or less acne.

acnestis (ak-nes'tis), *n.*; *pl. acnestides* (-ti-dēz). [NL., < *Gr. άκνηστις*, the spine or backbone of quadrupeds, < *á-* priv. + *κνηστός*, scratched, < *κνάειν*, scratch, scrape.] That part of the spine in quadrupeds which extends from between the shoulder-blades to the loins, and which the animal cannot reach to scratch.

acnodal (ak-nōd'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an acnode. *Salmon*.

acnode (ak'nōd), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *L. acus*, a needle, + *nodus*, a node.] In *math.*, a double point belonging to a curve, but separated from other real points of the curve.

Acocephalus (ak-ō-sef'á-lus), *n.* [NL., < *L. acus*, needle, + *Gr. κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of homopterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Jassidae* or *Tettigoniidae*, having a boat-shaped form, a coarse surface, shovel-shaped vertex with a thick, smooth margin, and thick wing-covers with strong veins. *A. nervosus* is a pale-yellowish species, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, freckled with brown, and with angular whitish lines, inhabiting Europe and North America.

Acochlides (a-kok'li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (*F. acochlides*), < *Gr. á-* priv. + *κοχλίς* (*κοχλίς*), dim.



Acnodal Cubic. A, acnode.

of κόχλος, a shell-fish with a spiral shell, the shell itself; akin to κόχρη, a shell: see *couch*.] In Latreille's system of classification, 1825, a family of acetabuliferous cephalopods, without a shell. It included most of the octopods.

acock (a-kok'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*a*³, on, + *cock*².] In a cocked manner: as, he set his hat *acock*.

a-cockbill (a-kok'bil), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*a*³, on, + *cock*² (condition of being cocked or turned upward: see *cock*²) + *bill*², point or end: see *bill*², 5.] *Naut.*, with the ends pointing upward. Applied (a) to an anchor when it hangs down by its ring from the cathead, and (b) to the yards of a ship when they are tipped up at an angle with the deck.



Man-of-war with Yards a-cockbill.

It was now the close of Lent, and on Good Friday she had all her yards *a-cockbill*, which is customary among Catholic vessels. *R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast*, p. 147.

acocotl (ak'ō-kot-l'), *n.* [Mex.] A musical instrument used by the aborigines in Mexico: now usually called *clarin*. It consists of a thin tube from 8 to 10 feet in length, made of the dry stalk of a plant of the same name. The performer inhales the air through it. *S. K. Handboot, Mus. Inst.*, p. 69.

Acōla (a-sē'lā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *acōlous*.] An order of worms destitute of an alimentary canal. The group consists of the family *Convolutidae*, which is usually placed in the order *Turbellaria*.

Acōlomata (as-ē-lom'a-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ā-priv.* + *κόλωμα*, a hollow: see *caloma*.] A division of *Protocōlomata*, or sponges, containing the *Aōcones*: so called in allusion to its pores and the absence of cōlomata.

acōlōmate (a-sē'lō-māt), *a.* Same as *acōlōmatous*.

acōlōmatous (as-ē-lom'a-tus), *a.* [*a*³, *priv.* + *κόλωμα*, a hollow: see *a*¹⁸, *caloma*, and *calomatous*.] 1. In *zool.*, having no body-cavity or perivisceral space; not cōlōmatous.

Although these *acōlōmatous* worms have no body-cavity, no blood, no vascular system, they always have a kidney system. *Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.)*, II. 404.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Acōlōmi*; cestoid.

Equivalent forms are *acōlōmate*, *acōlōmous*. **Acōlōmi** (as-ē-lō'mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ā-priv.* + *κόλωμα*, a cavity.] Those worms which have no proper body-cavity and no intestinal cavity, and which are also devoid of a blood-vascular system; the cestoids or flat-worms, such as tape-worms. See cuts under *Cestoida* and *Tania*. The name is nearly synonymous with *Plathelminthes*, but comprehends not only the actual or existing plathelminths, in a zoological sense, but also the hypothetical primitive worms, *Archehelminthes*, supposed to have possessed the same or a similar type of structure. In Haeckel's classification the *Acōlōmi* form one of the classes or main divisions of the animal kingdom. See *Calomi*.

acōlōmous (a-sē'lō-mus), *a.* Same as *acōlōmatous*.

acōlous (a-sē'lus), *a.* [*a*³, < NL. *acōlus*, < Gr. *ἀκόλος*, not hollow, < *ā-priv.* + *κόλος*, hollow.] In *zool.*, having no intestinal cavity; anenterous.

Acōmeti, **Acōmetæ** (a-sem'ē-tī, -tē), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. *ἀκομητοί*, masc., *ἀκομηται*, fem., pl. of *ἀκομητός*, -*τα*, sleepless, < *ā-priv.* + *κομᾶν*, bring to sleep: see *cemetery*.] An order of monks and nuns in Constantinople under the Eastern Empire, so named because they divided their communities into relays for keeping up perpetual worship. In the sixth century the monks embraced Nestorianism and the order became extinct. The order of nuns, however, existed till the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks in the fifteenth century. Also spelled *Acemeti*, *Acemetæ*.

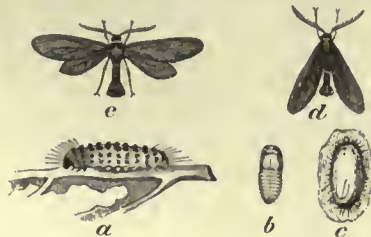
acōiet, *v. t.* and *i.* A Middle English form of *acōoy*.

acōld (a-kōld'), *a.* [*a*³, < ME. *acold*, *acoled* (< AS. *acōled*), cold, lit. cooled, pp. of *acolen*, < AS. *acōhian*, become cool or cold, < *ā-* + *cōhian*, become cool or cold, < *cōl*, cool, cold: see *cool*. The ME. form *acōld*, *acoled*, would regularly become E. **acooled* (akōld); the present *ō* sound is due to confusion with E. *cold*, < AS. *ceald*, which is akin to *cōl*, and so, remotely, to *acōld*.] Cold. *Poor Tom's a-cold.* *Shak., Lear*, iii. 4.

acollē, *p. a.* See *acollē*.

acology (a-kol'ō-jī), *n.* [*a*³, < Gr. *ἀκος*, remedy, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of remedies, surgical and medical.

Acolothus (ak-ō-loi'thus), *n.* [NL., prop. *acolithus*, < Gr. *ἀκόλουθος*, a follower: see *acolyth*, *acolyte*.] A genus of moths belonging to the family *Zyganidae*, founded by Clemens in 1862.



Acolothus americanus. a, larva; b, pupa; c, cocoon; d, moth; e, moth with outstretched wings.

They are small and delicate and of somber colors. The larvae are somewhat hairy and feed gregariously, undergoing transformation in some crevice, within tough oval cocoons. They have a habit of following one another in "Indian file." *A. americanus* (now placed in *Harrisina*) destroys grape-leaves.

acolithite, *n.* [*a*³, < Gr. *ἀκόλουθος*, *acolyth*, + *-ιτις*: see *acolyte*.] Same as *acolyte*.

acolytin (ak-ō-lik'tin), *n.* [*a*³, < NL. *Aco(nitum) lyc(o)ctonum*], the plant from which it is derived (see *Aconitum*), + *-in*².] An alkaloid derived from *Aconitum lycocotum*, and identical with napellin.

acolyte (ak'ō-lit), *n.* [*a*³, < ME. *acolit*, *acolyt*, < OF. *acolyte* = Sp. *acolto* = Pg. *acolyto* = It. *accolito*, < ML. *acolytus*, *acolithus*, *acolythus* (> E. *acolyth*), *acolithus*, prop. *acolithus*, an acolyte, < Gr. *ἀκόλουθος*, a follower, an attendant, < *ā-* copulative + *κλέωσθαι*, a way, a journey, from the same root as *κλέωσθαι*, set in motion, urge on, and *κλέωσθαι*, command.] 1. One who waits on a person; an attendant; an assistant.

With such chiefs, and with James and John as *acolytes*. *Motley*.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one ordained to the fourth and highest of the minor orders, ranking immediately below the subdeacon. See *orders*. His office is to serve those of the superior orders in the ministry of the altar, light the candles, prepare the wine and water, etc. The name is now commonly extended to the boys who exercise these offices without ordination.

3. In *astron.*, an attendant or accompanying star or other heavenly body; a satellite.

But she (the moon) is the earth's nearest neighbor, and therefore conspicuous; her constant *acolyte*, whose obsequious and rapid motions demand and compel attention. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 47.

Sometimes written *acolyth*, and formerly also *acolithite*, *acolythe*, *acolythist*, *acolithist*.

acolyth, **acolythe** (ak'ō-lith, -lith), *n.* [*a*³, < ML. *acolythus*, for *acolithus*, the correct form of *acolyth*: see *acolyte*.] See *acolyte*.

acolythate (a-kol'i-thāt), *n.* [*a*³, < *acolyth* + *-ate*³.] The state, office, or orders of an acolyte.

acolythical (ak-ō-lith'i-kal), *a.* [*a*³, < **acolythic* + *-al*.] Belonging or pertaining to an acolyte.

acolythist (a-kol'i-thist), *n.* Same as *acolyte*.

acomber, *v. t.* See *acumber*.

Acomys (ak'ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκμή*, a sharp point (or L. *acus*, a needle), + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of rodents, of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Murinae*, having sharp flattened spines in the fur. The skull and teeth are as in the genus *Mus*.

acon (ā'kon), *n.* [(?) Gr. *ἀκων*, a dart.] A boat used for traveling over mud-beds. See *extract*.

Walton also invented the pouce-pied or *acon*, a kind of boat which is still in use. The *acon* is composed of a plank of hard wood, which constitutes the bottom, and is called the sole. This plank is bent in the fore part in such a manner as to form a sort of prow. Three light planks, which are nailed together at the side and back, complete this simple boat. *E. P. Wright, Anim. Life*, p. 553.

acondylous, **acondylose** (a-kon'di-lus, -lōs), *a.* [*a*³, < Gr. *ἀκόνδυλος*, without knuckles or joints, < *ā-priv.* + *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle, a joint: see *a*¹⁸, *condyle*, and *-ous*, -*ose*.] In *bot.*, jointless.

aconella (ak-ō-nel'ā), *n.* [NL., < *acon(itum)* + *-ella*.] In *chem.*, an organic base obtained from the root of *Aconitum Napellus*, closely resembling if not identical with narcotin.

aconellin (ak-ō-nel'in), *n.* [*a*³, < *aconella* + *-in*².] Same as *aconella*.

aconin, **aconine** (ak'ō-nin), *n.* [*a*³, < *acon(itum)* + *-in*².] An organic base derived from aconitin, and probably identical with napellin.

aconitate (a-kon'i-tāt), *n.* [*a*³, < *aconite* + *-ate*¹.] A salt formed by the union of aconitic acid with a base.

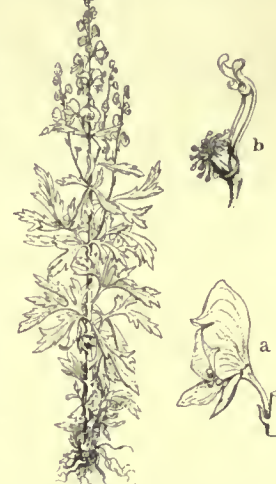
aconite (ak'ō-nit), *n.* [= F. *aconit* = Sp. Pg. It. *aconito*, < L. *aconitum*: see *Aconitum*.] The plant wolf's-bane or monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*. It is used in medicine, especially in cases of fever and neuralgia. See *Aconitum*. *Nepal* *aconite* consists of the roots of *A. ferox* and probably other species indigenous in the Himalayas; it is also called *bikh*, *bish*, and *bisk*. *Winter aconite* is a ranunculaceous plant, *Eranthis hiemalis*, a native of Italy, and one of the earliest spring flowers.

aconitia (ak-ō-nish'ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *aconitum*.] Same as *aconitin*.

aconitic (ak-ō-nit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to aconite. — **Aconitic acid**, C₂₀H₁₆O₆, a tribasic acid found combined with lime in some species of the genus *Aconitum*, and in a few other plants. It is also obtained by the dry distillation of citric acid. Also called *equisetic acid*. See *achilleic acid*, under *achilleic*.

aconitin, **aconitine** (a-kon'i-tin), *n.* [*a*³, < *aconite* + *-in*².] A highly poisonous narcotic alkaloid, C₃₀H₄₇N₇O₇, obtained from the roots and leaves of several species of *Aconitum*. It forms a white powdery mass, or a compact, vitreous, transparent mass; is bitter, acrid, and very soluble in alcohol. It is an important remedy in neuralgia, especially of the fifth cranial nerve. Also called *aconitia* and *aconitina*.

Aconitum (ak-ō-ni'tum), *n.* [L. *aconitum*, a poisonous plant, monk's-hood, wolf's-bane, < Gr. *ἀκόνιτον*, also *ἀκόντιος*, a poisonous plant, of uncertain etym.; said by Pliny to be so called because it grew *ἐν ἀκόναις*, on sharp, steep rocks (Gr. *ἀκόνη*, a whetstone, < *√ *ak*, be sharp, pierce). This is improbable. The form is the same as the neut. of Gr. *ἀκόντιος*, without dust, < *ā-priv.* + *κόνις*, dust, but there seems to be no connection between the two words.] A genus of poisonous herbs, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, including 20



Aconite (A. Napellus). a, flower; b, same, calyx removed.

species, natives of the mountains of the northern hemisphere. They have very irregular, showy flowers, and are often found in cultivation, as the common monk's-hood (*A. Napellus*) and wolf's-bane (*A. lycocotum*). The roots and leaves, chiefly of *A. Napellus*, are used medicinally. See *aconitin*. The *bikh* of *Nepal*, used in poisoning arrows and also as a source of aconitin, is derived mainly from *A. ferox*.

acontia, *n.* Plural of *aconitium*.

Acontias (a-kon'ti-as), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀκοντίας*, a quick-darting serpent, a meteor, < *ἀκων*, a javelin, dart, < *ἀκή*, a point.] The leading genus of the family *Acontidiæ* (which see).

acōntiā (a-kon'ti-id), *n.* A lizard of the family *Acōntiā*.

Acōntiā, **Acōntiādæ** (ak-on'ti'i-dē, -a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acontias* + *-iā*, or *-adæ*.] A family of saurian or lacertilian reptiles of the seinoeid group, related to the *Anguidæ*, the family to which the well-known slow-worm of Europe belongs. They are weak, timid, and perfectly harmless lizards, resembling snakes in consequence of the apparent absence of limbs. *Acontias* is the leading genus, giving name to the family; there are numerous species, inhabiting chiefly the warmer or dryer parts of the old world. *Acontias meleagris* is sometimes called the dart-snake, from its manner of darting upon its prey.

aconitium (a-kon'shium), *n.*; *pl. acontia* (-shi-ĭ). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκόντιον*, a small dart, dim. of *ἀκων*



Figure with *Acontium*. (From "Revue Archéologique.")

(*ἀκων*), a javelin.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*: (a) A dart or javelin, smaller and lighter than the *paltos* or long spear, and thrown by means of a thong or *amentum*. Hence—(b) The game of hurling the javelin, one of the five exercises of the famous pentathlon (which see) at the Olympian,

Isthmian, and other games.—2. *pl.* In *zool.*, convoluted cords formed in the *Actinia* and furnished with thread-cells. *Paseoc.*

acopt (a-kop'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*< a³, on, + opt, top.*] At the top.

She wears a hood, but it stands *acop*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, li. 6.

Acopa (a-kō'pā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ἄ-priv. + κόπη, a handle, the handle of an oar, an oar.*] 1. A prime division of the *Tunicata* or *Ascidia*, in which the ascidians proper are distinguished collectively from the *Copelata* or *Appendicularia*. See *extract*. Compare cuts under *Ascidia* and *Appendicularia*.

These two classes were formerly separated according to whether they had or had not a propelling tail, as the names of the classes showed. I have retained the nomenclature without giving an importance to this character which does not belong to it; the larvae of many *Acopa* have the directive organ. A much greater difference between the two divisions is to be found in the characters of their spiracles. In the *Copelata* these open on to the exterior. In the *Acopa* they open into a cavity, which is formed from a part of the rudimentary spiracle of the *Copelata*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 339.

2. [*sing.*] A genus of lepidopterous insects. **acopic** (a-kop'ik), *a. n.* [*< Gr. ἄκωπος, removing weariness, ἄ-priv. + κόπος, weariness, toil, orig. a striking, < κόπτ-ειν, strike.*] In *med.*, fitted to relieve weariness; restorative. *Buchanan, Dict. Sci.*

acor (ā'kōr), *n.* [L., a sour taste, *< acere, be sour: see acid.*] Acidity, as of the stomach.

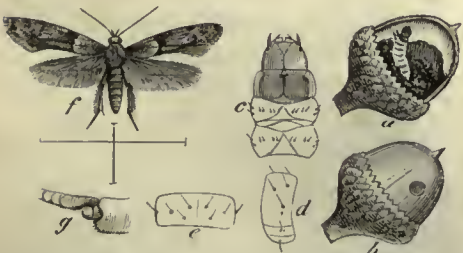
acorn (ā'kōrn, often ā'kērn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *acorn, akorn, eykorn, aeron, acquorn, akeorne, oakern, okeorn, okehorne, etc.*, *< late ME. acorn, akorn, aecorne, acuron, acorn, oecorn, okeorne, akerne, akern, hakern, assimilated acherne, acherne, ateherne, etc.* The reg. mod. form would be **akern*, in ME. *akern* (assimilated *ateherne*, *improp. aspirated hakern*), the other forms being due to the erroneous notion that the word is a derivative of *oak*, or a compound of *oak* (ME. *ook, ok, oe*, earlier *ae*, *< AS. āe*) and *corn* (ME. and AS. *corn*), or *horn* (ME. and AS. *horn*). A similar error has affected the spelling of the word in other languages. ME. *akern*, *< AS. aecorn, weirn*, an acorn, *orig. any fruit of the field, being prop. an adj. formed (like silvern from silver) < weer, a field, acre (see aere), + -n (see -en²); = D. aker, an acorn, < akker, a field (but now usually eikel, an acorn, < eik, an oak); = LG. ekker, an acorn, < akker, a field (also ek, an acorn, < eke, an oak); = G. ecker (after LG.), an acorn, < aker, a field (also eichel, an acorn, < eiche, an oak); = Icel. akarn, an acorn, < akr, a field (not from eik, an oak); = Norw. aakorn (also aakonn, aakodn, and akall), < aaker, a field (not from eik, an oak); cf. Sw. ekollon, an acorn, < ek, oak, + ollon, an acorn; = Dan. agern, an acorn, < ager, a field (not from eg, an oak); = Goth. akran, fruit in general, < akrs, a field. Thus *acorn* has nothing to do with either oak or corn.] 1. The fruit of the oak; a one-celled, one-seeded, coriaceous, rounded or elongated nut, the base of which is surrounded by an indurated scaly cup. Acorns have been used for food, and are still eaten in various countries. The sweet acorn is the fruit of the *Quercus Ballota* of northwestern Africa, and is quite palatable, as are also several American species. All are excellent food for swine.*

They were wont lightly to slaken hir hunger at euene with acornes of oaks. *Chaucer, Boethius, li. meter 5.*

Besides the gale which is his proper fruit, hee shootes out oakerns, i. e., ut nunc vocamus acornes, and oakes apples and polypody and moss.

Sir T. Browne, Works, I. 203 (ed. Bohn).

2. *Naut.*, a small ornamental piece of wood, of a conical or globular shape, sometimes fixed on the point of the spindle above the vane, on a masthead, to keep the vane from being blown off.—3. Any similar ornamental tip.—4. Same as *acorn-shell*, 2.



Acorn-moth (*Holeocera glandulella*, Riley).

a, larva within acorn; b, acorn infested with the larva; c, head and thoracic segments of larva; d, one of the abdominal segments of larva, lateral view; e, one of the abdominal segments of larva, dorsal view; f, moth (the cross shows natural size); g, basal joint of antenna in the male moth.

acorn-cup (ā'kōrn-kup), *n.* The hardened involucere covering the base of an acorn. The acorn-cups of the *Quercus Egilops*, under the name *valonia*, have become an important article of commerce, large quantities being used in tanning. See *valonia*.

acorned (ā'kōrnd), *a.* 1. Furnished or loaded with acorns. Specifically, in *her.*, said of an oak represented on a coat of arms as loaded with acorns. 2. Fed with acorns. *Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 5.*

acorn-moth (ā'kōrn-mōth), *n.* A guest-moth, described as *Holeocera glandulella*, but subsequently referred to the genus *Blastobasis*, belonging to the *Tineida*. Its color is ash-gray, with two distinct spots near the middle of the fore wings and a transverse pale stripe across the basal third. Its larva is grayish-white, with a light-brown head and cervical and caudal shields, and is commonly met with in mast, feeding chiefly on those acorns that have been occupied by the acorn-weevil. See cut in preceding column.

acorn-oil (ā'kōrn-oil), *n.* A volatile oil, of butyry consistency and pungent odor, obtained from the acorns of *Quercus robur*.

acorn-shell (ā'kōrn-shel), *n.* 1. The shell of the acorn.—2. One of the cirripeds of the genus *Balanus*; a barnacle: called by this name from a supposed resemblance of some of the species to acorns. See *Balanus* and *Cirripedia*. **acorn-weevil** (ā'kōrn-wē'vl), *n.* The popular name for certain species of the curculionid genus *Balaninus*, as *B. uniformis* (Le Conte), *B. rectus* (Say), and *B. quereus* (Horn), which live in the larval state within acorns. The females possess extremely long and slender beaks, by means of which they pierce the rind of the acorn and push an egg into the interior. The larva is a legless grub of elongate curved shape, not differing essentially from other curculionid larvae. The affected acorn drops prematurely, and the full-grown larva eats its way out to change to a pupa in the ground. See cut under *Balaninus*.

acorn-worm (ā'kōrn-wērm), *n.* A name given to the *Balanoglossus*, the type and sole member of the order *Enteropneusta*: so called from the acorn-like shape of the anterior end of its body. See *Balanoglossus*, *Enteropneusta*.

Acorus (ak'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἄκαπος, the sweet-flag.*] A genus of aromatic flag-like plants, natural order *Araceæ*, of two species. *A. Calamus*, the *Calamus aromaticus* of druggists, is native or widely naturalized in northern temperate regions, and is known as *sweet-flag* or *sweet-rush*. See *sweet-flag*.

acosmia (a-kōz'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἀκομία, disorder, ἄκοσμος, without order, ἄ-priv. + κόσμος, order: see cosmos.*] 1. Irregularity in disease, particularly in crises.—2. Ill health, with loss of color in the face.

acosmism (a-kōz'mizim), *n.* [*< Gr. ἄ-priv. + κόσμος, world, + -ism.* Cf. *acosmia*.] The denial of the existence of an external world. *Dean Mansel.*

acosmist (a-kōz'mist), *n.* [As *acosm-ism* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of acosmism.

acosmistic (ak-ōz-mis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of acosmism.

acotyledon (a-kōt-i-lē'don), *n.*; *pl. acotyledones, acotyledons* (-lē'dō-nēz, -dōnz). [= F. *acotylé-*

done, *< NL. acotyledo(n)- (sc. planta), a plant without seedlobes, < Gr. ἄ-priv. + κοτυλήδων, any cup-shaped cavity: see cotyledon.*] A plant destitute of a cotyledonous embryo. The name *Acotyledones* was proposed by the younger Jussieu for the class of plants which have no proper seed or embryo, now usually and more properly designated as *Cryptogamia* or *cryptogams*.

acotyledonous (a-kōt-i-lē'dō-nus), *a.* Without cotyledons, or seedlobes, as the embryo of *Cuscuta*; more usually, without embryo (and consequently without cotyledons), as cryptogams.

acou. For *acu.*, in words from Greek ἀκούειν, hear: an irregular spelling due to the French spelling of *acoustic*, the first of these words introduced into English. See *acoustic*.

acouchi-resin (a-kō'shi-rez'in), *n.* [*Acouchi* (*atouchi, atuchi, etc.*), native name (in F. spelling) in Guiana.] The inspissated juice of *Protium Aracouchini* (*Icica heterophylla*), of Guiana, and other species of tropical South America. It resembles the elemi-resin of the old world, and is applicable to the same purposes. Also called *atouchi, atuchi, or aracouchini-resin*.

acouchy (a-kō'shi), *n.* [*F. acouchi, agouchi, said to be from the native Guiana name.*] An animal belonging to the genus *Dasyprocta*, family *Dasyproctidae*, of the hystricine series of the order *Rodentia*; the olive agouti or Surinam rat, *Dasyprocta acouchy*, inhabiting Guiana and some of the West India islands. It is related to the cavies, or guinea-pig family. See *agouti*

and *Dasyproctidae*. Also spelled *acouchi* and *acuchi*.



Acouchy (*Dasyprocta acouchy*).

acoumeter (ā-kō'- or ā-kou'me-tēr), *n.* [Also *acouometer*, irreg. *< Gr. ἀκούειν, hear, + μέτρον, a measure.*] An instrument for measuring the power of the sense of hearing. Also called *acusimeter*.

acoumetry (ā-kō'- or ā-kou'me-tri), *n.* [Irreg. *< Gr. ἀκούειν, hear, + -μετρία, < μέτρον, a measure.*] The measuring of the power of hearing.

acousimeter (a-kō- or a-kou-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀκουσι-, a hearing (< ἀκούειν, hear), + μέτρον, a measure.*] Same as *acoumeter*.

acousmatic (a-kōs- or a-kous-mat'ik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. ἀκουσματικός, willing to hear (οἱ ἀκουσματικοί, the probationers of Pythagoras), < ἀκουσ-μα(τ-), a thing heard, < ἀκούειν, hear: see acoustic.*] 1. *a.* Hearing; listening: as, *acousmatic disciples*.

2. *n.* A name given to such of the disciples of the Greek philosopher Pythagoras as had not completed their years of probation; hence, a professed hearer; a probationer.

An equivalent form is *acoustic*.

acoustic (ā-kōs'- or ā-kous'tik), *a. and n.* [Formerly *acoustical, acoustique, < F. acoustique = Sp. Pg. It. acustico, < NL. acusticus, < Gr. ἀκουστικός, relating to hearing, < ἀκουστός, heard, audible, < ἀκούειν, hear; cf. ἀκούή, hearing, κοίτη, perceive; root prob. *kōw, *kōf, *kōf = L. cavere, heed, cautus, heedful (see caution), = Goth. us-skawjan, take heed, = AS. secōwian, look at, E. show, q. v. The regular E. form would be **acustic*: see *acou-*] 1. Pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing, or to the science of sound.—2. Same as *acousmatic*.—**Acoustic color**, the timbre or quality of a musical note. See *timbre*.—**Acoustic duct**, in *anat.*, the meatus auditorius externus, or external passage of the ear. See *auditory*, and cut under *ear*.—**Acoustic nerve**, the auditory nerve.—**Acoustic spot**, macula acustica. See *macula*.—**Acoustic telegraph**, an electric or mechanical apparatus for the reproduction of sounds at a distance.—**Acoustic tubercle** (translation of *tuberculum acusticum*), in *anat.*, a rounded elevation on either side of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, over which certain white lines, the striae acusticae, pass.—**Acoustic vessel, acoustic vase**, a bell-shaped vessel of bronze or pottery, of which a number, according to Vitruvius, were built in beneath the seats, or placed in chambers prepared especially to receive them, in the auditorium of ancient theaters, to give sonorosity to the voices of the players. No such vessels have been recognized among the ruins of either Greek or Roman theaters; but it is said that similar vases were introduced for a like purpose in the vault of the choir of the medieval church of the Dominicans at Strasburg.*

2. *n.* 1. In *med.*, a remedy for deafness or imperfect hearing.—2. Same as *acousmatic*.

acoustical (ā-kōs'- or ā-kous'ti-kal), *a.* Of or belonging to the science of acoustics; acoustic. The acuteness of the blind in drawing conclusions from slender acoustical premises. *Science, VI. 195.*

acoustically (ā-kōs'- or ā-kous'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In relation to acoustics or hearing.

acoustician (a-kōs- or a-kous-tish'an), *n.* One skilled in the science of sound; a student of acoustics.

The transverse vibrations . . . were the only ones noticed by the earlier acousticians. *Whewell, Hist. Inductive Sciences, viii. 6.*

acoustics (ā-kōs'- or ā-kous'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *acoustic* (see -ics); = F. *acoustique* = Sp. Pg. It. *acustica*.] The science of sound; the study of the cause, nature, and phenomena of the vibrations of elastic bodies which affect the organ of hearing. The manner in which sound is produced, its transmission through air and other media (sometimes called *diacoustics*), the theory of reflected sound, or echoes (sometimes called *catacoustics*), the properties and effects of different sounds, including musical sounds or notes, and the structure and action of the organ of hearing, are all included in acoustics. See *sound*.

acqua (āk'wā), *n.* [It.] See *aqua*.

acquaint (ā-kwānt'), *a.* [Sc. *acquaint, acquent, < ME. aquiente, aqueynte, aqeynt, aquoite, < OF. acoint, later accoint, "acquainted or famil-*

iar with; also neat, compt, fine, spruce in apparel, or otherwise" (Cotgrave), < L. *accognitus*, pp. of *accognoscere*, know or recognize perfectly, < *ad*, to, + *cognoscere*, know, < *co-*, *com-*, together, + **gno-scere*, *no-scere* = E. know: see *know*, and *cognition*, *cognize*. Cf. *quaint*. *Acquaint* is now regarded as a clipped form of *acquainted*, pp.] Acquainted; personally or mutually known: as, we are not *acquaint*. [Scotch and north. Eng.]

When we were first *acquaint*.

Burns, John Anderson.

acquaint (a-kwānt'), *v.* [*ME. aqweinten, aqweyn-ten*, earlier *acointen*, *akointen*, < *OF. acointer, acointier, acointier, acointier, acointier, acointier*, later *accointer*, "to make acquainted; . . . also to seek or affect the acquaintance of; . . . s'acointer de, to wax acquainted, grow familiar with, or to get or desire the acquaintance of" (Cotgrave), < *ML. adcoignitare*, make known, < L. *accognitus*, pp. of *accognoscere*, know or recognize perfectly: see *acquaint*, a.] **I. trans.** 1. To cause to have acquaintance or be more or less familiar; make conversant: used with *with*: as, to *acquaint* one's self, or make one's self *acquainted*, *with* a subject; to make persons (to be) *acquainted* with each other.

A man of sorrows, and *acquainted* with grief. Isa. liii. 3.

Misery *acquaints* a man with strange bedfellows.

Shak., Tempest, II. 2.

We that *acquaint* ourselves with every zone.

Sir J. Davies, Int. to Immortal. of Soul.

Persons themselves *acquaint* us with the impersonal.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 252.

2. To furnish with knowledge or information (about); make conversant by notice or communication: with *with* before the subject of information, and formerly sometimes with *of*: as, to *acquaint* a friend *with* one's proceedings.

But, for some other reasons, my grave sir,

Which 'tis not fit you know, I not *acquaint*

My father of this business. Shak., W. T., IV. 3.

Though you are so averse to my *acquainting* Lady Teazle with your passion for Maria, I'm sure she's not your enemy in the affair.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, IV. 3.

=**Syn.** 1. To acquaint (with), make known (to), familiarize (with), introduce (to).—**2.** To inform (of), communicate (to), apprise (of), mention (to), signify (to), intimate (to), disclose (to), reveal (to), tell (to). See *announce* and *inform*.

II. † intrans. To become acquainted.

The manere

How they *aqweynteden* in fere.

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 250.

acquaintable (a-kwān'ta-bl), *a.* [*OF. acointable*, later *acointable*, "acquaintable, easie to be acquainted or familiar with" (Cotgrave), < *acointer*, make known: see *acquaint*, *v.*] Easy to be acquainted with; affable. *Rom. of Rose.*

acquaintance (a-kwān'tans), *n.* [*ME. aquayntance, aqweyntance*, intimacy, personal knowledge, friendship (not used in the concrete sense of a person known), < *OF. acointance*, later *acointance*, "acquaintance, conversation or commerce with" (Cotgrave), < *acointer*, make known: see *acquaint*, *v.*] 1. The state of being acquainted, or of being more or less intimately conversant (used with reference to both persons and things); knowledge of; experience in: used with *with*, and formerly sometimes with *of*.

Good Master Brook, I desire more *acquaintance* of you.

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2.

That general *acquaintance* with the mechanism and working of the living system which all persons, even moderately educated, should possess.

Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 368.

I have a very general *acquaintance* here in New England.

Hawthorne, Old Manse, I.

2. A person known to one, especially a person with whom one is not on terms of great intimacy: as, he is not a friend, only an *acquaintance*. [This is the only sense which admits of a plural form.]

We see he is ashamed of his nearest *acquaintances*.

C. Boyle, Bentley on Phalaris.

More *acquaintance* you have none; you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after involuntarily yours.

Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

3. The whole body of those with whom one is acquainted: used as a plural, as if for *acquaintances*. See *acquaintant*.

Mine *acquaintance* are verily estranged from me.

Job xix. 13.

To cultivate one's *acquaintance*, to endeavor to become intimate with one. =**Syn.** 1. *Acquaintance, Familiarity, Intimacy.* *Acquaintance*, knowledge arising from occasional intercourse; *familiarity*, knowledge arising from frequent or daily intercourse; *intimacy*, unreserved intercourse, intercourse of the closest possible kind.

Nor was his *acquaintance* less with the famous poets of his age, than with the noblemen and ladies. Dryden.

The honour of Sheridan's *familiarity*—or supposed *familiarity*—was better to my godfather than money.

Lamb, My First Play.

The *intimacy* between the father of Engenio and Agrestis produced a tender friendship between his sister and Amelia.

Hawkesworth, Adventurer, No. 64.

acquaintanceship (a-kwān'tans-ship), *n.* The state of having acquaintance.

acquaintant (a-kwān'tant), *n.* [*acquaint* + *-ant*], after *OF. acointant*, ppr. of *acointer*, *acquaint*; prob. developed from *acquaintance*, with which, in sense 3, the pl. *acquaintants* would nearly coincide in pronunciation.] A person with whom one is acquainted. See *acquaintance*, 2.

An *acquaintant* and a friend of Edmund Spenser.

I. Walton.

He and his readers are become old *acquaintants*.

Swift, Tale of a Tub.

acquainted (a-kwān'ted), *p. a.* [*acquaint* + *-ed*]. Cf. *acquaint*, a.] 1. Having acquaintance; informed; having personal knowledge.

Faulk. What, is he much *acquainted* in the family?

Abs. O, very intimate. Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 1.

2. †. Known; familiarly known; not new.

Things *acquainted* and familiar to us.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.

acquaintedness (a-kwān'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being acquainted. [Rare.]

acquéreur (a-kā-rér'), *n.* [*F.*, an acquirer, < *acquérir*, acquire: see *acquire*.] In *French* and *Canadian law*, one who acquires title, particularly to immovable property, by purchase.

acquest (a-kwest'), *n.* [*OF. acquest*, *F. acquest* = *It. acquisto* (*ML. acquistum*), an acquisition, purchase, < L. *acquiescitum*, usually *acquisitum*, a thing acquired, neut. pp. of *acquirere*, acquire: see *acquire*. Cf. *conquest*.] 1. The act of acquiring; acquirement: as, "countries of new *acquest*," Bacon.—**2. †.** A thing gained; an acquisition; a thing acquired by force: as, "new *acquests* and encroachments," Woodward, Nat. Hist.—**3.** In *civil law*: (a) Property acquired in other ways than by succession. (b) Property acquired during a marriage under the rule of community of property. [In this sense usually in the plural and spelled, as French, *acquêts*.] See *conquét*.

acqueton, *n.* See *acton*.

acquiesce (ak-wi-es'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *acquiesced*, ppr. *acquiescing*. [*F. acquiescer*, "to yield or agree unto, come to agreement, be at quiet, strive or stir no more" (Cotgrave), = *It. acquiescere*, < L. *acquiescere*, rest, repose in, find rest in, < *ad*, to, + *quiescere*, rest, < *quies*, rest: see *quies* and *quiet*.] 1. To come to rest, or remain at rest.

Which atoms are still hovering up and down, and never rest till they meet with some pores proportionable and cognate to their figures, where they *acquiesce*.

Hovell, Letters, IV. 50.

2. To agree; consent; tacitly assent; quietly comply or submit: as, to *acquiesce* in an opinion, argument, or arrangement.

Neander sent his man with a letter to Theomachus, who *acquiesced* to the proposal.

Gentleman Instructed, p. 123.

Presuming on the unshaken submission of Hippolita, he flattered himself that she would . . . *acquiesce* with patience to a divorce.

Walpole, Castle of Otranto, I.

Take the place and attitude which belong to you, and all men *acquiesce*.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 136.

[In modern usage, *acquiesce* is generally followed by the preposition *in*; formerly to, *with*, and *from* were in use.]

acquiescement (ak-wi-es'ment), *n.* [*F. acquiescement*, quietness, also an agreement" (Cotgrave): see *acquiesce* and *-ment*.] In *French* and *Canadian law*, acquiescence; free consent.

acquiescence (ak-wi-es'ens), *n.* [= *Sp. acquiescencia* = *It. acquiescenza*, < L. as if **acquiescentia*, < *acquiescen(-t)s*, acquiescent: see *acquiescent*.]

1. The act of acquiescing or giving tacit assent; a silent submission, or submission with apparent consent. It is distinguished from avowed consent on the one hand, and from opposition or open dissent on the other: as, an *acquiescence* in the decisions of a court, or in the allotments of Providence.

With the inevitable *acquiescence* of all public servants, [he] resumes his composure and goes on.

Hawthorne, Snow Image.

There is a certain grave *acquiescence* in ignorance, a recognition of our impotence to solve momentous and urgent questions, which has a satisfaction of its own.

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 198.

2. In *law*, such neglect to take legal proceedings in opposition to a matter as implies consent thereto. = **Syn.** *Assent, Consent, Concurrence*, etc. (see *assent*), compliance, resignation.

acquiescency (ak-wi-es'en-si), *n.* [See *acquiesce* and *-cy*.] The state of being acquiescent; a condition of silent submission or assent.

acquiescent (ak-wi-es'ent), *a.* [*L. acquiescen(-t)s*, ppr. of *acquiescere*: see *acquiesce*.] Disposed to acquiesce or yield; submissive; easy; unresisting.

A man nearly sixty, of *acquiescent* temper, miscellaneous opinions, and uncertain vote.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 11.

acquiescently (ak-wi-es'ent-li), *adv.* In an acquiescent manner.

acquiescingly (ak-wi-es'ing-li), *adv.* In an acquiescing manner; acquiescently.

acquiet (a-kwi'et), *v. t.* [*ML. acquietare*, quiet, settle: see *acquiet*.] To render quiet; compose; set at rest.

Acquiet his mind from stirring you.

Sir A. Shirley, Travels.

acquirability (a-kwīr'a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being acquirable. *Paley*. [Rare.]

acquirable (a-kwīr'a-bl), *a.* [*acquire* + *-able*. Cf. *Sp. adquirible*, *Pg. adquirivel*.] Capable of being acquired.

acquire (a-kwīr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acquired*, ppr. *acquiring*. [*ME. aqwere* (rare), < *OF. acquerre*, later *acquerir*, *F. acquerir*, acquire, get, = *Sp. Pg. adquirir*, < L. *acquirere*, a collateral form of *acquirere*, acquire, get, obtain, < *ad*, to, + *quarere*, seek: see *query*. The *E.* word is now spelled with *i* instead of *e*, to bring it nearer to the Latin. Cf. *inquire*, *require*.] To get or gain, the object being something which is more or less permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the subject: as, to *acquire* a title, estate, learning, habits, skill, dominion, etc.; to *acquire* a stammer; sugar *acquires* a brown color by being burned. A mere temporary possession is not expressed by *acquire*, but by *obtain*, *procure*, etc.: as, to *obtain* (not *acquire*) a book on loan.

Descent is the title whereby a man, on the death of his ancestor, *acquires* his estate by right of representation, as his heir at law.

Blackstone.

Having been left in a greater degree than others to manage their own affairs, the English people have become self-helping, and have *acquired* great practical ability.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 429.

Men *acquire* faculties by practice.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 94.

The young demand thoughts that find an echo in their real and not their *acquired* nature, and care very little about the dress they are put in.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 406.

Acquired logic. See *logic*. = **Syn.** To get, obtain, gain, attain, procure, win, earn, secure, gather, master, learn. See *attain*.

acquirement (a-kwīr'ment), *n.* 1. The act of acquiring; especially, the gaining of knowledge or mental attributes.

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the *acquirement* of such a taste.

Addison, Spectator, No. 409.

2. That which is acquired; attainment: commonly in the plural.

His *acquirements* by industry were enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature.

Sir J. Hayward, Raigne of Edward VI.

= **Syn.** 1. Gathering, gaining.—**2.** *Acquirements, Acquisitions, Attainments, Accomplishments, Endowments, Enduements*; gain, resources. *Acquisitions* is the most general term, but it is gradually being restricted to material gains. *Attainments* denotes exclusively intellectual or moral acquisitions: as, a man of great *attainments*; his spiritual *attainments* were high. *Acquirements* has nearly the same meaning as *attainments*, though it is sometimes loosely used as equivalent to *acquisitions*; it has more direct reference to particular things acquired: as, skill in boxing was among his *acquirements*. *Accomplishments* are attainments or acquirements, particularly such as fit the possessor for society: as, French, dancing, and music were the sum of her *accomplishments*. *Endowments* are the gifts of nature, as genius or aptitude. *Enduements* are endowments, acquirements, or attainments in the field of moral and spiritual life, but they are opposed to *attainments* in being regarded as gifts from heaven rather than as the result of personal endeavor. See *endue*.

When you are disposed to be vain of your mental *acquirements*, look up to those who are more accomplished than yourself.

Dr. J. Moore.

Interference has been sanctioned, . . . either in the purely domestic concerns of a nation, or with respect to its foreign relations and territorial *acquisitions*.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 192.

It is in general more profitable to reckon up our defects than to boast of our *attainments*.

Carlyle, Essays.

I danced the polka and cellarius, Spun glass, stuffed birds, and modeled flowers in wax, Because she liked *accomplishments* in girls.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, I. 1.

He ought to think no man valuable but for his public spirit, justice, and integrity; and all other *endowments* to be esteemed only as they contribute to the exerting those virtues.

Steele, Spectator, No. 340.

acquirer (a-kwīr'ēr), *n.* One who acquires.

acquiry (a-kwīr'i), *n.* [*acquire* + *-y*, after *inquiry*.] Acquirement.

No art requireth more hard study and pain toward the *acquiry* of it than contentment. Barrow, Sermons, III. 62.

acquisible (a-kwiz'i-bl), *a.* [*L. acquis-itus*, pp. of *acquirere*, acquire (see *acquire*), + *E. -ible*.] Capable of being acquired. [Rare.]

acquisitē (ak'wi-zit), *a.* [*L. acquisitus*, gained, pp. of *acquirere*, gain: see *acquire*. Cf. *exquisite*, *requisite*.] Acquired; gained.

A humour is a liquid or fluent part of the body, comprehended in it, for the preservation of it; and is either innate or born with us, or adventitious and *acquisite*.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 95.

acquisition (ak-wi-zish'on), *n.* [*L. acquisitio*(-n-), acquisition, < *acquirere*: see *acquire*.] 1. The act of acquiring or gaining possession: as, the *acquisition* of property.

Any European state may be restrained from pursuing plans of *acquisition*, or making preparations looking toward future acquisitions, which are judged to be hazardous to the independence . . . of its neighbors.
Woolsey, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 43.

2. That which is acquired or gained; especially, a material possession obtained by any means, but sometimes used in the plural of mental gains.

The Cromwellians were induced to relinquish one third of their *acquisitions*.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, v.

They learn so fast and convey the result so fast as to outrun the logic of their slow brother and make his *acquisitions* poor.
Emerson, *Woman*.

=**Syn.** 2. *Acquirements*, *Acquisitions*, etc. See *acquirement*.

acquisitive (a-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* [*L.* as if **acquisitivus*, < *acquisitus*, pp.: see *acquisite*.] 1. Acquired.

He died not in his *acquisitive*, but in his native soil.
Wotton, *Reliquie*, p. 106.

2. Making or tending to make acquisitions; having a propensity to acquire: as, an *acquisitive* disposition.

The first condition then of mental development is that the attitude of the mind should be creative rather than *acquisitive*.
W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, I. 105.

Acquisitive faculty, in *psychol.*, perception; the representative faculty.

acquisitively (a-kwiz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* In an acquisitive manner; by way of acquisition.

acquisitiveness (a-kwiz'i-tiv-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being acquisitive; a propensity to acquire property.—2. In *phren.*, the organ to which is attributed the function of producing the general desire to acquire and possess, apart from the uses of the objects. Sometimes called *covetiveness*. See cut under *phrenology*.

acquist (a-kwist'), *n.* [A form of *acquest*, after *It. acquisto*, *ML. acquistum*, *L. acquisitum*.] *Acquest*; *acquirement*.

New *acquist*
Of true experience. Milton, *S. A.*, I. 1755.

acquit (a-kwit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acquitted*, ppr. *acquitting*. [*ME. aquiten*, *acwiten*, < *OF. aquiter*, *acwiter*, later *acquiter*, "to quit, acquit, free, clear, discharge, rid of, deliver from" (Cotgrave), *F. acquitter* = *Pr. aquitar* = *It. acquitare*, appease, quiet, < *ML. *acquitare*, *acquiare*, settle a claim, appease, quiet, < *L. ad*, to, + *quietare*, quiet, < *quietus*, discharged, free, at rest, quiet: see *acquiescent*, *quiet*, and *quit*.] 1. To release or discharge, as from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, suspicion, or whatever is laid against or upon a person as a charge or duty; specifically, in *law*, to pronounce not guilty: as, we *acquit* a man of evil intentions; the jury *acquitted* the prisoner. It is followed by *of* before the thing of which one is acquitted; to *acquit* from is obsolete.

His poverty, can you *acquit* him of that?
Sheridan, *The Duenna*, II. 3.

If he [Bacon] was convicted, it was because it was impossible to *acquit* him without offering the grossest outrage to justice and common sense.
Macaulay, *Lord Bacon*.

2. To atone for. [Rare.]

Till life to death *acquit* my forced offence.
Shak., *Lucrece*, I. 1071.

3. To settle, as a debt; requite; pay; discharge; fulfil.

Aquyte hym wel for goddes love, quod he.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 1200.

Midst foes (as champion of the faith) he ment
That palme or cypress should his paines *acquite*.
Carew, *Tasso*.

I admit it to be not so much the duty as the privilege of an American citizen to *acquit* this obligation to the memory of his fathers with discretion and generosity.

Eberett, *Orations*, I. 382.

We see young men who owe us a new world, so readily and lavishly they promise, but they never *acquit* the debt.
Emerson, *Experience*.

4. With a reflexive pronoun: (a) To clear one's self.

Pray God he may *acquit* him [himself] of suspicion!
Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, III. 2.

(b) To behave; bear or conduct one's self: as,

the soldier *acquitted* himself well in battle; the orator *acquitted* himself indifferently.

Though this was one of the first mercantile transactions of my life, yet I had no doubt about *acquitting* myself with reputation.
Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xiv.

5†. To release; set free; rescue.

Till I have *acquit* your captive Knight.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. vii. 52.

=**Syn.** 1. To exonerate, exculpate, discharge, set free. See *absolve*.—4. (b) To behave, act, bear, conduct, demean, deport, or quit (one's self).

acquitt. Past participle of *acquit*.

I am glad I am so *acquitt* of this tender-box.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, I. 3.

acquite† (a-kwit'), *v. t.* Same as *acquit*. [Compare *requite*.]

acquittment (a-kwit'ment), *n.* The act of acquitting, or the state of being acquitted; acquittal. [Rare.]

acquittal (a-kwit'al), *n.* [*ME. acquittalle*, *-aile*; < *acquit* + *-al*.] 1. The act of acquitting, or the state of being acquitted. Specifically, in *law*: (a) A judicial setting free or deliverance from the charge of an offense by pronouncing a verdict of not guilty. (b) In England, freedom from entries and molestations by a superior lord for services issuing out of lands. *Covell*.

2. Performance, as of a duty; discharge of an obligation or a debt.

I have been long in arrears to you, but I trust you will take this huge letter as an *acquittal*.
Walpole, *Letter to H. Mann*.

acquittance (a-kwit'ans), *n.* [*ME. aquittance*, *-ans*, *acquittance*, *-aunce*, < *OF. aquittance*, < *acquit*, discharge; see *acquit* and *-ance*.] 1. The act of acquitting or discharging from a debt or any other liability; the state of being so discharged.

Now must your conscience my *acquittance* seal.
Shak., *Hamlet*, IV. 7.

2. A writing in evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full, which bars a further demand.

You can produce *acquittances*
For such a sum. Shak., *L. L. L.*, II. 1.

3†. The act of clearing one's self.

Being suspected and put for their *acquittance* to take the sacrament of the altar.
Jer. Taylor.

acquittance† (a-kwit'ans), *v. t.* To acquit. Your mere enforcement shall *acquittance* me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, III. 7.

acquittance-roll (a-kwit'ans-ról), *n.* In the British army, the pay-roll of a company, troop, or battery.

Acraea (a-kré'ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀκραίος*, equiv. to *ἀκρος*, at the top or extremity.] A genus of nymphalid butterflies, typical of the subfamily *Acraeinae*. *A. antias* is an example.

Acraeinae (ak-ré-i'ne), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Acraea* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of butterflies of the family *Nymphalidae*, taking name from the leading genus *Acraea*, and containing mostly African species of small or moderate size, with semi-transparent wings, reddish-brown marked with black. There are about 85 species.

Acramphibrya (ak-ram-fib'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀκρος*, at the end, + *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *βρύον*, a flower, blossom, < *βρύειν*, swell, be full to bursting.] In *bot.*, a term used by Endlicher as a class name for exogenous plants, which he described as plants growing both at the apex and at the sides.

acrania (a-krä'ni-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀ-priv.* + *κρανίον*, *L. cranium*, the skull.] 1. [*NL.*, fem. sing.] In *teratol.*, a malformation consisting in an entire absence of the bones and integuments forming the vault of the skull. Also written *acranry*.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*, neut. pl.] A name proposed by Haeckel as a class designation for *Amphioxus* or *Branchiostoma*; a synonym of *Myelozoa* or *Leptocardia* (which see). Also called *Acephala*. See *Amphioxus* and *Branchiostoma*.

acranial (a-krä'ni-äl), *a.* [See *acrania*.] Having no skull.

acranry (ak'rä-ni), *n.* Same as *acrania*, 1.

acraser†, *v. t.* See *acraze*.

acrasia†, *n.* See *acrasry*.

Acraspeda, **Acraspedota** (a-kras'pe-dä, a-kras'pe-dö'tä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀ-priv.* + *κράσπεδος*, a hem or border.] The name given by Gegenbaur to the aculephs proper; that is, to those jelly-fishes and sea-nettles the lobate border of whose disk is not provided (with few exceptions, as in *Aurelia*) with a contractile marginal fold or velum; nearly synonymous with *Discophora* (which see): opposed to *Craspedota*. See cut under *aculeph*.

acraspedote (a-kras'pe-döt), *a.* [*Gr. ἀ-priv.* (a-18) + *craspedote*, or as *Acraspeda* + *-ote*.]

Having no velum, as a discophore; of or pertaining to the *Acraspeda*.

The Hydroidea and Siphonophora are *craspedote*; the Discophora are supposed to be destitute of a veil, and are therefore *acraspedote*.
Stand. *Nat. Hist.*, I. 94.

acrasyt, **acrasia†** (ak'ra-si, a-krä'zi-ä), *n.* [*ML. acrasia*, which appears to combine the notions of (1) *Gr. ἀκρασία*, later form of *ἀκράτεια*, intemperance, want of self-control (< *ἀκράτης*, wanting in self-control, intemperate, unbridled, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κράτος*, strength, power, akin to *E. hard*, *q. v.*); and (2) *Gr. ἀκρασία*, bad mixture, ill temperature, < *ἀκράτος*, unmixed, untempered, intemperate, excessive, < *ἀ-* priv. + **κράτος*, mixed: see *crater* and *crasis*.] Excess; surfeit; intemperance; incontinence.

Acrasias, whether of the body or mind, occasion great uneasiness.
Cornish, *Life of Firmin*, p. 84.

acratia (a-krä'shiä), *n.* [*Gr. ἀκράτεια*, want of power; see *acrasry*.] In *pathol.*, failure of strength; weakness; debility.

acrazet, **acraset†** (a-kräz'), *v. t.* [*F. acraser*, "acrazer, break, burst, craze, bruise, crush" (Cotgrave), same as *écraser*, *escraser*, "to squash down, beat flat," etc. (Cotgrave): see a-11, a-15, and *crase*.] To weaken, impair, or enfeeble in mind, body, or estate.

I *acrazed* was. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 138.

My substance impaired, my credit *acrazed*.
Gascogne, *Letter in Hermit's Tale*, p. 21.

Cold in the night which *acrazeth* the body.
Hotinsied, *Chronicles*, III. 1049.

acre (ä'kér), *n.* [*ME. aker*, *akir*, a field, an acre, < *AS. æcer*, a field, later also an acre, = *OS. akkar* = *OFries. ekker* = *D. akker* = *OHG. ahhar*, *achar*, *accar*, *MHG. G. acker* = *Icel. akr* = *Sw. åker* = *Dan. ager* = *Goth. akrs* = *L. ager* = *Gr. ἄγρος* = *Skt. ajra*, all in the sense of field, orig. a pasture or a chase, hunting-ground; < √ **ag*, *Skt. √ aj* = *Gr. ἄγειν* = *L. agere* = *Icel. aka*, drive; see *ake* = *ache*¹, and (< *L. agere*) *act*, etc. Hence *acorn*, *q. v.* The spelling *acre* instead of the reg. *aker* (cf. *baker*, *AS. bæccer*) is due to its legal use in imitation of *OF. acre*, < *ML. (Law L.) aera*, *acrum*, from *Teut.*] 1. Originally, an open plowed or sowed field. This signification was gradually lost after the acre was made a definite measure of surface. Still used in the plural to denote fields or land in general.

My hoaky *acres*, and my unshrubbed down.
Shak., *Tempest*, IV. 1.

Over whose *acres* walked those blessed feet.
Shak., 1 *Hen. IV.*, I. 1.

2. A superficial measure of land, usually stated to be 40 poles in length by 4 in breadth; but 160 perches (= 4840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet) make an acre, however shaped. An acre, as a specific quantity of land, was reckoned in England as much as a yoke of oxen could plow in a day till the establishment of a definite measure by law of the thirteenth century and later. This is known in Great Britain and the United States as the statute acre, to distinguish it from the customary acres still in use to some extent in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. The Scotch acre is larger than the statute acre, as it contains 6150.4 square yards, 48 Scotch acres being equal to 61 statute acre. The Irish acre is 7840 square yards, 100 Irish acres being nearly equivalent to 162 statute acres. In Wales different measures, the *erw*, the *stang*, the *paladr*, are called *acres*. The true *erw* is 4320 square yards; the *stang* is 3240. There is also the Cornish acre, of 5760 square yards. Among the customary English acres are found measures of the following numbers of perches: 80 (of hops), 90 (of hops), 107, 110, 120 (shut acre), 130, 132, 134, 141, 180 (forest acre), 200 (for copyhold land in Lincolnshire), 212, 256 (of wood). The Leicestershire acre has 2308½ square yards, the Westmoreland acre 6760 square yards, the Cheshire acre 10,240 square yards. Often abbreviated to *A.* or *a.*

The *acre* was in many cases a small field simply, *i. e.*, an *ager*; and a hundred and twenty small fields were called a hide. A standard *acre* was hardly established until the thirteenth century.

D. W. Ross, *German Land-holding*, Notes, p. 131.

3†. A lineal measure equal to a furrow's length, or 40 poles; more frequently, an acre's breadth, 4 poles, equal to 22 or 25 yards.—*Burgh acres*. See *burgh*.—*God's acre*. See *God's-acre*.

acreable (ä'kér-ä-bl), *a.* [*acre* + *-able*.] According to the acre; measured or estimated in acres or by the acre.

The *acreable* produce of the two methods was nearly the same.
Complete *Farmer*, Art. *Potatoes* (Ord. MS.).

acreage (ä'kér-ä-ä), *n.* [*acre* + *-age*.] The number of acres in a piece or tract of land; acres taken collectively; extent in acres: as, the *acreage* of farm-land in a country; the *acreage* of wheat sown.

No coarse and blockish God of *acreage*
Stands at thy gate for thee to grovel to.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

The interests of a nation of our *acreage* and population are a serious load to be conducted safely.
N. A. Rev., CXLI. 211.

acrecbolic (ak-rek-bol'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀκρος*, at the top, + *εβολή*, q. v.] Eversible by protrusion of the apex; protruded by a forward movement of the tip: applied to the inverted proboscis of certain animals, as rhabdocœlous planarians and sundry gastropods: the opposite of *acrembolic*, and correlated with *pleurembolic*: as, "acrecbolic tubes or introverts," *E. R. Lankester*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 652.

acrecencia (Sp. pron. ä-krä-then'thë-ä), *n.* [*Sp.*, = *E. accrescence*, q. v.] Increase; augmentation; growth; accretion. More specifically, the enhancement of the portions of one or more of several heirs, legatees, etc., resulting when the others do not accept or are incapable of sharing the inheritance. Used in the law of parts of the United States originally settled by Spaniards.

acrecimiento (Sp. pron. ä-krä-thë-më-en'tô), *n.* [*Sp.*, *<* *acrecer* = *E. accresce*, q. v.] Same as *acrecencia*.

acred (ä'kërd), *a.* Possessing acres or landed property: used chiefly in composition: as, "many-acred men," *Sir W. Jones*, *Speech on Ref. of Parl.*

He was not unfrequently a son of a noble, or at least of an *acred*, house. *The Nation*, July 26, 1877, p. 53.

acre-dale (ä'kër-däl), *n.* [*<* *acre* + *dale* = *deal*, a share.] Land in a common field, different parts of which are held by different proprietors. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Acredula (ä-kred'ü-lä), *n.* [*L.*, an unknown bird, variously guessed to be a thrush, owl, nightingale, or lark.] A genus of titmice, family *Paridae*, founded by *Keoh* in 1816, characterized by the great length of the tail. *Acredula raudata*, the type of the genus, is the common long-tailed titmouse or European bottle-tit (which see). *A. rosea* is another species.

acremant (ä'kër-man), *n.* [*<* ME. *ukerman*, *<* AS. *æcerman*; *<* *acre*, a field, + *man*.] A farmer; one who cultivates the fields. *E. D.*

acrembolic (ak-rem-bol'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀκρος*, at the top, + *εμβολή*, q. v.] Introversible by intrusion of the apex; withdrawn by a sinking in of the tip: applied to the everted proboscis of certain animals, as rhabdocœlous planarians and sundry gastropods: opposed to *acrecbolic*.

The *acrembolic* proboscis or frontal introvert of the Nemertine worms has a complete range. *E. R. Lankester*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 652.

acre-shot (ä'kër-shot), *n.* [*<* *acre*, a field, + *shot*, proportion, reckoning: see *scot* and *shot*.] A local land-tax or charge. *Dugdale*.

acre-staff (ä'kër-stäf), *n.* [*<* *acre*, a field, + *staff*.] A plow-staff, used to clear the colter or cutter of the plow when clogged with earth. Also spelled *aker-staff*.

Where the Husbandman's *Acres-staff* and the Shepherd's hook are, as in this County, in State, there they engross all to themselves. *Fuller*, *Worthies*, I. 561.

acrid (ä'kr'id), *a.* and *n.* [*First* in 18th century; *<* *L. acer*, rarely *acris*, *acerus* (*>* *F. acere* = *Sp. Pg. It. acre*), sharp, pungent; with termination due to the kindred *L. acidus*, sharp, sour: see *acid*.]

I. a. 1. Sharp or biting to the tongue or integuments; bitterly pungent; irritating: as, *acrid* salts. *Acrid* substances are those which excite in the organs of taste a sensation of pungency and heat, and when applied to the skin irritate and inflame it. *Acrid* poisons, including those also called corrosive and escharotic, are those which irritate, corrode, or burn the parts to which they are applied, producing an intense burning sensation, and acute pain in the alimentary canal. They include concentrated acids and alkalis, compounds of mercury, arsenic, copper, etc.

The *acrid* little jets of smoke which escaped from the joints of his stove from time to time annoyed him. *Bowells*, *A Modern Instance*, iii.

2. Figuratively, severe; virulent; violent; stinging: as, "acrid temper," *Cowper*, *Charity*.

II. n. 1. An acrid poison: as, "a powerful acrid," *Pereira*, *Mat. Med.*—**2.** One of a class of morbid substances supposed by the humorists to exist in the humors.

acridia (ä-krid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *Acridium*.] Members of the grasshopper family, or the family itself, considered without special reference to its rank in classification. Also called *acridii*. See *Acrididae*.

acridian (ä-krid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Belonging or relating to the *Acrididae*.

II. n. One of the acridia.

Acrididae, Acridiidae (ä-krid'i-dë, äk-ri-dë'i-dë), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Acridium*, *Acridium*, + *-idae*.] A family of saltatorial orthopterous insects, including the locusts or short-horned grasshoppers, having the hind legs fitted by enlargement of the femora for leaping: related to the crickets (*Gryllidae*) and to the long-horned grasshoppers and katydids (*Locustidae*).

In *Gryllidae* and *Locustidae* the antennæ are long and setaceous, . . . in *Acrididae* they are short and stout, rarely clavate. The ovipositor in the two former families is often very large; in *Acrididae* there is no ovipositor. *Pascoe*, *Zool. Class.*, 1880, p. 115.

acridii (ä-krid'i-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, masc. pl.] Same as *acridia*.

acridity (ä-krid'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *acrid* + *-ity*, after *acidity*.] The quality of being acrid; pungency conjoined with bitterness and corrosive irritation; acridness.

Acridium (ä-krid'i-um), *n.* [*NL.*; also written *improp. Acrydium*; *<* Gr. *ἀκρίδιον*, dim. of *ἀκρίς*, a locust: see *Acris*.] A leading genus of grasshoppers, giving name to the family *Acrididae*.

acridly (ä'kr'id-li), *adv.* With sharp or irritating bitterness.

acridness (ä'kr'id-nes), *n.* The quality of being acrid or pungent.

acridophagus (äk-ri-dof'ä-gus), *n.*; pl. *acridophagi* (-ji). [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *ἀκρίδοφάγος*, *<* *ἀκρίς* (*ἀκρίδ-*), a locust (see *Acris*), + *φαγείν*, eat.] A locust-eater.

They are still *acridophagi*, and even the citizens far prefer a dish of locusts to the "fasikh," which act as anchovies, sardines, and herrings in Egypt. *R. F. Burton*, *El-Medinah*, p. 343.

Acridotheres (äk-ri-dë-thë-rëz), *n.* [*NL.* (*Vieillot*, 1816), *<* Gr. *ἀκρίς* (*ἀκρίδ-*), a locust, + *θηρῶν*, hunt or chase, *<* *θηρῶ*, a hunting, the chase.] A notable genus of old-world sturnoid passerine birds, founded by *Vieillot* in 1816; the minas or mina-birds, several species of which are among the commonest and most characteristic birds of India and zoologically related countries. They resemble and are allied to starlings. *A. tristis* is a leading example. The species have often been referred to the Cuvierian genus *Graculus* (which see). *Acridotheres* is an erroneous form of *Acridotheres*, apparently originating with *Cuvier*.

acrimonious (äk-ri-mō'ni-us), *a.* [= *F. acrimonieux* = *Pg. acrimonioso*, *<* *ML. acrimoniosus*, *<* *L. acrimonia*, acrimony.] **1.** Abounding in acrimony or acridness; acrid; corrosive. [*Now rare.*]

If gall cannot be rendered acrimonious and bitter of itself. *Harvey*, *Consumption*.

2. Figuratively, severe; bitter; virulent; caustic; stinging: applied to language, temper, etc.

The factions have the cunning to say, that the bitterness of their spirit is owing to the harsh and acrimonious treatment they receive. *Ames*, *Works*, II. 113.

If we knew the man, we should see that to return an acrimonious answer would be the most ridiculous of all possible modes of retort. *Whipple*, *Ess.* and *Rev.*, I. 139.

acrimoniously (äk-ri-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In an acrimonious manner; sharply; bitterly; pungently.

acrimoniousness (äk-ri-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being acrimonious.

acrimony (ä'kr'i-mō-ni), *n.* [= *F. acrimonie* = *Sp. Pg. It. acrimonia*, *<* *L. acrimonia*, sharpness, pungency, ansterity, *<* *acer* (*acr-*), sharp, pungent: see *acrid* and *acid*.] **1.** Acridity; harshness or extreme bitterness of taste; pungency; corrosiveness. [*Now rare.*]

Those milks [in certain plants] have all an acrimony, though one would think they should be lenitive. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 639.

2. Figuratively, sharpness or severity of temper; bitterness of expression proceeding from anger, ill nature, or petulance; virulence.

Acrimony of voice and gesture. *Bp. Hackett*, *Life of Abp. Williams*.

In his official letters he expressed with great acrimony his contempt for the king's character and understanding. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xli.

Acrimony of the humors, an imaginary acrid change of the blood, lymph, etc., which by the humorists was conceived to cause many diseases. *Dunglison*. = **Syn. 2.** *Acrimony, Asperity, Harshness, Severity, Tartness, Sourness, Bitterness, Virulence, Rancor, acerbity, crabbedness, irascibility.* (See *harshness*.) These words express different degrees of severe feeling, language, or conduct, their signification being determined largely by their derivation and primary use. *Tartness* is the mildest term, applying generally to language; it implies some wit or quickness of mind, and perhaps a willingness to display it. As *tartness* is the subacid quality of mind, so *acrimony* is its acidity; it is a biting sharpness; it may or may not proceed from a nature permanently soured. *Sourness* is the Anglo-Saxon for *acrimony*, with more suggestion of permanent quality—sourness of look or language proceeding from a sour nature. *Bitterness*, which is founded upon a kindred figure, is sourness with a touch of rancor; it is more positive and aggressive. *Sourness* and *bitterness* contain less malignity than *acrimony*. *Virulence* rises to a high degree of malignity, and rancor to such a height as almost to break down self-control; the whole nature is envenomed, rancid. These words are almost never applied to conduct; *asperity* and *harshness*, being founded upon a different figure, are naturally and often so applied; they convey the idea of roughness to the touch. *Asperity* is the lighter of the two; it is often a roughness of manner, and may be the result of anger; it has a sharper edge than *harshness*. *Harshness* is the most applicable to conduct, demands, etc., of all the list; it may proceed from insensibility to others' feelings or

rights. *Severity* has a wide range of meaning, expressing often that which is justified or necessary, and often that which is harsh or hard; as applied to language or conduct it is a weighty word. We may speak of *acrimony* in debate or of feeling; *asperity* of manner; *harshness* of conduct, language, requirements, terms, treatment; *severity* of censure, punishment, manner; *tartness* of reply; *sourness* of aspect; *bitterness* of spirit, feeling, retort; *virulence* and *rancor* of feeling and language.

It is well known in what terms of acrimony and personal hatred Swift attacked Dryden.

Godwin, *The Enquirer*, p. 379. The orators of the opposition declared against him with great animation and asperity.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, v. He that by harshness of nature and arbitrariness of commands uses his children like servants is what they mean by a tyrant. *Sir W. Temple*.

Severity, gradually hardening and darkening into misanthropy, characterizes the works of Swift.

The Dean [Swift], the author of all the mirth, preserves an invincible gravity and even sourness of aspect. *Macaulay*, *Addison*.

To express themselves with anariness against the errors of men, without bitterness against their persons. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 242.

No authors draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who deal in political matters, which is justly incurred, considering that spirit of rancor and virulence with which works of this nature abound. *Addison*.

They hate to mingle in the filthy fray, Where the soul sours, and gradual rancor grows, Imbittered more from peevish day to day. *Thomson*, *Castle of Indolence*, i. 17.

Acris (ä'kr'is), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *ἀκρίς* (*ἀκρίδ-*), a locust (*L. gryllus*).] A genus of tree-frogs of the family *Hylidae*. *Acris gryllus*, a characteristic example, is common in the United States, its loud rattling pipe being heard everywhere in the spring. *Duméril* and *Bibron*.

acrisia (ä-kris'i-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *ἀκρίσια*, want of judgment, the undecided character of a disease, *<* *ἀκρίτος*, undecided, undiscernible, *<* *ἀ-*priv. + *κρίτος*, separated, distinguished, *<* *κρίνειν*, separate, distinguish, judge: see *crisis* and *critic*.] A condition of disease such as to render prognosis impossible or unfavorable; absence of determinable or favorable symptoms.

acrisy (ä'kr'i-si), *n.* [*<* *acrisia*.] **1.** Same as *acrisia*.—**2.** Injudiciousness. [*Rare.*]

Acrita (ä'kr'i-tä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *ἀκρίτα*, neut. pl. of *ἀκρίτος*, undiscernible, indiscriminate: see *acrisia*.] A name originally proposed for that group of animals in which no distinct nervous system exists or is discernible. It thus included, besides all of the *Protozoa*, such as the aculephs, some of the *Polypifera*, certain *Entozoa*, the *Polygastrica*, etc. The name has been employed by different writers with varying latitude of signification, but is now disused, except as a (loose) synonym of *Protozoa* and other low forms of the Cuvierian *Radiata*, since it has been shown to apply to no natural group of animals. See *Cryptoneura*. Also incorrectly written *Acrites*, after the French.

acritan (ä'kr'i-tan), *a.* [See *Acrita*.] Of or belonging to the *Acrita*.

acrite (ä'kr'i-ti), *a.* Same as *acritan*.

acritical (ä-krit'i-kal), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀκρίτα*, neut. pl. of *ἀκρίτος*, under *acrisia*.] In *pathol.*: (a) Having no crisis: as, an *acritical* abscess. (b) Giving no indications of a crisis: as, *acritical* symptoms.

acritochromacy (ä'kr'i-tō-krō'mä-si), *n.* [*<* *acritochromatic*: see *acy*.] Inability to distinguish between colors; color-blindness; achromatopsia.

From imperfect observation and the difficulty experienced in communicating intelligently with the Eskimo, I was unable to determine whether *acritochromacy* existed among them to any great extent.

Arc. Cruise of the Corwin, 1881, p. 24.

acritochromatic (ä'kr'i-tō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀκρίτος*, not distinguishing (see *acrisia*), + *χρῶμα* (*τ-*), color.] Characterized by or affected with acritochromacy; unable to distinguish between colors.

acritude (ä'kr'i-tüd), *n.* [*<* *L. acritudo*, sharpness, *<* *acer*, sharp: see *acrid*.] An acrid quality; bitter pungency; biting heat. [*Rare.*]

acrity (ä'kr'i-ti), *n.* [After *F. acreté*, *<* *L. acritus*, *<* *aceris*, sharp: see *acrid*.] Sharpness; keen severity; strictness.

The acuity of prudence, and severity of judgment. *A. Gorges*, tr. of *Bacon*, *De Sap. Vet.*, xviii.

acro- [*L.*, etc., *<* Gr. *ἀκρο-*, combining form of *ἀκρος*, at the furthest point or end, terminal, extreme, highest, topmost, outermost; neut. *ἀκρον*, the highest or furthest point, top, peak, summit, headland, end, extremity; fem. *ἀκρα*, equiv. to *ἀκρον*. Cf. *ἀκρί*, a point, edge, and see *acid*, etc.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, an element of many compounds of Greek origin, referring to the top, tip, point, apex, summit, or edge of anything. In a few compounds *acro-* (*acr-*) improperly represents Latin *acer*, *acris*, sharp, pungent: as, *acronarcotic*, *acrotelm*.

acroama (ak-rō-ā'mä), n.; pl. *acroamata* (-am'-a-tä). [ἀκρόαμα, anything heard, recitation, <lt *ἀκροάσθαι*, hear, prob. akin to *κλέειν*, hear: see *client*.] 1. Rhetorical declamation, as opposed to argument.

Facciolati expanded the argument of Pacius . . . into a special *Acroama*; but his eloquence was not more effective than the reasoning of his predecessors.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Discussions*, p. 153. (*N. E. D.*)

2. Oral instruction designed for initiated disciples only; esoteric doctrine. See *acroamatic*. **acroamatic** (ak-rō-a-mat'ik), a. [acroamaticus, <lt Gr. *ἀκροαματικός*, designed for hearing only, <lt *ἀκρόαμα* (-), anything heard: see *acroama*.] Abstruse; pertaining to deep learning: opposed to *croteric*. Applied particularly to those writings of Aristotle (also termed *esoteric*) which possessed a strictly scientific content and form, as opposed to his exoteric writings or dialogues, which were of a more popular character. The former were addressed to "hearers," that is, were intended to be read to his disciples or were notes written down after his lectures; hence the epithet *acroamatic*. All the works of Aristotle which we possess, except a few fragments of his dialogues, belong to this class. See *esoteric*. An equivalent form is *acroatic*. We read no *acroamatic* lectures.

Hales, *Golden Remains*.

Acroamatic proof or method, a scientific and strictly demonstrative proof or method.

acroamatical (ak-rō-a-mat'ikal), a. Of an acroamatic or abstruse character; acroamatic.

Aristotle was wont to divide his lectures and readings into *acroamatical* and *exoteric*. Hales, *Golden Remains*.

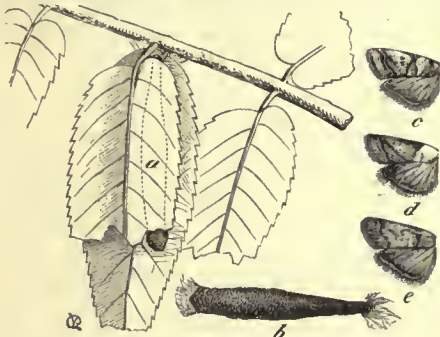
acroamatics (ak-rō-a-mat'iks), n. pl. [Pl. of *acroamatic*: see *-ics*.] Aristotle's acroamatic writings. See *acroamatic*. Also called *acroatics*.

acroasis (ak-rō-ā'sis), n. [L., <lt Gr. *ἀκρόασις*, a hearing or lecture, <lt *ἀκροάσθαι*, hear: see *acroama*.] An oral discourse.

acroatic (ak-rō-at'ik), a. [acroaticus, <lt Gr. *ἀκροατικός*, of or for hearing, <lt *ἀκροατής*, a hearer, <lt *ἀκροάσθαι*, hear: see *acroama*.] Same as *acroamatic*.

acroatics (ak-rō-at'iks), n. pl. Same as *acroamatics*.

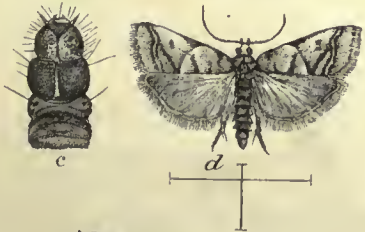
Acrobasis (ak-rob'a-sis), n. [NL., <lt Gr. *ἄκρον*, the top or end, + *βάσις*, a going. Cf. *acrobot*.]



Exemplifications of *Acrobasis*.

a, leaflets attacked by larva of *A. juglandis* (walnut case-bearer); b, case of larva; c, wings of *A. nebulosa*; d, wings of *A. juglandis*; e, wings of *A. nebulosa* var.

A genus of meths belonging to the *Phycidae*, a family founded by Zeller in 1839. The larvae skeletonize leaves, forming for themselves silken tubes, either straight or crumpled. *A. juglandis* (Le Baron), the



Apple-leaf Crumpler (*Acrobasis indiginella*).

a, case, containing caterpillar; b, cases in winter; c, head and thoracic joints of larva, enlarged; d, moth (the cross shows natural size).

walnut case-bearer, feeds upon walnut and hickory, fastening the leaves together and skeletonizing them from base to tip. *A. indiginella* (Zeller) is a common pest on apple-trees, and is known as the apple-leaf crumpler.

acrobot (ak-rō-bat), n. [acrobate = Sp. *acrobato* = Pg. It. *acrobata* (cf. NL. *Acrobates*), <lt Gr. *ἀκρόβατος*, walking on tiptoe, also going to the top, <lt *ἄκρον*, the highest point, top, summit, neut. of *ἄκρος*, highest, topmost, + *βατός*, verbal adj. from *βαίω*, go, = E. *come*, q. v.] 1. A rope-dancer; also, one who practises high vaulting, tumbling, or other feats of personal agility.—2. A species of the genus *Acrobates*.

Acrobates (ak-rob'a-tēz), n. [NL., <lt Gr. as if **ἀκρόβατης*, equiv. to *ἀκρόβατος*: see *acrobot*.] A genus or subgenus of marsupial quadrupeds of the family *Phalangistidae*, peculiar to Australia. It is related to *Petaurus*, and includes such pygmy petaurists as the opossum-mouse, *Acrobates pygmaeus*, one of the most diminutive of marsupials, being hardly larger than a mouse. Like various other so-called flying quadrupeds, the opossum-mouse is provided with a parachute. The genus was founded by Desmarest in 1820. Also written *Acrobata*.



Opossum-mouse of New South Wales (*Acrobates pygmaeus*).

acrobatic (ak-rō-bat'ik), a. [= F. *acrobatique*, <lt Gr. *ἀκροβατικός*, fit for climbing, <lt *ἀκρόβατος*: see *acrobot*.] Of or pertaining to an acrobot or his performances: as, *acrobatic* feats; *acrobatic* entertainments.

Made his pupil's brain manipulate . . . the whole extraordinary catalogue of an American young lady's school curriculum, with *acrobatic* skill.

E. H. Clarke, *Sex in Education*, p. 71.

acrobatical (ak-rō-bat'ikal), a. Same as *acrobatic*. [Rare.]

acrobatically (ak-rō-bat'ikal-i), adv. In the manner of an acrobot; with acrobatic skill or dexterity.

acrobatism (ak-rō-bat-izm), n. [acrobot + *-ism*.] The performance of acrobatic feats; the profession of an acrobot.

Acrobrya (ak-rob'ri-ä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *acrobryus*: see *acrobryus*. Cf. *Aeramphibrya*.] A term used by Endlicher as a class name for plants growing at the apex only; the higher cryptogams: equivalent to *acrogens*.

acrobryous (ak-rob'ri-us), a. [acrobryus, <lt Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *βρύον*, a flower.] In bot., growing at the apex only; of the nature of *Acrobrya*.

Acrocarpi (ak-rō-kär'pi), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *acrocarpus*: see *acrocarpous*.] In bot., a division of the mosses, containing the genera in which the capsule terminates the growth of a primary axis.

acrocarpous (ak-rō-kär'pus), a. [acrocarpus, <lt Gr. *ἀκροκαρπός*, fruiting at the top, <lt *ἄκρος*, at the end or top, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In bot., having the fruit at the end or top of the primary axis: applied to mosses.

The flower of Mosses either terminates the growth of a primary axis (*Acrocarpous* Mosses), or the . . . flower is placed at the end of an axis of the second or third order (*Pleurocarpous* Mosses). Sachs, *Botany* (trans.), p. 319.

acrocephalic (ak-rō-sef'al'ik or ak-rō-sef'a-lik), a. In ethnol., pertaining to or characterized by acrocephaly; high-skulled: as, *acrocephalic* men or tribes.

acrocephaline (ak-rō-sef'a-lin), a. [Acrocephalus + *-ine*.] In ornith., resembling a bird of the genus *Acrocephalus* in the character of the bill: said of certain warblers. Henry Seebohm.

Acrocephalus (ak-rō-sef'a-lus), n. [NL., <lt Gr. *ἄκρον*, here used in the mere sense of point, in ref. to the bill of these birds, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In ornith., a genus of birds founded by Naumann in 1811 to embrace old-world warblers of the subfamily *Sylvinae*; the reed-warblers. It is a well-marked group of 12 or 15 species, distinguished by a comparatively large bill, depressed at base and acute at tip, with moderately developed rictal bristles, a very small spurious first primary, a rounded tail, and more or less uniform brownish plumage. It is related to *Phylloscopus*, *Locustella*, *Hypolaïs*, etc. A typical species is the aquatic reed-warbler, *A. aquaticus*. Most of the species of this genus are migratory, and their molt is double. See *Catalinodyta* and *reed-warbler*.

acrocephaly (ak-rō-sef'a-li), n. [ἄκρον, the highest point, peak, + *κεφαλή*, head: see *cephalic*.] A form of the human skull in which the vault is lofty or pyramidal.

Acrocera (ak-ros'e-rä), n. [NL., <lt Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top or end, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A genus of flies, founded by Meigen, having the antennæ on the summit of the forehead, the type of the family *Acroceridae* (which see).

Acroceraunian (ak-rō-sē-rä-ni-an), a. [Acroceraunia, <lt Gr. *Ἀκροκεραῖνια*, n. pl., <lt *ἄκρον*, peak, summit, + *κεραῖνιος*, thunder-smitten, <lt *κεραυνός*, thunder and lightning.] An epithet applied to certain mountains in the north of Epirus in Greece, projecting into the strait of Otranto.

The thunder-hills of fear, The *Acroceraunian* mountains of old name. Byron.

Acroceridæ (ak-rō-ser'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., <lt *Acrocera* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, belonging to the section or suborder *Brachycera*, having antennæ with few joints, and to the *Tetracheta*, the division of the *Brachycera* in which the number of pieces composing the haustellum is four. It was established by Leach in 1819, and is typified by the genus *Acrocera* (which see).

acrochirismus (ak-rō-kī-ris'mus), n. [Gr. *ἀκροχειρισμός*, wrestling with the hands, <lt *ἀκροχειρίζω*, wrestle with the hands, seize with the hands, <lt *ἀκρόχειρ*, later form for *ἄκρα χεῖρ*, the (terminal) hand; *ἄκρα*, fem. of *ἄκρος*, at the end, terminal, extreme; *χεῖρ*, hand.] In Gr. antiq., a kind of wrestling in which the antagonists held each other by the wrists. Also spelled *acrocheirismus*.

acrochord (ak-rō-kōrd), n. [Acrochordus, q. v.] A snake of the genus *Acrochordus*.

acrochordid (ak-rō-kōr'did), n. A snake of the family *Acrochordidæ*; a wart-snake.

Acrochordidæ (ak-rō-kōr'di-dē), n. pl. [NL., <lt *Acrochordus* + *-idæ*.] A family of viviparous ophidian reptiles of the aglyphodont or colubrine division, which contains ordinary innocuous serpents. The typical genus is *Acrochordus*, containing *A. javanicus*, a large, stout-bodied, and very short-tailed serpent of Java, some 8 feet long, the entire body of which is covered with small granular or tubercular scales, not imbricated, as is usual in the order. With its sullen eyes and swollen jaws, it presents a very savage appearance. The family contains two other genera of wart-snakes, *Chersydrus* and *Xenodermus*.

acrochordon (ak-rō-kōr'don), n.; pl. *acrochordones* (-dō-nēz). [L., <lt Gr. *ἀκροχορδών*, a wart with a thin neck, <lt *ἄκρον*, top, end, + *χορδή*, a string: see *chord*.] A small filiform fibromatous outgrowth of the skin, often becoming bulbous at the end; a hanging wart.

Acrochordus (ak-rō-kōr'dus), n. [NL., <lt Gr. *ἄκρον*, top, end, + *χορδή*, a string: see *acrochordon*.] A genus of wart-snakes typifying the family *Acrochordidæ* (which see). Hornstedt. Also written *Acrocordus*. Shaw.

Acrocinus (ak-rō-si'nus), n. [NL., <lt Gr. *ἄκρον*, end, extremity, + *κινεῖν*, move.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*: so called by Illiger from having a movable spine on each side of the thorax. *A. longimanus*, the harlequin-beetle of South America, is the type. It is 2½ inches long, with antennæ 5 and fore legs alone 4 inches in length.

Acroclinium (ak-rō-klin'i-um), n. [NL. (with ref. to the acutely concave receptacle), <lt Gr. *ἄκρον*, top, peak, + *κλίση*, couch.] A generic name retained by florists for a composite plant from the Cape of Good Hope, more properly classed as *Helipterum roseum*. It has immortal-like flowers, with scarious colored bracts.

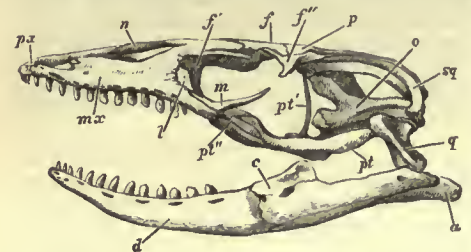
Acrocomia (ak-rō-kō-mi-ä), n. [NL., <lt Gr. *ἀκρόκομος*, with leaves at the top, tufted with leaves, <lt *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *κόμη*, a tuft, hair: see *coma*.] A genus of tropical American palms, allied to the cocoa-palm, with a tall prickly trunk, sometimes swollen in the middle, bearing a tuft of very large pinnate leaves. *A. sclerocarpa* is widely distributed through South America, and yields a small round fruit with thin, sweetish pulp and an edible kernel. The young leaves are eaten as a vegetable, and a sweet, fragrant oil is extracted from the nuts, which is used as an emollient and in the manufacture of toilet-soaps. See *macaw-tree*.

acrocyct (ak-rō-sist), n. [ἄκρος, at the top, + *κύστις*, bladder, bag, pouch: see *cyst*.] In zool., an external sac which in some hydroids is formed upon the summit of the gonangium, where it constitutes a receptacle in which the ova pass through some of the earlier stages of their development. Allman.

acroactylum (ak-rō-dak'ti-lum), n.; pl. *acroactyla* (-lā). [NL., <lt Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *ἀκτύλος*, a digit: see *dactyl*.] In ornith., the upper surface of a bird's toe. [Little used.]

acrodont (ak'rō-dont), *n.* and *a.* [*<* NL. *acrodont* (*-t*), *<* Gr. *ἀκρος*, at the end or edge, + *ὀδός* (*ōdōs*) = E. *tooth*.] **I. n.** One of those lizards which have the teeth attached by their bases to the edge of the jaw, without bony alveoli on either the inner or the outer side.

II. a. 1. Pertaining to or resembling an acrodont; having that arrangement of the teeth which characterizes an acrodont: as, an *acrodontian*.



Skull of a Lizard (*Varanus*) with Acrodont Dentition.
a, articular bone of mandible; c, coronoid bone of do.; d, dentary bone of do.; f, frontal; f', prefrontal; f'', postfrontal; i, lacrimal; m, malar; m', maxilla; n, nasal; o, orbit; p, parietal; p', pterygoid; p'', columella; p''', transverse bone; px, premaxilla; q, quadrate; sq, squamosal.

dent lizard; *acrodont* dentition.—**2.** Having the characters of the *Acrodonta*, or heterodontoid fishes.

Acrodonta (ak-rō-don'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *acrodont*.] A name proposed for a group or suborder including the heterodontoid and related sharks, which have the palato-quadrate apparatus disarticulated from the cranium, the dentigerous portions enlarged, and the mouth inferior. The only living representatives are the heterodontids (Port Jackson shark, etc.), but the extinct forms are numerous.

acrodynia (ak-rō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἀκρος*, at the extremity, + *δύνη*, pain.] An epidemic disease characterized by disturbances in the alimentary canal (vomiting, colic, diarrhea), by nervous symptoms (especially pain in the extremities), sometimes by cramp or anesthesia, and by a dermatitis affecting the hands and feet.

acrogen (ak-rō-jen), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀκρος*, at the top, + *γενής*, -born, produced: see *-gen* and *genus*.] An acrogenous plant.

The acrogens form a division of the *Cryptogamia*, distinguished from the thallogens by their habits of growth and mode of impregnation. They have true stems with leafy appendages (excepting the riccias and marchantias), and the embryonic sac is impregnated by the spermatozooids. They are divided into two groups: (a) those composed wholly of cellular tissue, the charas, liverworts, and mosses; and (b) those in which vascular tissue is present, the ferns, horse-tails, pillworts, and club-mosses.—The age of acrogens, in *geol.*, the Carboniferous era, when acrogens were the characteristic vegetable forms.

acrogenic (ak-rō-jen'ik), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the acrogens.

That, under fit conditions, an analogous mode of growth will occur in fronds of the *acrogenic* type, . . . is shown by the case of *Jungernannia furcata*.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 194.

acrogenous (a-kroj'e-nus), *a.* [As *acrogen* + *-ous*.] Increasing by growth at the summit or by terminal buds only, as the ferns and mosses; of the nature of or pertaining to acrogens.

acrography (a-krog'ra-fi), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀκρος*, at the top, + *γραφία*, *<* *γράφειν*, write: see *graphic*.] A process for producing designs in relief on metal or stone through a ground of finely powdered chalk, solidified by hydraulic pressure into a compact mass. A design is drawn on the slightly shining white surface with a finely pointed brush charged with a glutinous ink, which, wherever it is applied, unites the particles of chalk so firmly that they remain standing in black ridges after the intermediate white spaces have been rubbed away with a piece of velvet or a light brush. If the plate, which has then the appearance of an engraved wood block, is dipped in a solution of silica, a stereotype cast or an electrotpe copy can be taken from it to be used for printing with type.

acroke, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* A Middle English form of *acrook*.

acrolein (a-krō'lē-in), *n.* [*<* L. *acris*, sharp, pungent (see *acrid*), + *oleum*, oil, + *-in*.] A colorless limpid liquid, CH₂CHCOH, having a disagreeable and intensely irritating odor, such as that noticeable after the flame of a candle has been extinguished and while the wick still glows. It is the aldehyde of the allyl series, and is obtained by distilling glycerin to which acid potassium sulphate or strong phosphoric acid has been added, also by the dry distillation of fatty bodies. It burns with a clear, luminous flame.

acrolith (ak'rō-lith), *n.* [*<* L. *acrolithus*, *<* Gr. *ἀκρόλιθος*, with the ends made of stone, *<* *ἀκρος*, extreme, at the end, + *λίθος*, a stone.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a sculptured figure of which only the head and extremities were carved in stone, the

rest being generally of wood, and covered with either textile drapery or thin plates of metal. The name was also applied to figures of ordinary stone of which the heads and extremities were formed of marble, as in some of the well-known metopes of Selinus, Sicily.

acrolithan (a-krol'i-than), *a.* Same as *acrolithic*.

acrolithic (ak-rō-lith'ik), *a.* Of the nature of an acrolith; formed like an acrolith: as, an *acrolithic* statue.

acrologic (ak-rō-loj'ik), *a.* [*<* *acrology* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to *acrology*; founded on or using initials; using a sign primarily representing a word to denote its initial letter or sound: as, *acrologic* notation; *acrologic* names.

The twenty-two names [of the Semitic letters] are *acrologic*; that is, the name of each letter begins with that letter. Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I. 167.

acrological (ak-rō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *acrologic*.

acrologically (ak-rō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an *acrologic* manner; by means of *acrology*. Isaac Taylor.

acrology (a-krol'ō-jī), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀκρος*, at the end, + *-λογία*, *<* *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The use of a picture of some object to represent alphabetically the first part (letter or syllable) of the name of that object. See *acrophony*.

A polysyllabic language did not lend itself so readily as the Chinese to this solution. According to Halévy, the difficulty [of effecting the transition from ideograms to phonograms] was overcome by the adoption of the powerful principle of *Acrology*. Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I. 43.

acrometer (a-krom'e-tēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀκρος*, at the top, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for indicating the specific gravity of oil. See *oleometer*.

acromia, *n.* Plural of *acromion*.

acromial (a-krō'mi-äl), *a.* [*<* *acromion*.] In *anat.*, relating to the acromion.—**Acromial process.** See *acromion*.—**Acromial thoracic artery.** See *acromiothoracic*.

acromioclavicular (a-krō'mi-ō-kla-vik'ū-lär), *a.* [*<* NL. *acromion* + *clavicula*, clavicle.] Pertaining to the acromion and the clavicle.—**Acromioclavicular articulation**, the joint between the collar-bone and the shoulder-blade.—**Acromioclavicular ligaments**, *superior* and *inferior*, two fibrous bands which join the acromion and the clavicle.

acromiodeltoideus (a-krō'mi-ō-del-toi'dē-us), *n.*; *pl. acromiodeltoidei* (-ī). [NL., *<* *acromion* + *Gr. δελτοειδής*, deltoid.] A muscle of some animals, extending from the acromion to the deltoid ridge of the humerus, corresponding to an acromial part of the human deltoid muscle.

acromion (a-krō'mi-on), *n.*; *pl. acromia* (-ä). [NL., *<* Gr. *ἀκρόμιον*, a by-form of *ἀκρομία*, the point of the shoulder-blade, *<* *ἀκρος*, at the top or end, + *ῥῆμα*, the shoulder with the upper arm, akin to L. *humerus*: see *humerus*.] In *anat.*, the distal end of the spine of the scapula or shoulder-blade. In man it is an enlarged process, which, originating by an independent center of ossification, articulates with the distal end of the clavicle, and gives attachment to part of the deltoid and trapezius muscles: commonly called the *acromial process*, or *acromion process*. Its relations are the same in other mammals which have perfect clavicles. See cut under *scapula*.

acromiothoracic (a-krō'mi-ō-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀκρόμιον*, shoulder, + *θώραξ* (*thōrax*), thorax.] Pertaining to the shoulder and thorax.—**Acromiothoracic artery**, a branch of the axillary artery, supplying parts about the shoulder and breast.

acromiotrapezius (a-krō'mi-ō-tra-pē'zi-us), *n.*; *pl. acromiotrapezii* (-ī). [NL., *<* *acromion* + *trapezius*.] An intermediate cervical portion of the trapezius muscle, in special relation with the spine of the scapula and the acromion, forming a nearly distinct muscle in some animals.

acromonogrammatic (ak'rō-mon'ō-gra-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀκρος*, at the end, + *μονογραμματος*, consisting of one letter: see *monogrammatic*.] A term applied to a poetical composition in which every verse begins with the same letter as that with which the preceding verse ends.

Acromyodi (ak'rō-mi-ō'dī), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἀκρος*, at the end, + *μύς*, mouse, lit. mouse-like, *<* *μῦς*, a mouse, a muscle, = E. *mouse* (see *mouse*, *Mus*, and *muscle*), + *εἶδος*, form.] A suborder or superfamily of passerine birds, embracing the *Oscines*, or singing birds proper, and characterized by having the several intrinsic syringeal muscles attached to the ends of the upper bronchial half-rings: opposed to *Mesomyodi*. The great majority of the *Passeres* are *Acromyodi*. [The word is also used as an adjective in the expression *Passeres acromyodi*, equivalent to *acromyodian Passeres*.]

acromyodian (ak'rō-mi-ō'dī-an), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Acromyodi*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Acromyodi*; having that arrangement of the muscles of the syrinx which characterizes the *Acromyodi*: as, an *acromyodian* bird.

II. n. One of the *Acromyodi*.

acromyodic (ak'rō-mi-ō'dīk), *a.* [*<* *Acromyodi*.] Same as *acromyodian*.

acromyodous (ak-rō-mī'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *acromyodian*.

acronarcotic (ak'rō-när-kot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*<* L. *acris*, sharp, pungent (see *acrid*), + *narcotic*.] **I. a.** Acting as an irritant and a narcotic.

II. n. One of a class of poisons, chiefly of vegetable origin, which irritate and inflame the parts to which they are applied, and act on the brain and spinal cord, producing stupor, coma, paralysis, and convulsions. Also called *narcotico-acrid* or *narcotico-irritant*.

acronic, acronical, a. See *acronychal*.

acronotine (ak-rō-nō'tin), *a.* [*<* *Acrionotus*.] In *zool.*, pertaining to the subgenus *Acrionotus*.

Acronotus (ak-rō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἀκρον*, the highest point, + *νότος*, back.] **1.** A subgenus of ruminating animals found in Africa. *Damaliscus (Acronotus) bubalus* is the type. Ham. Smith, 1827.—**2.** A genus of beetles.

Acronuridæ (ak-rō-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*<* *Acrionurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of spiny-finned fishes, referred by Günther to his *Acanthopterygii cottoscombriformes*, having one dorsal with several spongy spines anteriorly, one or more bony spines on each side of the tail, and the teeth compressed, truncate or lobate, and closely set in a single series. The species are known as *barberfish* and *surgeons*. The family is also called *Acanthuriidæ* and *Teuthididæ*. See these words.

Acronurus (ak-rō-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. *<* Gr. *ἀκρον*, extremity, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A former generic name of small fishes now known to be the young of species of *Acanthurus* (which see).

acronych (a-kron'ik), *a.* [Also written *acronyç*, *acronic*, and *acronic*, by confusion with adjectives in *-ic* and with *chronic* and Gr. *χρόνος*, time; = F. *acronyque* = Sp. *acronieto*, *acrónico* = Pg. *acronico*, *acronico* = It. *acronico*, *<* Gr. *ἀκρόνυχος*, also *ἀκρόνυχτος* and *ἀκρόνυχτιος*, at nightfall, *<* *ἀκρος*, at the end or edge, + *νύξ* (*nykt-*) = E. *night*.] Same as *acronychal*.

acronychal (a-kron'i-kal), *a.* [Also written *acronyçal*, *acronical*, etc., as *acronyçh*; *<* *acronyçh* + *-al*.] In *astron.*, occurring at sunset: as, the *acronychal* rising or setting of a star: opposed to *cosmical*.—**Acronychal place** or *observation*, the place or observation of a planet at its opposition: so called because in an early state of astronomy the opposition of a planet was known by its acronychal rising.

acronychally (a-kron'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an acronychal manner; at sunset. A star is said to rise and set *acronychally* when it rises or sets as the sun sets.

acronyctous (ak-rō-nik'tus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀκρόνυχτος*: see *acronyçh*.] Same as *acronychal*.

acrook (a-krük'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*<* ME. *acroke*, *<* *a³*, *prep.*, on, + *croke*, crook.] Awry; crookedly. [Now rare.]

Humbre reneth fyrst a crook out of the south side of York. *Caxton, Descr. Britain*, p. 12.

This gear goth *acrook*. *Udal*, *Roister Doister*, iv. 3.

Libertie ys thing that women loke,
And truly els the mater is *acroke*.

Court of Love, 1. 378.

acropetal (ak-rop'e-tal), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀκρον*, the top, + L. *petere*, seek. Cf. *centripetal*.] In *bot.*, developing from below upward, or from the base toward the apex; basifugal.

acropetally (ak-rop'e-tal-i), *adv.* In an acropetal manner.

The lateral shoots which normally arise below the growing apex of a mother-shoot are always arranged *acropetally*, like the leaves. *Sachs, Botany* (trans.), p. 152.

acrophonic (ak'rō-phō-net'ik), *a.* [*<* *acrophony*, after *phonetic*.] Pertaining to *acrophony* (which see).

acrophony (a-krof'ō-nī), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀκρος*, at the end, + *φωνία*, *<* *φώνη*, sound.] In the development of alphabetic writing, the use of a symbolic picture of an object or idea to represent phonetically the initial syllable, or the initial sound, of the name of that object or idea; as in giving to the Egyptian hieroglyph for *nefer*, good, the phonetic value of *ne*, its first syllable, or of *n*, its first letter. See *acrology*.

acropodium (ak-rō-pō'di-um), *n.*; *pl. acropodia* (-ä). [*<* Gr. *ἀκρος*, at the top, + *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς* (*pod-*) = E. *foot*.] **1.** In *zool.*, the upper surface of the whole foot. *Brande*.—**2.** In *ornith.*, sometimes used as synonymous with *ac-*

rodactylum. [Little used in either of these two senses.] — 3. In art, an elevated pedestal bearing a statue, particularly if raised from the substructure on supports or feet; the plinth of a statue or other work of art, if resting on feet. *Ed. Guillaume.*

acropolis (a-krop'ō-lis), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀκρόπολις, the upper city, < ἄκρος, highest, upper, + πόλις, a city; see *police*.] The citadel of a Grecian city, usually the site of the original settlement, and situated on an eminence commanding the



The Acropolis of Athens, from the southeast.

surrounding country. When the city spread beyond its earlier limits, the acropolis was generally cleared of its inhabitants and held sacred to the divinities of the state, whose temples were upon it. The acropolis of Athens contained the most splendid productions of Greek art, the Parthenon, the Erechtheum, and the Propylæa.

acrosarcum (ak-rō-sār'kum), *n.*; pl. *acrosarca* (-kū). [NL., < Gr. ἄκρος, at the end, + σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh.] A name given by Desvaux to a berry resulting from an ovary with adnate calyx, as in the currant and cranberry.

acrosaurus (ak-rō-sā'rus), *n.*; pl. *acrosauri* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. ἄκρος, extreme, + σαύρος, a lizard; see *Saurus*.] An extraordinary fossil reptile, with 30 or 40 teeth and a broad cheek-bone process, occurring in the Triassic sandstones of southern Africa.

Acrosoma (ak-rō-sō'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄκρον, top, peak, extremity, + σῶμα, body.] A genus of orbicular spiders of the family *Epeiridae* (or *Gastracanthidae*), having the sides of the abdomen prolonged into immense horns, whence the name. It is a tropical genus with many species.

acrospire (ak'rō-spīr), *n.* [Formerly *aker-*, *ackerspire*; < Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + σπειρα, a coil, spire, > L. *spira*, > E. *spire*, q. v.] The first leaf which rises above the ground in the germination of grain; also the rudimentary stom or first leaf which appears in malted grain; the developed plumule of the seed.

acrospire (ak'rō-spīr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *acrospired*, ppr. *acrospiring*. [Formerly *aker-*, *ackerspire*; from the noun.] To throw out the first leaf; sprout.

acrospered (ak'rō-spīrd), *p. a.* Having or exhibiting the acrospire; especially, in *malt-making*, applied to the grains of barley which have sprouted so far as to exhibit the blade or plumule-end, together with the root or radicle.

acrosphere (ak'rō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. ἄκρος, at the end, + σφῆρα, seed; see *spore*.] In *bot.*, a form of fruit in *Peronospora*, a genus of microscopic fungi, borne at the ends of erect simple or branching filaments of the mycelium. The term is also applied generally to the reproductive organs of fungi when they are developed at the apex of the mother cell or sporophore.

acrosporous (a-kros'pō-rus), *a.* Having spores naked and produced at the tips of cells: applied to one of the two modes in which fruit is formed in fungi. For the other method see *ascigerous*.

across (a-kros'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< late ME. *acros* (also in *cross*, and in *maner of a cros*); < a³ + *cross*.] I. *adv.* 1. From side to side; in a crossing or crossed manner; crosswise.

Who calls me villain? breaks my pate across?
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.
With arms across,
He stood reflecting on his country's loss. Dryden.

[In the exclamation, "Good faith, across!" Shak., All's Well, ii. 1, the allusion is to striking an adversary crosswise with the spear in tilting instead of by thrusting, the former being considered disgraceful.]

2. From one side to another; transversely; in a transverse line: as, what is the distance across? I came across in a steamer.

At a descent into the cavern of Vacluse of thirty or forty feet from the brink where we stood was a pool of water, perhaps thirty feet across.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, ii.

3. Adversely; contrarily: as, "things go across," *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 344.—To break across, in *tilting*, to allow one's spear by awkwardness to be broken across the body of one's adversary, instead of by the push of the point.

One said he brake across. Sir P. Sidney.
II. *prep.* 1. From side to side of, as opposed to *along*, which is in the direction of the length; athwart; quite over: as, a bridge is laid across a river.

[The boys] will go down on one side of the yacht . . . and bob up on the other, almost before you have time to run across the deck. Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

2. Transverse to the length of; so as to intersect at any angle: as, a line passing across another.—3. Beyond; on the other side of.

O love, we two shall go no longer
To lands of summer across the sea.
Tennyson, Daisy.

Across lots, by the shortest way; by a short cut. [Colloq.] —To come across, to meet or fall in with.

If I come across a real thinker, . . . I enjoy the luxury of sitting still for a while as much as another.
O. W. Holmes, The Professor, i.

acrostic¹ (a-kros'tik), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *acrostiche* = Sp. Pg. It. *acrostico*, < Gr. ἀκροστιχίον, ἀκροστιχίς, an acrostic, < ἄκρος, at the end, + στίχος, row, order, line, < στειχεν (√ *στιχ), go, walk, march, go in line or order, = AS. *stigan*, E. *sty*², go up. The second element would prop. be *-stich*, as in *distich*; it has been assimilated to the common suffix *-ic*.] I. *n.* 1. A composition in verse, in which the first, or the first and last, or certain other letters of the lines, taken in order, form a name, title, motto, the order of the alphabet, etc.—2. A Hebrew poem in which the initial letters of the lines or stanzas were made to run over the letters of the alphabet in their order. Twelve of the Psalms are of this character, of which Psalm cxix. is the best example.

II. *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing an acrostic: as, *acrostic* verses.

acrostic² (a-kros'tik), *a.* [< *across* (*crossed*, *cross*), confused with *acrostic¹*.] Crossed; folded across; crossing. [Rare.]

But what melancholy sir, with *acrostic* arms, now comes?
Middleten, Family of Love, iv. 4.

acrostical (a-kros'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *acrostic¹*. [Rare or unused.]

acrostically (a-kros'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an acrostic.

acrosticism (a-kros'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *acrostic¹* + *-ism*.] Acrostic arrangement or character.

acrostolium (ak-rō-stō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *acrostolia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. ἀκροστόλιον, defined as the same as ἀπλοστόν, L. *aplustre*, which, however, referred to the stern of a ship (see *aplustre*); also the gunwale of a ship, prop. the extremity of the ship's beak; < ἄκρος, at the end, + στόλος, a ship's beak, an appendage, prop. armament, equip., < στέλλειν, arrange, equip.] An ornament, often gracefully curved and elaborately



Acrostolium.

carved, surmounting the bows of ancient ships. These ornaments frequently figured among trophies, as it was customary for the victor in a naval combat to take them from the captured ships.

acrotarsial (ak-rō-tār'si-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the acrotarsium.

acrotarsium (ak-rō-tār'si-um), *n.*; pl. *acrotarsia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + τάρσος, the sole of the foot; see *tarsus*.] 1. In *zool.*, the upper surface of the tarsus; the instep of the foot.—2. In *ornith.*, the front of the tarso-metatarsus, this segment of the limb being called *tarsus* in ordinary descriptive ornithology. [The terms *acropodium*, *acrotarsium*, and *acrodactylum* have varying senses with different writers, or as applied to different animals; properly, the first of these covers the other two, as a whole includes the parts of which it consists. They are little used in any sense. See *tarsus*.]

acrotelentic (ak'rō-te-lū'tik), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκροτελειτιον, the fag-end, esp. of a verse or poem, < ἄκρος, extreme, + τελειτή, end.] *Eccles.*, any-

thing added to the end of a psalm or hymn, as a doxology.

acroter (ak'rō-tēr), *n.* Same as *acrotorium*.

acroteral (ak'rō-tē'ral), *a.* Same as *acroterial*.

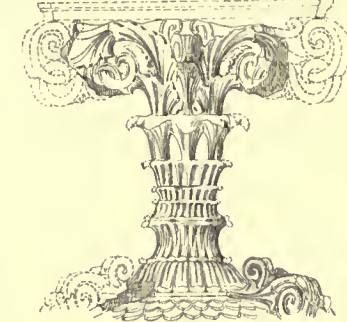
acroteria, *n.* Plural of *acroterium*.

acroterial (ak'rō-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *acroterium*.] Pertaining to an acrotorium: as, *acroterial* ornaments. An equivalent form is *acroteral*.



Acroteria. Hypothetical restoration of the gate of the Agora of Athens. Archegesis at Athens.

acrotorium (ak-rō-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *acrotoria* (-i). [L., < Gr. ἀκροτήριον, pl. ἀκροτήρια, any topmost or prominent part, the end or extremity, in pl. the extremities of the body, the angles of a pediment, < ἄκρος, extreme.] 1. In *classic arch.*, a small pedestal placed on the apex or angle of a pediment for the support of a statue or other ornament.—2. (a) A statue or an ornament placed on such a pedestal. (b) Any ornament forming the apex of a building or other structure, or of a monument, such as



Acrotorium.—Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, Athens.

the anthemia of Greek tombstones or the decorations of some modern architectural balustrades. Compare *antefix*. Also called *acroter*. **acrothymion**, **acrothymium** (ak-rō-thim'i-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *acrothymia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + θύμος, thyme: see *thyme*.] In *pathol.*, a rugose wart, with a narrow basis and broad top, compared by Celsus to the flower of thyme. Also called *thymus*.

acrotic (a-krot'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. ἀκρότης, an extremity, < ἄκρος, extreme, at the top, on the surface.] In *pathol.*, belonging to or affecting external surfaces: as, *acrotic* diseases.

acrotism (ak'rō-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + κρότος, sound of beating, + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, absence or weakness of the pulse.

acrotomous (a-krot'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀκρότομος, cut off, sharp, abrupt, < ἄκρος, extreme, at the top, + τομος, < τέμνειν, cut.] In *mineral.*, having a cleavage parallel to the top or base.

acryl (ak'ril), *n.* [< *aer* (*olein*) + *-yl*.] In *chem.*, a hypothetical radical (CH₂:CH.CO) of which acrylic acid is the hydrate.

acrylic (a-kril'ik), *a.* [< *acryl* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to acryl.—**Acrylic acid**, CH₂:CII.CO₂H, a pungent, agreeably smelling liquid, produced by the oxidation of acrolein. This acid is monobasic, and its salts are very soluble in water.

Acryllium (a-kril'i-um), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. ἄκρον, extremity (with ref. to the pointed tail), + dim. term. -ύλιον.] A notable genus of guinea-fowls, family *Numididae*. The only species is *A. vulturinum* of Africa, having the head and upper part of the neck nearly naked, the fore part of the body covered with elongated lanceolate feathers, and the tail pointed with long acute central rectrices. The genus was founded by G. R. Gray in 1840.

act (akt), *n.* [ME. *act* = F. *acte* = Sp. Pg. *acto* and *acto* = It. *atto*; partly (a) < L. *actum* (pl. *acta*), a thing done, esp. a public transaction, prop. neut. of *actus*, pp. of *agere*, do; and partly (b) < L. *actus* (pl. *actūs*), *n.*, the doing of a thing, performance, action, division of a play, < *agere*, lead, drive, impel, move, cause, make, perform, do, = Gr. ἄγειν, lead, drive, do, = Icel.

aka, drive, = Skt. *√ aj*, drive. Hence (from *L. agere*), *exact*, *redact*, *transact*, *cogent*, *exigent*, *agile*, *agitate*, *cogitate*, etc.; see also *ake* = *ache*¹, *acre*, *acorn*, *agrarian*, *agriculture*, etc.] 1. An exertion of energy or force, physical or mental; anything that is done or performed; a doing or deed; an operation or performance.

Illustrious acts high raptures do infuse. *Waller*.
Nor deem that acts heroic wait on chance.

Lowell, Three Mem. Poems.

2. A state of real existence, as opposed to a possibility, power, or being in germ merely; actuality; actualization; entelechy. [Translation of the Greek *ἐνέργεια* and *ἐντελέχεια*.] The soul, according to the Aristotelians, is the act, that is, is the entelechy or perfect development of the body. So God is said to be pure act, for Aristotle says, "There must be a principle whose essence it is to be actual (*ἢ οὐσία ἐνέργεια*), and this is by many writers understood to mean "whose essence is to be active." In the phrase in *act*, therefore, *act*, though properly meaning actuality, is often used to mean activity.

The seeds of plants are not at first in *act*, but in possibility, what they afterwards grow to be. *Hooker*.

3. A part or division of a play performed consecutively or without a fall of the curtain, in which a definite and coherent portion of the plot is represented: generally subdivided into smaller portions, called *scenes*.—4. The result of public deliberation, or the decision of a prince, legislative body, council, court of justice, or magistrate; a decree, edict, law, statute, judgment, resolve, or award: as, an *act* of Parliament or of Congress; also, in plural, proceedings; the formal record of legislative resolves or of the doings of individuals. Acts are of two kinds: (1) *general or public*, which are of general application; and (2) *private*, which relate to particular persons or concerns. A law or statute proposed in a legislative body, then called a *bill*, becomes an *act* after having been passed by both branches and signed by the chief executive officer; but in a few of the United States the governor's signature is not necessary. British acts are usually referred to by mentioning them simply by the regal year and number of chapter: as, *act* of 7 and 8 Vict. c. 32. American acts, particularly acts of Congress, are often referred to simply by date: as, *act* of May 6, 1882.

5. In universities, a public disputation or lecture required of a candidate for a degree of master. The performer is said to "keep the act." Hence, at Cambridge, the thesis and examination for the degree of doctor; at Oxford, the occasion of the completion of degrees. So, *act holiday*, *act feast*. The candidate who keeps the act is also himself called the act. In medieval, and sometimes in modern scholastic use, any public defense of a thesis by way of disputation is called an act.

Such that expect to proceed Masters of Arts to exhibit their synopsis of acts required by the laws of the College. *Orders of Overseers of Harvard College*, 1650.

[Such a synopsis (*cedula*), stating the time of studies, the acts made, and the degrees taken by the candidate, and duly sworn to, had usually been required in universities since the middle ages.]

I pass therefore to the statute which ordains a public act to be kept each year. This is now in a manner quite worn out, for of late there has not been a public act above once in ten or twelve years; . . . the last one we had was upon the glorious peace of 1712.

Athurst, Terre Filius (1721), No. xlvi.

6. In *law*, an instrument or deed in writing, serving to prove the truth of some bargain or transaction: as, I deliver this as my *act* and deed. The term is used to show the connection between the instrument and the party who has given it validity by his signature or by his legal assent; when thus perfected, the instrument becomes the *act* of the parties who have signed it or assented to it in a form required by law. *Eldon*, *Livingston*.

Acts having a legal validity are everywhere reduced to certain forms; a certain number of witnesses is required to prove them, a certain magistrate to authenticate them. *Woolsey*, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 75.

7. In *theol.*, something done at once and once for all, as distinguished from a *work*. Thus, justification is said to be an *act* of God's free grace, but sanctification is a *work* carried on through life.—In the *act*, in the actual performance or commission: said especially of persons who are caught when engaged in some misdeed.

This woman was taken in adultery, *in the very act*.
John viii. 4.

In *act* to, prepared or ready to; on the very point: implying a certain bodily disposition or posture: as, *in act* to strike.

Gathering his flowing robe, he seemed to stand
In *act* to speak, and graceful stretched his hand. *Pope*.
Shot sidelong glances at us, a tiger-cat
In *act* to spring. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, ii.

Act of bankruptcy. See *bankruptcy*.—**Act of faith**, *auto de fe* (which see).—**Act of God**, in *law*, a direct, violent, sudden, and overwhelming action of natural forces, such as could not by human ability have been foreseen, or, if foreseen, could not by human care and skill have been resisted. It is a good defense to an action for non-performance of a contract; and, in general, no man is held legally responsible for injuries of which such act of God was directly the cause, except by special agreement.—**Act of grace**, a term sometimes applied to a general pardon, or the granting or extension of some privilege, at the beginning of a new reign, the coming of age or the marriage of the sovereign, etc.—**Act of honor**, an instrument drawn by a notary public after protest of a bill of exchange, whereby a third party

agrees to pay or accept the bill for the honor of any party thereto.—**Act of indemnity.** See *indemnity*.—**Act in pais**, a judicial act performed out of court and not recorded. See *pais*.—**Act's breakfast**, an entertainment which from early times has been given by a candidate for a university degree on the day of his making his act. The act for master or doctor of theology frequently impoverished the candidate for life.—**Acts of the Apostles**, the title of the fifth book of the New Testament. See *acta*.—**Acts of faith, hope, charity, and contrition**, forms of prayer in common use in the Roman Catholic Church, expressive of the internal exercise of the virtues named.—**Acts of the Martyrs.** See *acta*.—**Acts of Uniformity**, three acts for the regulation of public worship passed in England in 1549, 1559, and 1602, obliging all clergy, in the conduct of public services, to use only the Book of Common Prayer.—**Act term**, the last term of the university year.—**Baines's Act.** (a) An English statute of 1848, treating accessories before the fact in felonies like principals, and permitting separate prosecution of accessories after the fact. (b) An English statute of 1849, relating to appeals to the quarter sessions.—**Bank Charter Act.** See *Bank Act*, under *bank*.—**Berkeley's Act**, an English statute of 1855 prohibiting the sale of beer, wine, and liquor on Sundays and holidays between 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 11 o'clock at night to 4 o'clock the next morning.—**Black Act**, an English statute of 1722 (9 Geo. I. c. 22), so called because designed originally to suppress associations of the lawless persons calling themselves "blacks." It made felonies certain crimes against the game laws, sending anonymous letters, demanding money, and similar offenses.—**Black acts**, the acts of the Scottish Parliament during the reigns of the first five Jameses, Mary, and James VI., down to 1586 or 1587. They were so called from the circumstance of their being written in the Old English character, called *black letter*.—**Bovill's Act.** (a) An English statute of 1860 simplifying proceedings in petitions of right. Also known as *Sir William Bovill's Act*, and as the *Petitions of Rights Act*, 1860. (b) An English statute of 1865, also known as *Chief Justice Bovill's Act*, abolishing the rule by which creditors could hold liable as a partner any one who had participated in the profits of a business as profits, irrespective of the intent of the parties.—**Burke's Act.** (a) An English statute of 1782 abolishing certain offices and otherwise affecting the civil establishment. (b) An English statute of 1773, known also as one of the corn laws; it was one of the first steps toward free trade.—**Burr Act**, a statute of Ohio, of 1806, directed against the treasonable acts of Aaron Burr on the Ohio river. It was in force for one year only, and authorized the arrest and punishment of all persons fitting out or arming vessels, or enlisting soldiers, etc., within the State of Ohio to disturb the peace of the United States.—**Chinese Act, or Chinese Restriction Act**, an act of the United States Congress of 1882, amended in 1884, suspending for ten years the immigration of Chinese into the United States.—**Complete act**, in *metaph.*, that act of a thing to which nothing of the nature of the thing is wanting, as the act of a substance in respect to possessing its attributes. *Aquinas*.—**Coventry Act**, an English statute of 1671 against maiming: so called because passed on the occasion of an assault on Sir John Coventry, M. P.—**Dingley Act**, an act of Congress of 1884, to foster the shipping trade of the United States.—**Edmunds Act**, an act of Congress of March 22, 1882, punishing polygamy.—**Elicit act**, an act of the will itself, as distinguished from an *imperate act*, which is some movement of the body or the soul consequent upon the act of the will. *Aquinas*.—**Essential act**, in *metaph.*, that act which is at the same time essence. *Scotus*.—**First act.** See *energy*.—**Hinde Palmer's Act**, an English statute of 1809 abolishing the preference which the common law gave to the payment of specialty debts over simple contract debts, in settling the estates of deceased persons.—**Hogarth's Act**, an English statute of 1766 which secured the property in engravings, prints, etc., to their designers or inventors, and to the widow of William Hogarth the property in his works.—**Immanent act**, one which remains within the agent, and does not consist in an effect produced on something else.—**Imperate act.** See *elicit act*.—**Informant act**, in *metaph.*, the perfection of passive or subjective power; that act by which matter receives a quality or form in the Aristotelian sense.—**Jekyll's Act**, an English statute of 1736 directed against the sale of spirituous liquors.—**Landa's Clauses Act**, an English statute of 1845 (8 and 9 Vict. c. 18) regulating the taking of private property for public use by corporations, etc.—**Last act**, second energy (which see, under *energy*).—**Leeman's Act**, an English statute of 1867 (30 Vict. c. 29) declaring contracts for sale of stocks void, unless the numbering of the shares or certificates, or the name of a registered owner, be specified in writing.—**Lord Aberdeen's Act**, an English statute of 1845 carrying into effect a treaty with Brazil for the regulation and final abolition of the slave-trade.—**Lord Campbell's Act.** (a) An English statute of 1846 allowing the relatives of a person whose death has been caused by negligence or wrongful act to recover damages therefor. The principle of this act has been generally adopted in the United States by statutes allowing the executor or administrator to sue and recover damages in such a case for the benefit of the wife, husband, or next of kin. (b) An English statute of 1843 as to defamation. (c) An English statute of 1838 as to obscene publications.—**Lord Cranworth's Act.** (a) An English statute of 1860 giving to mortgagees and trustees certain general powers, such as are commonly provided in settlements, mortgages, and wills, in aid of their rights or duties. (b) An English statute of 1860 as to endowed schools.—**Lord Denman's Act**, an English statute of 1843 (6 and 7 Vict. c. 85) abolishing common-law rules that excluded witnesses from testifying by reason of interest or crime.—**Lord Ellenborough's Act**, an English statute (43 Geo. III. c. 58) punishing offenses against the person.—**Lord Lyndhurst's Act.** (a) An English statute of 1835 invalidating marriages within the prohibited degrees. (b) An English statute of 1844 for conserving the property of dissenting congregations to the uses of the faith originally intended, by making 25 years' usage evidence thereof in the absence of a controlling declaration in the deed or instrument of trust. This act is known also as the *Disenters' Chapels Act*.—**Lord St. Leonard's Acts**, English statutes (22 and 23 Vict. c. 35, and 23 and 24 Vict. c. 38) amending the law of property, relieving trustees, etc.—

Lord Tenterden's Act. (a) An English statute of 1828 by which new promises relied on to revive a debt which is statute-barred, or to ratify one contracted in infancy, were required to be in writing and signed. (b) An English statute of 1833 shortening the time prescribed by the statute of limitations in certain cases.—**McCulloch Act**, a statute of Virginia, March 28, 1879, designed to reduce the amount of interest payable by the State of Virginia upon its public debt, by obtaining the consent of the bondholders to such reduction.—**Pure act**, in *metaph.*, an act joined with no objective nor subjective power; that act whose very essence or possibility involves its existence in all its attributes; God.—**Riddleberger Act**, a Virginia statute of 1882 attempting to reduce the bonded debt and interest thereon of that State, on the ground that the State of West Virginia, which had been carved out of Virginia, ought to pay a certain proportion of the debt.—**Second act.** See *energy*.—**Sir Robert Peel's Act.** See *Bank Act*, under *bank*.—**Sir William Bovill's Act.** See *Bovill's Act*, above.—**Stilwell Act**, a New York statute of 1831 abolishing imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud or tort, and giving proceedings for punishment of fraudulent debtors.—**The Lords' Act**, an English statute of 1759 (32 Geo. II. c. 28) to relieve insolvent debtors from imprisonment.—**The Six Acts**, English statutes of 1819 restricting the rights of public assembly and military organization, and the freedom of the press.—**Tilden Act**, a New York statute of 1875, otherwise known as the *Peculation Act*, giving a civil remedy to the State for malversation by municipal or county officers as well as state officers.—**Transient act**, one which consists in the production of an effect upon an object different from the subject.—**Yazoo Frauds Act**, the name given to a statute of Georgia, of 1795, for the sale of a vast tract of public lands, comprising the present State of Mississippi and one half of Alabama, to private persons. It was declared by a statute of the next year to be null and void, as having been fraudulently enacted. (For noted acts on particular subjects, such as the *Army Act*, *Bankruptcy Act*, etc., see the qualifying word or words. See also *article*, *bill*, *by-law*, *charter*, *code*, *decree*, *edict*, *law*, *ordinance*, *petition*, *provision*, *statute*.)—**Syn. 1. Action, Act, Deed.** See *action*.

act (akt), *v.* [*L. actus*, pp. of *agere*, lead, drive, impel, cause, make, perform, do: see *act*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To do, perform, or transact.

Thou wast a spirit too delicate
To act her earthy and abhorrd commands.

Shak., *Tempest*, l. 2.

Few love to hear the sins they love to act.

Shak., *Pericles*, i. 1.

2. To represent by action; perform on or as on the stage; play, or play the part of; hence, feign or counterfeit: as, to *act* Macbeth; to *act* the lover, or the part of a lover.

With *acted* fear the villain thus pursued. *Dryden*.

3. To perform the office of; assume the character of: as, to *act* the hero.—4†. To put in action; actuate.

Self-love, the spring of motion, *acts* the soul.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, ii. 59.

The Ancient Critics . . . were *acted* by a Spirit of Candour, rather than that of Cavilling.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 285.

What spirit *acted* the party that raised this persecution, one may guess.

C. Mather, *Mag. Chris.*, *InL.* iii.

II. intrans. To do something; exert energy or force in any way: used of anything capable of movement, either original or communicated, or of producing effects. Specifically—1. To put forth effort or energy; exercise movement or agency; be employed or operative: as, to *act* vigorously or languidly; he is *acting* against his own interest; his mind *acts* sluggishly.

He hangs between; in doubt to *act*, or rest.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, ii. 7.

Act, act in the living Present!

Longfellow, *Psalm of Life*.

You can distinguish between individual people to such an extent that you have a general idea of how a given person will *act* when placed in given circumstances.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, l. 76.

2. To exert influence or produce effects; perform a function or functions; operate: as, praise *acts* as a stimulant; mind *acts* upon mind; the medicine failed to *act*; the brake refused to *act*, or to *act* upon the wheels.

How body *acts* upon the impassive mind.

Garth, *Dispensary*.

Man *acting* on man by weight of opinion.

Emerson, *Civilization*.

3. To be employed or operate in a particular way; perform specific duties or functions: as, a deputy *acts* for or in place of his principal; he refused to *act* on or as a member of the committee. Often used with reference to the performance of duties by a temporary substitute for the regular incumbent of an office: as, the lieutenant-governor will *act* in the absence of the governor. See *acting*.

4. To perform as an actor; represent a character; hence, to feign or assume a part: as, he *acts* well; he is only *acting*.—To *act on*, to act in accordance with; regulate one's action by: as, to *act on* the principle of the golden rule; to *act on* a false assumption.—To *act up to*, to equal in action; perform an action or a series of actions correspondent to; fulfill: as, he has *acted up to* his engagement.

He is a man of sentiment, and *acts up to* the sentiments he professes. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, l. 2.—**Syn. Act, Work, Operate.** These words agree in expressing the successful exertion of power. In their intransitive use they are sometimes interchangeable: as,

a medicine *acts, works, or operates*; a plan *works or operates*. Where they differ, *act* may more often refer to a single action or to the simpler forms of action; as, a machine *works* well when all its parts *act*. *Act* may also be the most general, applying to persons or things, the others applying generally to things. *Operate* may express the more elaborate forms of action. *Work* may express the more powerful kinds of action: as, it *worked* upon his mind.

acta (ak'tā), *n. pl.* [L., *pl. of actum*: see *act, n.*] 1. Acts. Specifically—2. Proceedings in a legal or an ecclesiastical court, or minutes of such proceedings.—**Acta** (or **Actus**) **Apostolorum** (Acts of the Apostles), the title in the Vulgate of the fifth book of the New Testament.—**Acta Martyrum** (Acts of the Martyrs), contemporary accounts of the early Christian martyrdoms, from judicial registers or reports of eye-witnesses, or as drawn up by the ecclesiastical notaries; specifically, the critical edition of such acts by the Benedictine Ruinart, first published in 1689, and the additional collections by the Orientalist Stephen Assemani, in 1748.—**Acta Sanctorum** (Acts of the Saints), a name applied generally to all collections of accounts of saints and martyrs, both of the Roman and Greek churches; specifically, the name of a work begun by the Bollandists, a society of Jesuits, in 1643, and not completed until 1870. It now consists of sixty-one folio volumes, including an index published in 1875.

actable (ak'ta-bl), *a.* [*act* + *-able*.] Practically possible; performable; capable of being acted.

Is naked truth *actable* in true life?

Pennyson, Harold, iii. 1.

Mr. Browning set himself to the composition of another *actable* play. *The Century*, XXIII. 199.

Actæa (ak-tē'ä), *n.* [L., herb-christopher, from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the elder, <Gr. *ἀκταία*, erroneous form of *ἀκτάρα*, contr. *ἀκτῆ*, the elder-tree.] A genus of herbs, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, with somewhat deleterious properties. The old-world species, *A. spicata*, the baneberry or herb-christopher, has black berries. The common forms of North America with red berries are now considered varieties of the same species, but the white-berried *A.*



Red Baneberry (*Actæa rubra*), showing flowering plant and fruiting raceme.

alba is kept distinct. In the Atlantic States these are known as red and white *cohosh* or *baneberry*.

Actæon (ak-tē'on), *n.* [L., <Gr. *Ἀκταίων*, in myth., a grandson of Cadmus, who, having come accidentally upon Diana bathing, was changed by her into a stag, and then torn to pieces by his own dogs. Cf. *ἀκταῖος*, on the coast, <*ἀκτῆ*, a coast, headland, edge.] 1. The representative genus of the mollusc family *Actæonidae*. Originally written *Actæon*. *Montfort*, 1810. Also *Tornatella*.—2. A genus of abranchiate gastropod mollusks, of the family *Elysiidae* (which see): a synonym of *Elysia*. *Oken*, 1815.

Actæonella (ak-tē-ō-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., <*Actæon* + *-ella*.] The typical genus of *Actæonellidae*, containing numerous species with thick conoid or convoluted shell, short or concealed spire, long narrow aperture, and the columella with three regular spiral plaits in front. Originally written *Actæonella*. *D'Orbigny*, 1842.

actæonellid (ak-tē-ō-nel'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Actæonellidae*.

Actæonellidæ (ak-tē-ō-nel'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., <*Actæonella* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, taking name from the genus *Actæonella* (which see).

actæonid (ak-tē-on'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Actæonidae*.

Actæonidæ (ak-tē-on'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., <*Actæon* + *-idæ*.] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, variously limited, but typified by the genus *Actæon*. It is now chiefly restricted to animals retractile in their shells and having a wide frontal lobe terminating behind in broad triangular tentacles; uncinat lingual teeth, which are numerous, nearly uniform, and arranged in series diverging from the middle; and a sub-cylindrical spiral shell having a columellar fold. The living species are of small size, marine, and chiefly tropical or subtropical, and have been distributed among several genera. Numerous fossil species have been found. The family is also known under the name *Tornatellidæ* (which see).

act-drop (akt'drop), *n.* In a theater, a curtain which is lowered between acts.

Actenobranchii (ak-ten-ō-brang'ki-i), *n. pl.* [NL., <Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κτείνω* (*κτείνω*), a comb, + *βράγχια*, gills.] In Macleay's ichthyological system, one of five primary groups of fishes, characterized solely by the branchiæ not being pectinated like those of most fishes. It is a very

artificial group, composed of the *Lophobranchii* and *Cyctostomi* or *Marsipobranchii*.

Actian (ak'shi-än), *a.* [L., *Actius* (poet.), also *Activus*, *a.*, <*Actium*, Gr. *ἄκτιον*, lit. a headland, <*ἀκτῆ*, a headland. Cf. *Actæon*.] Relating to Actium, a town and promontory of Aearnania in Greece.—**Actian games**, games held from remote antiquity at Actium in honor of Apollo, and reorganized and developed by Augustus to celebrate his naval victory over Antony near that town, Sept. 2, 31 B. C. As remodeled by the Romans they were celebrated every four years, and became the fifth in importance of the great Greek festivals. Hence, *Actian years*, years reckoned from the era of the new Actian games. Games also called *Actian* were celebrated, by senatorial decree, every four years at Rome.

actinal (ak'ti-nal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτίς*), a ray, + *-al*.] In *zool.*: (a) Pertaining to the side of a radiate animal which contains the mouth: equivalent to *oral*, since the pole, surface, or aspect of the body whence parts radiate is also that in which the mouth is situated: the opposite of *abactinal* or *aboral*. The actinal side or surface may be the upper one, in the usual attitude of the animal, as in the case of a sea-anemone, which is fixed by its abactinal or aboral pole, and grows upward; or it may be the lower one, as in the case of a starfish, which creeps upon its actinal or oral surface. In a sea-urchin of more or less globular shape nearly the whole superficies is *actinal*.

The so-called mouth is always placed at one end of these poles, and from it radiate the most prominent organs, in consequence of which I have called this side of the body the oral or actinal area, and the opposite side the aboral or abactinal area.

L. Agassiz, Contrib. Nat. Hist. N. A., IV. 376.

The mouth [of sea-urchins] is always situated upon the lower or actinal aspect, which is applied in progression to the surface upon which the animal moves.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 161.

(b) In general, having tentacles or rays.

The upper extremity [of members of the genus *Actinia*] is called the actinal end, since it bears the tentacles or rays.

Dana, Corals, p. 22.

Actinellida (ak-ti-nel'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., <Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτίς*), ray, + dim. *-ellus* + *-ida*.] A family name of radiolarians: synonymous with *Astrolithidæ* (which see).

Actinellidæ (ak-ti-nel'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., <*Actinella* (not used) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthometrous acantharians with the skeleton composed of a varying number of spicules, which are not distributed according to J. Müller's law.

actinenchyma (ak-ti-neng'ki-mä), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτίς*), ray, + *ἐγγύμα*, infusion, <*ἐγγύω*, pour in.] In *bot.*, a name that has been given to a system or tissue of stellate cells.

acting (ak'ting), *p. a.* Performing duty, service, or functions; specifically, performing the functions of an office or employment temporarily: as, an *acting* governor or mayor; an *acting* colonel or superintendent. In the United States there is generally some officer of lower grade legally entitled to become the acting incumbent of an important executive office during a temporary vacancy from absence or disability of the elected incumbent. Temporary vacancies in military, judicial, and minor executive offices are usually filled by assignment or appointment.

Actinia (ak-tin'i-ä), *n.* [NL., <Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτίς*), ray.] 1. A genus of zoöphytes, belonging to the *Radiata* of Cuvier, regarded as the type of the order *Malacodermata*, subclass *Zoantharia*, class *Actinozoa*, subkingdom *Calenterata*, in modern classification. The body is cylindrical, and is attached by one extremity, the mouth occupying the middle of the upper or free extremity. The mouth is surrounded by concentric circles of tentacles, which when spread resemble the petals of a flower, whence the popular names *animal-flowers* and *sea-anemones* (which see). They are not perfectly radial in symmetry, the common polyp of the sea-shore, *A. mesembryanthemum*, having the oral aperture slightly elliptical, the long axis being marked by a tubercle at either end; the animal thus presents a faint but well-marked indication of bilateral symmetry. They move by alternately contracting and expanding their bases, and by their tentacles. The species are often of brilliant colors; many of them are used as food. See *Actinozoa*. 2. [l. c.] An animal of the genus *Actinia* or family *Actiniidæ*.

Actiniadæ, *n. pl.* See *Actiniidæ*.

Actiniaria (ak-tin-i-ä'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., <*Actinia* + *-aria*.] One of the divisions of the class *Actinozoa*, containing the sea-anemones, and nearly equivalent to the order *Malacodermata*.

actinic (ak-tin'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτίς*), a ray, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to actinism; having the property of actinism.

The so-called *actinic* rays, which were discovered by their special activity in connection with the earlier photographic processes, but which can now be changed into visible rays, are merely vibrations too rapid to affect the eyes.

Tait, Light, § 3.

Actinic process, a generic name for any photographic process; specifically, any photo-engraving process.

actinically (ak-tin'ik-ä-l), *adv.* As regards the chemical action of the sun's rays.

The light which finally emerges, however much corrected, becomes more and more *actinically* weak.

Silver Sunbeam, p. 35.

Actinidæ (ak-tin'id-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Actiniidæ*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

actiniform (ak-tin'i-fōrm or ak'tin-i-fōrm), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτίς*), ray, + *L. formis*, <*forma*, form.] Having a radiated form; resembling an actinia.

Actiniidæ, **Actiniadæ** (ak-ti-ni'id-ē, -a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., <*Actinia* + *-idæ*, *-adæ*.] The sea-anemones or animal-flowers proper, regarded as a family, having as type the genus *Actinia*, and belonging to the order *Helianthoida* or *Malacodermata*, of the class *Actinozoa*. It contains numerous genera and species. See *Actinozoa*. Also written *Actinidæ*.

actinochrome (ak-tin'i-ō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτίς*), ray, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A red pigment obtained by Moseley from some specimens of *Bunodes crassus*, one of the *Actinozoa*.

actinism (ak'ti-nizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτίς*), ray, + *-ism*.] 1. The radiation of heat or light, or that branch of natural philosophy which treats of the radiation of heat and light.—2. That property of the sun's rays which, as seen in photography, produces chemical combinations and decompositions. A pencil of rays, when decomposed by refraction through a prism, is found to possess three properties, viz., the heating, the luminous, and the chemical or actinic. It was formerly supposed that the actinic property belonged peculiarly to the more refrangible part of the spectrum, beginning with the violet and extending far beyond the visible spectrum; it is now known, however, that the different rays differ essentially only in their wave-lengths, and that the phenomena of heat, light, or chemical action observed depend upon the surface on which the rays respectively fall. The violet end of the spectrum acts especially on the sensitive silver salts, but the chemical decomposition of the carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere involved in the growth of vegetation takes place most actively under the action of the yellow rays; and under proper conditions a photograph of even the ultra-red rays at the opposite end of the spectrum may be obtained on a gelatin plate sensitized with silver bromid.

actinium (ak-tin'i-um), *n.* [NL., <Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτίς*), ray.] A supposed chemical element found associated with zinc. Its chemical and physical properties have not been fully investigated.

actino- [NL., etc., <Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτίς*), ray: see *actinic*.] An element in scientific compounds of Greek origin, meaning ray. In chemical compounds it represents specifically *actinism*.

Actinocheiri, *n.* See *Actinocheiri*.

actino-chemistry (ak'ti-nō-kem'is-tri), *n.* [Actin-ism + chemistry.] Chemistry in its relation to actinism. See *actinism*.

Actinochiri (ak'ti-nō-kiri), *n.* [NL., <Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτίς*), ray, + *χείρ*, hand.] An order of fishes having six unpaired and one pair of basilar bones supporting the pectoral fin, and all articulating with the scapula. Its only known representatives form the extinct family *Pelecopteridæ*, of the Upper Cretaceous formation. *Cope*, 1875. Also spelled *Actinocheiri*.

Actinocrinidæ (ak'ti-nō-krin'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., <*Actinocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of enerinites, or fossil crinoids, exemplified by the genus *Actinocrinus*.

actinocrinite (ak'ti-nō-krin'it), *n.* [Actinocrinus + *-ite*.] An enerinite, or fossil crinoid, of the genus *Actinocrinus*. [By error sometimes spelled *actinocrite*.]

Actinocrinus (ak'ti-nō-krin'us), *n.* [NL., <Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτίς*), ray, + *κρίνον*, lily: see *crinoid*.] A genus of enerinites, or fossil crinoids, referred to the family *Enocrinidæ*, or made type of the family *Actinocrinidæ*. *L. Agassiz*, 1834.

actino-electricity (ak'ti-nō-ē-lek-tris'i-ti), *n.* [Actin-ism + electricity.] Electricity produced in a body (e. g., rock-crystal) by direct heat-radiation. *Hankel*.

Actinogastra (ak'ti-nō-gas'trā), *n. pl.* [NL., <Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτίς*), ray, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] In Haeckel's classification, a subclass of *Asterida*, containing those starfishes or sea-stars which have the gastric cavity radiated, whence the name.

actinograph (ak-tin'ō-grāf), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτίς*), ray, + *γράφειν*, write. Cf. Gr. *ἀκτινογραφία*, a treatise on radiation, of same formation.] An instrument for measuring and registering the variations of actinic or chemical influence in the solar rays. The intensity of this influence bears no direct relation to the quantity of light, but varies at different periods of the day and of the year. There are several forms of actinograph, all of them using the same test, namely, the depth of the blackening effect of chemical rays allowed to fall on a sensitive piece of paper for a given time.

actinoid (ak'ti-noid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκτινοειδής*, <*ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτίς*), ray, + *εἶδος*, form: see *-oid*.] Having the form of rays; resembling a starfish; conspicuously radiate: as, the *actinoid* type of echinoderms.

Actinoida (ak-ti-noi'dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *actinoid*.] Same as *Actinozoa*.

actinolite (ak-tin'ō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktiv-*), ray, + *λίθος*, stone.] A radiated mineral, called by Werner *strahlstein* (ray-stone), consisting of silicates of calcium, magnesium, and iron. It is a variety of amphibole or hornblende, of a green color, and having a columnar to fibrous structure. Also called *actinote*.—**Actinolite schist**, a metamorphic rock consisting principally of actinolite, with an admixture of mica, quartz, or feldspar; its texture is slaty and foliated.

actinolithic (ak'ti-nō-lit'ik), *a.* Like, pertaining to, or consisting of actinolite.

actinology (ak-ti-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktiv-*), ray, + *-λογία*, *κλέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which investigates the chemical action of light.

actinomere (ak-tin'ō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktiv-*), ray, + *μέρος*, a part, *κείρεσθαι* (*κέρω*), divide.] One of the radially symmetrical partitions or divisions of a sea-anemone, coral-poly, or other actinozoan.

actinomeric (ak'ti-nō-mer'ik), *a.* Relating to an actinomere; having actinomeres; being divided into radiated parts.

actinometer (ak-ti-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktiv-*), ray, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's heat-rays.

actinometric (ak'ti-nō-met'rik), *a.* Of or belonging to the actinometer, or to actinometry.

actinometrical (ak'ti-nō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *actinometric*.

actinometry (ak-ti-nom'e-tri), *n.* [As *actinometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of the intensity of solar radiation.

Actinomma (ak-ti-nom'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktiv-*), ray, + *ὄμμα*, eye.] A notable genus of radiolarians, established by Haeckel in 1860. See extract.

As the lateral processes [of the rays of some radiolarians] . . . become more largely developed, a continuous circumferential skeleton is formed, which encloses the whole organism, as in *Actinomma*, in which there are sometimes three or more concentric shells. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, 1. 9.

Actinomonadidae (ak'ti-nō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinomonas* (-ad-) + *-idae*.] A family of oval or spheroidal animalcules, fixed or freely motile. They are entirely naked, possess neither a hardened test nor a central capsule, and have fine ray-like pseudopodia projecting from all points of the surface, supplemented at one point by a long vibratile flagellum.

Actinomonas (ak'ti-nō-mon'as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktiv-*), ray, + *μονάς*, a unit: see *monad*.] The typical genus of infusorians of the family *Actinomonadidae*.

actinomorphic (ak'ti-nō-mōr'fik), *a.* Same as *actinomorphous*.

actinomorphous (ak'ti-nō-mōr'fus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktiv-*), ray, + *μορφή*, form.] Ray-shaped: in *bot.*, applied to flowers which may be divided vertically into similar halves through two or more planes: synonymous with *polysymmetrical*. *Sachs*.

actinomyces (ak'ti-nō-mī'sēz), *n.*; *pl. actinomyces* (-mī-sē'tēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktiv-*), ray, + *μύκης* (*pl. μύκητες*), a mushroom, an excrescence.] The ray-fungus: so called from the rosettes of club-shaped structures in which it presents itself. The disease actinomycosis is caused by the presence of this fungus.

actinomycetic (ak'ti-nō-mī-set'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or caused by actinomyces: as, an *actinomycetic* tumor.

actinomycosis (ak'ti-nō-mī-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *actinomyces* + *-osis*.] A progressive inflammatory affection caused by the presence of actinomyces, occurring in cattle and swine, and sometimes in man. It is most frequently found in the jaws of cattle, but may invade other parts. It is communicated by contact with a wound or an abrasion. Also called *lumpy jaw*.

actinophone (ak-tin'ō-phōn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktiv-*), ray, + *φωνή*, sound.] An apparatus for the production of sound by actinic rays. *A. G. Bell*. See *radiophone*.

actinophonic (ak-tin'ō-fōnik), *a.* Pertaining to the actinophone, or to sounds produced by actinic rays.

actinophore (ak-tin'ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτινοφόρος*, ray-bearing: see *actinophorous*.] One of the peripheral skeletal elements which directly afford support to the true fin-rays of *Lyriifera*, that is, typical fishes and selachians.

The *actinophores* of the paired fins may be distinguished from those of the unpaired fins by calling the latter the median *actinophores*. *J. A. Ryder*.

actinophorous (ak-ti-nof'ō-rus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκτινοφόρος*, ray-bearing, < *ἀκτίς* (*aktiv-*), ray, +

-φόρος, < *φέρω* = E. bear.] Having ray-like spines.

actinophryan (ak-ti-nof'ri-an), *a.* [Gr. *Actinophrys*.] Of or pertaining to *Actinophrys*.

The ameban, like the *actinophryan* type, shows itself in the testaceous as well as in the naked form. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros.*, § 407.

Actinophryidae (ak'ti-nō-frī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinophrys* + *-idae*.] A family of endoplastic rhizopods, typified by the genus *Actinophrys* (which see), referred to the order *Heliozoa* or constituting an order *Phlaeophora* (Carus), and containing organisms known as heliozoans or sun-animalcules. Other genera than *Actinophrys* placed in this family are *Ciliophrys* and *Actinosphaerium* (which see).

Actinophryina (ak'ti-nō-frī-i-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinophrys* + *-ina*.] A group of rhizopods, taking name from the genus *Actinophrys*, containing heliozoans or sun-animalcules. See *Actinophryidae*.

Actinophrys (ak-ti-nof'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktiv-*), ray, + *φρύς* = E. brow.] A genus of protozoans, belonging to a division of the class *Rhizopoda* known as *Heliozoa*, and the leading genus of a family *Actinophryidae*. *Actinophrys vol.*, a typical species, is the well-known sun-animalcule of microscopists.

Most species of the genus *Actinophrys*, or "sun-animalcule," which is common in ponds, are simply free-swimming myxopods with stiffish pseudopodia, which radiate from all sides of the globular body. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 82.

actinopteran (ak-ti-nop'te-ran), *n.* One of the *Actinopteri*; an actinopteros fish.

Actinopteri (ak-ti-nop'te-ri), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of actinopterus*: see *actinopteros*.] In Cope's system of classification, a subclass of fishes embracing all the teleosts, most of the osseous ganoids, and the sturgeons. The technical characters of the group are opercular bones well developed on a separate and complex suspensorium, a double ceratohyal, no pelvic elements, primary radii of the fore limb parallel with basilar elements and entering into the articulation with the scapular arch, and basilar elements reduced to a metapterygium and very rarely a mesopterygium.

actinopteros (ak-ti-nop'te-rus), *a.* [NL., *actinopterus*, < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktiv-*), ray, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Actinopteri*.

actinosoma (ak'ti-nō-sō'mä), *n.*; *pl. actinosomata* (-mä-tä). [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktiv-*), ray, + *σῶμα*, body.] The entire body of any actinozoan, whether simple, as in the sea-anemones, or composed of several zooids, as in most corals.

Actinosphaerium (ak'ti-nō-sfē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktiv-*), ray, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] 1. A genus of rhizopods, or endoplastic protozoans,

actinostome (ak-tin'ō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktiv-*), ray, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The oral orifice of an actinozoan.

The ingrowth of the rim of the blastopore in Actinozoa to form an *actinostome* is therefore due to a fusion between the primitive stomodeum and the blastopore. *Huxley, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* (1855), p. 107.

actinote (ak'ti-nōt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτινωτός*, furnished with rays, < *ἀκτίς* (*aktiv-*), ray.] Same as *actinolite*.

actinotrichium (ak'ti-nō-trik'i-um), *n.*; *pl. actinotrichia* (-ä). [NL. (J. A. Ryder, 1885), < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktiv-*), ray, + *τριχία* (*τριχ-*), a hair.] One of the homogeneous hair-like fibers which represent the rays in the fin-folds of the embryos of fishes, and which subsequently fuse to form the membranous basis of the permanent rays of the adult fish.

Actinotrocha (ak-ti-not'rō-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktiv-*), ray, + *τροχή*, a wheel, ring.] An embryonic form of a gephyrean worm of the genus *Phoronis* (which see), which was mistaken for a distinct animal and named *Actinotrocha branchiata*.

Actinozoa (ak'ti-nō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktiv-*), ray, + *ζῷον*, an animal: see *zōon*.] A class of *Coelenterata*; radiated, marine zoöphytes, embracing the sea-anemones, corals, sea-pens, etc., in which the mouth is furnished with hollow retractile tentacles, simple in one subclass (*Zoantharia*) or fringed in the other (*Alcyonaria*).

The digestive cavity is separated from the body-wall by an intervening perivisceral space, which is radially divided into several compartments by partitions called *mesenteries*, in which the reproductive organs are situated. The great majority are compound, living in a polypidom; some adhere to rocks, etc., and some are free. The rayed tentacles about the mouth present in some genera, as *Actinia*, no remote resemblance to some of the finest composite flowers. Reproduction is effected by eggs thrown out at the mouth, by gemmules or buds developed on the base of their disk, and by division, each separated part becoming a complete animal. They present the phenomenon known as metagenesis or alternation of generation. When reproduced by ordinary generation, the egg develops into a free locomotive planula with vibratile cilia. The sexes are either united or distinct. The *Actinozoa* and *Hydrozoa* constitute the subkingdom *Coelenterata*. Also called *Actinozoa*. See *Hydrozoa*.



Vertical Section of an Actinozoan (a sea-anemone, *Actinia holzschuhi*), showing type of structure of *Actinozoa*. *a*, mouth, aral aperture; *b*, gastric cavity; *c*, axial cavity, common to *b* and *d*; *d*, an intermesenteric chamber in the perivisceral or somatic cavity, *e* and *f* together being the enterocoele; *e*, free thickened margin of a mesentery, *f*, containing nematocysts; *g*, reproductive organ; *h*, one of the circle of tentacles around the mouth.

actinozoal (ak'ti-nō-zō'al), *a.* Relating to the *Actinozoa*.

actinozoan (ak'ti-nō-zō'an), *n.* One of the *Actinozoa*; any member of that class.

actinozoön (ak'ti-nō-zō'on), *n.* [NL., sing. of *Actinozoa*.] An actinozoan.

actinula (ak-tin'ū-lä), *n.*; *pl. actinulae* (-lē). [NL., dim. of Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktiv-*), ray.] A name given by Allman to the larval condition of *Hydrophora* (*Hydrozoa*), appearing when the ciliated locomotive planula or embryo has become fixed by its aboral end, and has passed into the elongated gastrula-stage by the formation of the mouth with its circle of tentacles. See *planula*.

In most *Discophora*, the embryo becomes a fixed *actinula* (the so-called *Hydra tuba*, or *Scyphistoma*).

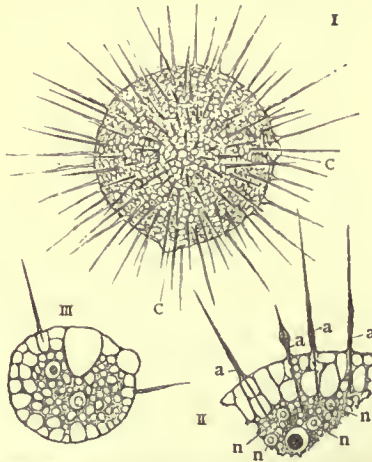
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 133.

action (ak'shon), *n.* [ME. *accion*, -*oun*, < OF. *action* = Sp. *accion* = Pg. *acção* = It. *azione*, < L. *actio*(-), < *agere*, do, act: see *act*, *n.*] 1. The process or state of acting or of being active, as opposed to *rest*; change of which the cause lies within the subject; activity; active exertion; energy manifested in outward acts, as contrasted with contemplation, speculation, speaking, or writing: as, a man of *action*. [In this sense not used in the plural.]

The basis of *Action*, as distinguished from motion, or movement, is the existence of desire residing in the animate organism. *L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol.*, II. 90.

2. An event considered as predicated of its cause; an act, usually in a complex or an inclusive sense; that which is done about or in relation to anything; a specific performance, proceeding, or course of conduct: as, a good or a bad *action*; *actions* speak louder than words; the *action* of a deliberative body.

The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him *actions* are weighed. *1 Sam. ii. 3.*



Sun-animalcule (*Actinosphaerium eichhorni*), magnified. 1. The whole animal, with *c, c*, contractile vacuoles. 11. Portion of periphery more magnified, with *a*, four stiff pseudopodia, and *n*, four nuclei or endoplasts. 111. A young actinosphaerium.

having a number of nuclei or endoplasts in the central parts of the protoplasm, and numerous stiff radiating pseudopodia.

Neither conjugation nor fission has been observed among ordinary Radiolaria, but both these processes take place in *Actinosphaerium*. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 85.

2. [l. c.] A member of this genus.

actinost (ak'ti-nōst), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktiv-*), ray, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] In *ichth.*, one of the bones which in true fishes immediately support the rays of the pectoral and ventral fins. They are generally, in the pectorals, four in number, but sometimes, as in some pediculates, are reduced to two, and sometimes, as in ganoids, increased to more than four; they are rarely atrophied. *Gill*.

What dangerous action, stood it next to death,
Would I not undergo for one calm look!

Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.
Emerson, Nature.

An action is the perfection and publication of thought.

The word *action* is properly applied to those exertions which are consequent on volition, whether the exertion be made on external objects, or be confined to our mental operations.

D. Stewart, Works, VI. 121.

3. An exertion of power or force; the real relation of a cause to its effect; causality; influence; agency; operation; impulse: as, the action of wind upon a ship's sails.

The action which given electrical masses exert on the exterior of any closed surface is the same as that of a layer of the same mass spread on this surface according to a certain law. Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 44.

4. Manner of moving; kind of motion or physical performance: as, this horse has fine action; the action of a machine.

Imitate the action of the tiger. Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1.

5. In *rhet.*, gesture or gesticulation; the deportment of the speaker, or the accommodation of his attitude, voice, gestures, and countenance to the subject, or to the thoughts and feelings expressed.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Whilst the true brood of actors, that alone
Keep nat'ral, unstrain'd Action in her throne,
Behold their benches bare. Carew, To Davenant.

6. In *poetry* and the *drama*, the connected series of events on which the interest of the piece depends; the main subject or story, as distinguished from an incidental action or episode. Unity of action is one of the dramatic unities.

This action should have three qualifications: first, it should be one action; secondly, it should be an entire action; and thirdly, it should be a great action.

Addison, Spectator, No. 267.

7. In *physiol.*: (a) Any one of the active processes going on in an organized body; some manifestation of vital activity; the performance of a function: as, the action of the stomach or the gastric juice on the food; a morbid action of the liver. (b) A more or less complex muscular effort. It may be voluntary, as the contractions of the voluntary muscles in response to the will; involuntary, as those of the heart; mixed, as those of respiration, deglutition, etc.; or reflex, as most involuntary actions, and also those performed by voluntary muscles under the influence of stimuli without involving conscious volition.

8. In *law*: (a) A proceeding instituted in court by one or more parties against another or others to enforce a right, or punish or redress a wrong; distinguished from judicial proceedings which are not controversial in form, as the probate of a will. (b) Such a proceeding under the forms of the common law, as distinguished from a chancery suit and a criminal prosecution. But since the merger of law and equity, the remedy formerly had by suit in chancery is had by an equitable action. In the wider sense an action is *civil* or *criminal*: it is *criminal* when instituted by the sovereign for the punishment of a crime (see *criminal*); *civil* when instituted by the sovereign power in its capacity as an owner or contracting party, or by a subject or citizen. A *criminal* action is frequently spoken of as an *indictment*, which, however, is only one kind of formal complaint by which such a proceeding may be commenced or presented for trial. A common-law action is *real*, *personal*, or *mixed*: *real* when it claims title to real estate; *personal* when it demands a chattel, a debt, damages for an injury, or a statutory penalty; and *mixed* when it demands both real estate and damages for a wrong. Actions are *in personam* or *in rem*: *in personam* when the party defendant is a natural person or a corporation; *in rem* when it affects the ownership of which it is sought to change or affect, as when it is sought to make damages for a collision at sea a lien on the guilty ship, or to confiscate smuggled property. Actions where, the defendant being out of the reach of the court, a judgment against him will bind only his property previously attached, and actions merely to determine the status of the parties, as for divorce, are also sometimes properly called actions *in rem*; for the property attached and the status, respectively, are in one sense the subjects of the action, and it is their presence which enables the court to exercise its jurisdiction as against persons absent. See also *in personam*, *in rem*. (c) The right of bringing an action: as, the law gives an action for every claim. [The following French phrases are common in Canadian law: *Action en déclaration d'hypothèque*, action, by a creditor having a hypothec, against a third person in possession of the real property, to have it declared subject to the hypothec. *Action en interruption (de prescription)*, an action brought to interrupt the running of the time fixed in a statute of limitations as a bar to an action. *Action en revendication*, action in replevin; an action by the alleged owner of property to recover possession. *Action hypothécaire*, an action brought by the hypothecary creditor against a third person holding the property subject to the hypothec, the object being to have the property or its value applied to pay the debt. *Action négatoire*, an action by the owner of real property against any person exercising an alleged right of servitude or easement on the property, praying that such alleged right be declared unfounded and that such person be perpetually barred from its exercise. *Action populaire*, a qui tam action; an action in the interest of the public.]

9. In the *fine arts*: (a) The appearance of animation, movement, or passion given to figures by their attitude, position, or expression, either singly or concurrently. (b) The event or episode represented or illustrated by a work of art.—10. A military fight; a minor engagement between armed bodies of men, whether on land or water: of less importance than a battle. See *battle*.

How many gentlemen have you lost in this action?
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

A general action now ensued, which, after the loss of several killed and wounded, terminated in the retreat of the British party towards the centre of the town.

Everett, Orations, p. 90.

11. In *mach.*: (a) The mechanism of a breech-loading gun by which it is opened to receive the charge. (b) That part of the mechanism of a pianoforte, an organ, or other similar instrument by which the action of the fingers upon the keys is transmitted to the strings, reeds, etc. In a harp the action is a mechanism, controlled by pedals, by which the key is changed by a half or whole step.

12. [A French usage.] A share in the capital stock of a company; in the plural, stocks, or shares of stock.—Abandonment of an action. See *abandonment*.—Accessory action. See *accessory*.—Action of account. See *account*.—Action of adherence. See *adherence*.—Action of a moving system, in *mech.*, twice the time-integral of the kinetic energy, which is equal to the sum of the average momentums for the spaces described by the parts of the system from any era, each multiplied by the length of its path.—Action of ejection and intrusion. See *ejection*.—Action of ejection. See *ejection* and *casual*.—Action of foreclosure. See *foreclosure*.—Action of meane profits. See *meane*.—Action on the case. See *case*.—Amicable action. See *amicable*.—Angle of action. See *angle*.—Back-action. (a) In marine engines, action in which the connections between the piston-rod and the crank are reversed. In this arrangement, which is sometimes used where a saving of longitudinal space is desired, parallel side-bars connect the cross-head of the piston-rod with a cross-tail, and from this a connecting-rod extends to the shaft at the same end of the cylinder as the cross-head. The opposite of *direct action* (see below). (b) In firearms, when the locks are bedded into the stock alone. E. H. Knight.—Cause of action. See *cause*.—Chemical action, action within a molecule, or between molecules, of matter, by which atoms are added, removed, or rearranged. It is often attended with evolution of heat and light. See *chemical*.—Chose in action. See *chose*.—Circuitry of action. See *circuitry*.—Concourse of actions. See *concourse*.—Concurrence of actions. See *concurrence*.—Consolidation of actions. See *consolidation*.—Currents of action. See *current*.—Declaratory action. See *declaratory*.—Direct action, in a steam-engine, action in which the piston-rod or cross-head is directly connected by a rod with the crank.—Double action, in *mach.*, action, as of a piston, in which work is done at every stroke or reciprocal movement.—Droitful action. See *droitful*.—Equivocal action, one in which the effect is of a different species from the agent, as the action of a blow upon a drum, causing it to sound.—Form of action. See *form*.—Gist of an action. See *gist*.—Immanent action, one whose effect is within the agent or cause; transient action, one whose effect is an object other than its cause.

In the action immanent the agent and the patient are the same; in the transient different, in the thing itself.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 8.

In action, in a condition or state of activity; in active operation.—Law of action and reaction, Newton's third law of motion. It is as follows: To every action there is always an equal and contrary reaction; or the mutual actions of two bodies are always equal and oppositely directed. By action here is to be understood the force, or sometimes (according to Newton) the product of its effective component into the velocity of its point of application. While the first two laws of motion determine how forces of every conceivable kind affect bodies, and what motions they produce, the third is more positive, in that it begins the description of the forces that are actually found in nature, by enunciating the proposition that the algebraic sum of all the forces that are called into play on each occasion is zero. The following passage gives Newton's comments on this law, in the language of Thomson and Tait, except that the original word *action* is restored, in place of the word *activity* which those authors substitute for it, in order to avoid confusion with the action of a moving system, as defined above: "If one body presses or draws another, it is pressed or drawn by this other with an equal force in the opposite direction. If any one presses a stone with his finger, his finger is pressed with the same force in the opposite direction by the stone. A horse towing a boat on a canal is dragged backwards by a force equal to that which he impresses on the towing-rope forwards. By whatever amount, and in whatever direction, one body has its motion changed by impact upon another, this other body has its motion changed by the same amount in the opposite direction; for at each instant during the impact the force between them was equal and opposite on the two. When neither of the two bodies has any rotation, whether before or after the impact, the changes of velocity which they experience are proportional to their masses. When one body attracts another from a distance, this other attracts it with an equal and opposite force. If the action of an agent be measured by its amount and velocity conjointly, and if, similarly, the reaction of the resistance be measured by the velocities of its several parts and their several amounts conjointly, whether these arise from friction, cohesion, weight, or acceleration, action and reaction, in all combinations of machines, will be equal and opposite."—Local action (in a voltaic cell). See *amalgamate*, v.—Perficient action, that action which changes the thing acted upon without destroying it; corrupting

action, that which destroys it.—Principle of least action, of Maupertuis, the principle that, of all the different sets of paths along which a conservative system may be guided from one configuration to another, with its total energy constant, that one for which the action is the least is such that the system will require only to be started with the proper velocities to move along it unguided.—Single action, in *mach.*, action, as of a piston or plunger, in which work is performed on only one of two or more strokes; as, a single-action pump, one in which the water is raised on every alternate stroke, or the upward lift of the pump-rod.—To take action, to take steps in regard to anything; specifically, to institute legal proceedings.—Univocal action, that by which an agent produces an effect of the same species as itself; thus, the action of heat in heating a body by conduction is univocal.

—Wave-action, in *gun*, abnormally high pressure in a gun from very large charges, = *Syn. Action, Act, Deed*. In many cases these words are synonymous, but *action* (in the singular) denotes more particularly the operation, *act* and *deed* the accomplished result. Only *action* may be used to signify the doing or the method of doing; it is also the word for ordinary activity, *act* signifying that which is more notable or dignified. An *action* may include many *acts*, while *act* is generally individual. An exception to this is in the use of the word *act* to indicate a section of a play, which is a survival of old usage; yet *action* is in this connection broader than *act*, covering the movement of the plot through all the acts; as, in Macbeth the *action* is highly tragic. A course of *action*; his *action* was continued; repeated *acts* of humanity; his *acts* were inconsistent. *Deed* in old usage had a very general application, but in modern usage it is applied chiefly to acts which are for any reason especially noteworthy; it is a more formal word than *action* or *act*. The *Acts* of the Apostles, the *action* of a watch; the *acts* of a prince, the *actions* of children; an *act* of mercy; a *deed* of valor; a base *deed* or *act*. For comparison with *feat*, *act*, see *feat*.

Fundamentally there is no such thing as private action. All actions are public—in themselves or their consequences.

Bovee, Summaries of Thought.

Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still.

J. Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune, I. 37.

Who doth right deeds
Is twice-born, and who doeth ill deeds vile.

Edwin Arnold, Light of Asia, vi. 78.

action (ak'shŏn), *v. t.* [*< action, n.*] To bring a legal action against. [*Rare.*]

actionable (ak'shŏn-ə-bl), *a.* [*< ML. actionabilis, < L. actio(n)-, action; see action.*] Furnishing sufficient ground for an action at law: as, to call a man a thief is actionable.

Many things which have been said in such papers . . . are equally actionable. The American, VIII. 5.

actionably (ak'shŏn-ə-bli), *adv.* In an actionable manner; in a manner that may subject to legal process.

actional (ak'shŏn-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to action or actions. *Grot.*

actionary (ak'shŏn-ə-ri), *n.*; pl. *actionaries* (-riz). [= *F. actionnaire, < ML. actionarius, < L. actio(n)-, action; see action.*] A shareholder in a joint-stock company; one who owns actions (see *action*, 12) or shares of stock. Also called *actionist*. [Chiefly used of French subjects.]

actioner (ak'shŏn-ər), *n.* The workman who makes or adapts the action of an instrument, as of a piano, etc.

actionist (ak'shŏn-ist), *n.* [*< action + -ist.*] Same as *actionary*.

actionize (ak'shŏn-iz), *v. t.* [*< action + -ize.*] To bring a legal action against. [*Rare.*] N. E. D.

actionless (ak'shŏn-less), *a.* [*< action + -less.*] Without action; inert.

action-sermon (ak'shŏn-sēr-mŏn), *n.* In the Presbyterian churches of Scotland, the sermon preached before the celebration of the communion.

action-taking† (ak'shŏn-tāk-ing), *a.* Litigious; accustomed to seek redress by law instead of by the sword: an epithet of contempt.

A lily-liver'd, action-taking . . . rogue.

Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

actionist† (ak'shŏs), *a.* [*< action + -ous.* Cf. *factious.*] Active; full of activity; full of energy.

He knows you to be eager men, martial men, men of good stomachs, very hot shots, very actionist for valour.

Dekker and Webster (?), Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 44.

actitation (ak-ti-tā'shŏn), *n.* [*< L. as if *actitatio(n)-, < actitare, act or plead frequently, used only of lawsuits and dramas; double freq. of agere, act, do.*] Frequent action; specifically, the debating of lawsuits. [*Rare.*]

activate† (ak'ti-vāt), *v. t.* [*< active + -ate².*] To make active; intensify.

Snow and ice, especially being holpen, and their cold activated by nitre or salt, will turn water to ice, and that in a few hours. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 83.

active (ak'tiv), *a.* [*< ME. actif, < OF. actif, F. actif, -ive, < L. acticus, < agere, do, act; see act, n.*]

1. Having the power or property of acting; tending to cause change or communicate action or motion; capable of exerting influence: opposed to *passive*: as, attraction is an active power.

When the mind has a passive sensibility, but no active strength. Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, II. 83.

I find I can excite ideas in my mind at pleasure, and vary and shift the scene as often as I think fit. This making and unmaking of ideas doth very properly denominate the mind *active*.

Berkeley, Principles of Human Knowledge, i. § 38.

Power, thus considered, is twofold—viz: as able to make, or able to receive, any change; the one may be called *active* and the other *passive* power. Locke.

[This distinction is taken from Aristotle.]

Specifically—2. In *med.*, acting quickly; producing immediate effects: as, *active* remedies or treatment.—3. Having the power of quick motion, or disposition to move with speed; nimble; lively; brisk; agile: as, an *active* animal.—4. Busy; constantly engaged in action; acting with vigor and assiduity: opposed to *dull*, *slow*, or *indolent*: as, an *active* officer; also to *sedentary*: as, an *active* life.

Malaga possessed a brave and numerous garrison, and the common people were *active*, hardy, and resolute. Irving, Granada, p. 348.

5. In a state of action; marked by movement or operation; in actual progress or motion; not quiescent, dormant, or suspended: as, to take *active* proceedings against an offender; to engage in *active* hostilities.

The world hath had in these men fresh experience how dangerous such *active* errors are. Hooker.

Fanaticism, or, to call it by its milder name, enthusiasm, is only powerful and *active* so long as it is aggressive. Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 232.

Hence—6. In *com.*, marked by quickness or frequency; brisk; lively; coming or moving freely or abundantly: as, an *active* trade or demand for goods; *active* freights or stocks.—7. Requiring action or exertion; practical; operative; producing real effects: opposed to *speculative*: as, the *active* duties of life; the *active* powers of the mind.

The division of the faculties of the human mind into understanding and will is very ancient, and has been generally adopted, the former comprehending all our speculative, the latter all our *active*, powers. Reid.

[This use of *active* for *practical*, in philosophy, is rightly condemned by Hamilton.]

8. In *gram.*, signifying the performance and not the endurance of an action: opposed to *passive*. Said of a verb or verb-form, and used especially in the case of languages which, like Latin, have a nearly complete passive conjugation of the verb, or else, like Greek and Sanskrit, a partial one; but also, less properly, of those which, like English and French, have a system of verb-phrases with passive meaning, made with an auxiliary. Some grammarians (quite improperly) use *active* as equivalent to *transitive*.—*Active* apperception, that apperception which chooses one among a number of ideas that present themselves.—*Active* bonds, bonds which bear a fixed rate of interest payable in full from the date of issue, as distinguished from *passive* bonds, on which no interest is paid, but which entitle the holder to some future benefit or claim.—*Active* capital or *wealth*, money, or property that may readily be converted into money, used in commerce or other employment.—*Active* cause. See *cause*.—*Active* commerce, the commerce in which a nation carries its own and foreign commodities in its own ships, or which is prosecuted by its own citizens, as contradistinguished from *passive*, in which the productions of one country are transported by the people of another.—*Active* debt. See *debt*.—*Active* or *living* force, in *phys.*, same as *vis viva* (which see).—*Active* fund. See *fund*.—*Active* instrument, one which upon being set into action goes on of itself, as fire.—*Active* list, the list of officers in the army or navy liable to be called upon for active service, as distinguished from the *retired* list.—*Active* power. See quotation from Locke under *def. 1*. Reid uses the term to denote the will, appetites, affections, etc.; but that use has been generally condemned.—*Active* service (*milit.*). (a) The performance of duty against an enemy, or operations carried on in his presence.

It was evident, from the warlike character of El Zagal, that there would be abundance of *active* service and hard fighting. Irving, Granada, p. 437.

(b) The state of having a place on the active list, under full pay; used in contradistinction to being on the retired list, under reduced pay.—*Active* symptoms, in *pathol.*, symptoms of excitement.—*Optically active* substance, in *phys.*, one which has the power of rotating the plane of polarization of a ray of light transmitted through it.—*Syn.* *Active*, *Busy*, *Officious*, lively, agile, stirring, vigorous, industrious, indefatigable. (See *busy*.) *Active* regards either mind or body; there is no sinister sense of the word. The activity may be merely for its own sake. *Active* is opposed to *lazy*, *inert*, or *quiescent*: an *active* mind, life, person. *Busy* is active about something that is supposed to be useful. As applied to disposition, the word has acquired a bad sense; that of meddlesome: a *busybody*; he is too *busy* about others' affairs. An *officious* person is one whose efforts to be active or busy for others' benefit come, through his lack of judgment, to be regarded as annoying or intrusive. See *impertinent*.

Whose very languor is a punishment
Heavier than *active* souls can feel or guess.

Aubrey de Vere, Song of Faith.

Rest is not quitting the *busy* career.
John Dwyght, True Rest.

I will be hang'd if some eternal villain,
Some *busy* and insinuating rogue,
Some cogging, cozening slave, to get some office,
Have not devis'd this slander. Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

You are too *officious*
In her behalf that scorns your services.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

actively (ak'tiv-ly), *adv.* 1. In an active manner; by action or movement; hence, briskly or energetically: as, to engage *actively* in business; to work *actively*.

To flaming youth let virtue be as wax, . . .

Since frost itself as *actively* doth burn.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. In an active sense; by active application or attention; in a way involving or implying action: opposed to *passively*: as, to employ a verb *actively*; to study *actively*.

The student is to read history *actively* and not passively; to esteem his own life the text, and books the commentary. Emerson, History.

activement (ak'tiv-ment), *n.* [Irreg. < *active* + *-ment*.] Business; employment. *Bp. Reynolds*.

activeness (ak'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being active; the faculty of acting; nimbleness; activity. [Rare.]

What strange agility and *activeness* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to!

Bp. Wilkins, Math. Magick.

activity (ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *activities* (-tiz). [*F.* *activité*, < *ML.* *activitas* (-)s, < *L.* *activus*, active: see *active*.] 1. The state of action; doing.

Ort. He is, simply, the most active gentleman of France. *Con.* Doing is *activity*, and he will still be doing.

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 7.

2. Activeness; the quality of acting promptly and energetically.

If thou knowest any men of *activity* among them, then make them rulers over my cattle. Gen. xlvii. 6.

3. An exercise of energy or force; an active movement or operation; a mode or course of action.

The *activities* of sentient beings are perpetually directed to averting pain and attracting pleasure.

L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., i. 681.

4. In *phys.*, a term introduced by Sir William Thomson as an equivalent of "rate of doing work," or the rate per unit of time at which energy is given out by a working system.

The *activity*, or work per second, or horse-power of a dynamo can be measured electrically.

S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 99.

5. A physical or gymnastic exercise; an agile performance.

I was admitted into the dauncing and vaulting Schole, of which late *activity* one Stokes, the Master, set forth a pretty book. Evelyn, Diary, 1637.

actless (akt'les), *a.* [*< act* + *-less*.] Without action or spirit. [Rare.]

A poor, young, *actless*, indigested thing.

Southern, Loyal Brother, i. 1.

acto (ak'tō), *n.* [*Sp.*, also *auto*, < *L.* *actum*, *actus*: see *act*, *n.*] An act or a proceeding. In judicial matters it is applied to any of the proceedings, orders, decrees, or sentences of a court, in parts of the United States settled by Spaniards. *H. W. Hattick*.

acton (ak'ton), *n.* [*< ME.* *acton*, *aktone*, *aketon*, *acqueton*, *acketon*, *-toun*, etc., later often with *h*, *hacton*, *haketon*, *haqueton*, etc., also *hocton*, *hocqueton*, etc., < *OF.* *acton*, *aqeton*, *auqueton*, etc., later *hocqueton*, *hocton*, *F.* *hoqueton* = *Pr.* *alcoto*, cotton-wool, padding, a padded and quilted jacket, < *Sp.* *algodon*, *alcaton*, cotton, cotton-plant, < *Ar.* *al-gūṭun*, cotton, < *al*, the, + *qūṭun*, cotton: see *cotton*.] A kind of quilted vest or tunic, made of taffeta or leather, worn under the habergeon or coat of mail to save the body from bruises, and sometimes worn alone like a buffcoat; in later times, a corselet or cuirass of plate-armor. See *gambeson*.

His *acton* it was all of black. *Percy's Reliques*.

Vet was his helmet hack'd and hew'd,
His *acton* pierced and tore. *Scott*, Eve of St. John.

By an order in 1297 for the London City Gate guard the *haketon* and *gambeson* are to be both worn, or in default the *haketon* and corselet or *haketon* and plates. *Fairholt*, II. 3.

actor (ak'tor), *n.* [*< ME.* *actour*, agent, pleader, < *L.* *actor*, doer, plaintiff, advocate, agent, player, < *agere*, drive, do, act: see *act*, *n.*] 1. One who acts or performs; the doer or performer of an action; specifically, one who represents a character or acts a part in a play; a stage-player.

He (Pitt) was an *actor* in the Closet, an *actor* at Council, . . . and even in private society he could not lay aside his theatrical tones and attitudes. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

2. In *law*: (a) An advocate or a proctor in civil courts or causes. (b) A plaintiff. [In this sense properly a Latin word.]—**Character-actor**, an actor who portrays characters with strongly marked peculiarities.

actress (ak'tres), *n.* [*< actor* + *-ess*. Cf. *F.* *actrice*, an actress, < *L.* *actrix*, acc. *actricem*, a female plaintiff, a stewardess, fem. of *actor*: see *actor*.] A female actor or performer.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an *actress* in the *Aeneid*. Addison.

Specifically, a woman who represents or acts a part in a play. Actresses were not introduced in England till after the Restoration, though they seem to have been employed in some parts of Europe much earlier. Thomas Coryat, the traveler, mentions them in his "Cruddities," published in 1611: "Here [Venice] . . . I saw women acte, a thing that I never saw before; though I have heard that it hath been used in London." In Shakspeare's time female parts were performed by boys, as is still the custom in China and some other countries. "The king, one night, was impatient to have the play begin. 'Sire,' said Davenant, 'they are shaving the queens'" *Memoirs of Count de Gramont*. In the epilogue to "As you Like it" Rosalind says: "If I were a woman, I would kiss as many of you as had beards that pleased me," etc. In 1602 the employment of actresses was sanctioned by Charles II. "Whereas the women's parts in plays have hitherto been acted by men, in the habits of women, at which some have taken great offence, we do permit and give leave, for the time to come, that all women's parts be acted by women." *Extract from license in 1602 to a London theater*.

actual (ak'tū-əl), *a.* [*< ME.* *actual*, *actuel*, active, < *OF.* and *F.* *actuel*, < *LL.* *actualis*, active, practical, < *L.* *actus* (*actu-*), act, action, performance: see *act*, *n.*] 1. Active; practical.

Besides her walking and other *actual* performances, what . . . have you heard her say? *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1.

Either in discourse of thought or *actual* deed.

Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

2. In full existence; real; denoting that which not merely can be, but is: opposed to *potential*, *apparent*, *constructive*, and *imaginary*.

Hermogenes, says Horace, was a singer even when silent; how?—a singer not in *actu* but in *posse*. So Alfenus was a cobbler, even when not at work; that is, he was a cobbler potential, whereas, when busy in his booth, he was a cobbler *actual*. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

The smallest *actual* good is better than the most magnificent promises of impossibilities. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

In sundry abnormal states, strong feelings of cold or heat are felt throughout the body, though its *actual* temperature has remained unaltered.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 47.

3. Now existing; present: opposed to *past* and *future*: as, in the *actual* condition of affairs.—**Actual** being. See *being*.—**Actual** caution. See *caution*, 1.—**Actual** cognition, opposed to *virtual* and to *habitual* cognition, lasts only while the attention is engaged upon the object.—**Actual** difference. See *difference*.—**Actual** energy, in *mech.*, energy in the form of motion; *vis viva*: opposed to *potential* energy, which is energy in the form of position. See *energy*.—**Actual** entry. See *entry*.—**Actual** fraud. See *fraud*.—**Actual** relation, one which depends upon an outward fact, and not upon a mere desire or fancy.—**Actual** sin, in *theol.*, the sin of the individual, in contrast with the sin of the race, or original sin.—**Actual** whole, in *logic*: (a) Any whole except a potential whole.

This whole is called potential, whereas the rest of the species are called actual.

Burgesadicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 14.

(b) An individual as containing in it species, or a species as containing in it genera; a metaphysical or formal whole. So *actual* parts.—**The actual**, that which is real and existing, as opposed to what is ideal or merely possible; the activities and cares of life.

That delicious sense of disenchantment from the *actual* which the deepening twilight brings with it.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 54.

= *Syn.* *Actual*, *Positive*, etc. (see *real*), veritable, genuine, certain, absolute.

actualisation, **actualise**. See *actualization*, *actualize*.

actualism (ak'tū-al-izm), *n.* [*< actual* + *-ism*.] In *metaph.*, the doctrine that all existence is truly active or spiritual, and not dead or inert.

There is nothing so clear in his [Hinton's] earliest thought as the doctrine, embodied in the word *Actualism*, that the world is a process. *Mind*, IX. 399.

actualist (ak'tū-al-ist), *n.* [*< actual* + *-ist*.] One who is interested in or deals with actualities; a realist: opposed to *idealist*. *Grote*.

actuality (ak'tū-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *actualities* (-tiz). [= *F.* *actualité*, < *ML.* *actualitas* (-)s (Duns Scotus), < *L.* *actualis*, actual: see *actual*.] 1. The state of being actual, as opposed to *potentiality*; existence, as opposed to *ideality*.

A man may deny *actuality* . . . to the Mahometan idea of God, and yet be no atheist.

Theodore Parker, Speculative Atheism.

George Sand says neatly, that "Art is not a study of positive reality" (*actuality* were the fitter word), "but a seeking after ideal truth." *Lovell*, Study Windows, p. 208.

2. That in which anything is realized.

Nature and religion are the bands of friendship; excellency and usefulness are its great endearments; society and neighborhood, that is, the possibilities and the circumstances of converse, are the determinations and *actualities* of it. *Jer. Taylor*, Friendship.

actualization (ak'tū-al-i-zā'shōn), *n.* A making real or actual; the reducing of an idea to a

state of actuality or existence; the state of being made actual. Also spelled *actualisation*.

It [the idea of peace] is expounded, illustrated, defined, with different degrees of clearness; and its *actualization*, or the measures it should inspire, predicted according to the light of each seer. Emerson, War.

actualize (ak'tū-ā-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *actualized*, ppr. *actualizing*. [*Actual* + *-ize*; = *F. actualiser*.] To make actual. Also spelled *actualise*.

His [Macaulay's] critical severity almost *actualizes* the idea of critical damnation. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 20.

actually (ak'tū-ā-lī), *adv.* 1. As an actual or existing fact; really; in truth: often used as an expression of wonder or surprise: as, he *actually* accomplished what he undertook.

On one occasion Sheridan *actually* forced Burke down upon his seat in order to prevent a furious explosion of passion. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

The refraction of the atmosphere causes the sun to be seen before it *actually* rises, and after it *actually* sets. Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 43.

2†. By action or active manifestation; in act or deed; practically.

Of all your sex, yet never did I know Any that yet so *actually* did shew Such rules for patience, such an easy way. Drayton, Elegies.

actualness (ak'tū-ā-l-nēss), *n.* The state or quality of being actual; actuality. [Rare.]

actuarial (ak-tū-ā-ri-ā), *a.* Of or pertaining to an actuary or to actuaries, or to the business of an actuary: as, *actuarial* calculations; an *actuarial* society.

actuarially (ak-tū-ā-ri-ā-lī), *adv.* After the manner of an actuary; in an actuarial way.

The trade-unions of England are, *actuarially* speaking, bankrupt. N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 233.

actuary (ak'tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *actuaries* (-riz). [*L. actuaris*, a shorthand-writer, a clerk, < *actus* (*actu*), action, public employment: see *act*, *n.*] 1. A registrar or clerk: a term of the civil law, used originally in courts of civil-law jurisdiction.

In England—(a) A clerk who registers the acts and constitutions of the lower house of Convocation. (b) An officer appointed to keep a savings-bank's accounts.

2. A person skilled in the application of the doctrine of chances to financial affairs, more especially in regard to the insurance of lives. The term is generally applied to an officer of a life-insurance company whose main duties are to make the computations necessary to determine the valuation of contingent liabilities, computation of premiums, compilation of tables, etc.

actuate (ak'tū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *actuated*, ppr. *actuating*. [*ML. actuatus*, pp. of *actuare*, perform, put in action, < *L. actus*: see *act*, *n.*] 1. To put into action; move or incite to action: as, men are *actuated* by motives or passions.

Those whom their superior talents had deified, were found to be still *actuated* by the most brutal passions of human nature. Goldsmith, Origin of Poetry.

I succeeded in making a very good electro-magnet, . . . which . . . performed the work of *actuating* the armature with perfect success. E. Gray, in G. B. Prescott's Elect. Invent., p. 185.

2†. To make actual or real; carry out; execute; perform.

Only to be thought worthy of your counsel, Or *actuate* what you command to me, Were a perpetual happiness. Massinger, Roman Actor, iv. 2.

=*Syn.* 1. *Actuate*, *Impel*, *Induce*, *Incite*, *Prompt*, *Instigate*. (See *impel*.) To *actuate* is merely to call into action, without regard to the nature of the actuating force; but it is very commonly used of motives: as, the murderer was *actuated* by revenge. *Impel*, to drive toward, is expressive of more passion, haste, urgency, necessity; hence it is coupled with words of corresponding kind, and when used with quieter words it gives them force: as, youth *impelled* him. *Induce*, to lead toward, is gentler by as much as leading is gentler than driving; it implies the effort to persuade by presenting motives, but is also used where the persuasion is only figurative: as, I was at last *induced* to go; he was *induced* by my example. *Incite*, *prompt*, *instigate* are used only when motives irrespective of physical force are the actuating power. *Incite* is weaker than *impel* and stronger than *prompt*; it expresses more eagerness than *impel*; it implies the urging of men toward the objects of kindled feelings and generally of strong desire. *Prompt* is more general in its meaning, depending upon its connection for force and limitation; it is often preferred for its brevity and breadth of application. *Instigate*, to goad on, is sometimes, but erroneously, used of incitement to good; it should be used only where the urging is toward evil. It generally implies that such urging is underhand, although that fact is sometimes explicitly stated: he was (secretly) *instigated* to his perfidy.

It is observed by Cicero that men of the greatest and most shining parts are most *actuated* by ambition. Addison.

Thus we see that human nature is *impelled* by affections of gratitude, esteem, veneration, joy, not to mention various others. Channing, Perfect Life, p. 13.

Desire with thee still longer to converse Induced me. Milton, P. L., viii. 253.

If thou dost love, my kindness shall *incite* thee To bind our loves up in a holy band. Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

To slacken Virtue, and abate her edge, Than *prompt* her to do aught may merit praise. Milton, P. R., ii. 456.

With the education she had received, she could look on this strange interruption of her pilgrimage only as a special assault upon her faith, *instigated* by those evil spirits that are ever setting themselves in conflict with the just. Mrs. Stowe, Agnes of Sorrento, xxv.

actuate† (ak'tū-āt), *a.* [*ML. actuatus*, pp. of *actuare*; see the verb.] Put into action. South. [Rare.]

actuation (ak-tū-ā'shən), *n.* A putting in motion or operation; communication of active energy or force.

I have presupposed all things distinct from him to have been produced out of nothing by him, and consequently to be posterior not only to the motion, but the *actuation* of his will. Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, iv.

actuator (ak'tū-ā-tōr), *n.* One who or that which actuates or puts in action. [Rare.]

actuosity (ak'tū-ōs), *a.* [*L. actuosus*, full of activity, < *actus*, action: see *act*, *n.*] Having the power of action; having strong powers of action; abounding in action.

actuality (ak'tū-ōs-ī-tī), *n.* [= *Pg. actuosidade*, < *L.* as if **actuōsita(t)-s*, < *actuōsus*: see *actuose*.] 1†. Power or state of action. [Rare.]—2. In *metaph.*, a state of activity which is complete in itself, without leading to any result that must be regarded as its completion.

That *actuality* in which the action and its completion coincide, as to think, to see. J. Hutchison Stirling.

acture† (ak'tūr), *n.* [*act* + *-ure*.] Actual operation or performance. Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 185.

acturience (ak-tū-ri-ēns), *n.* [*L.* as if **acturien(t)-s*, ppr. of an assumed **acturire*, desire to act, < *actus*, pp. of *agere*, do, act, + *-urire*, desiderative suffix. Cf. *esurient*, *parturient*.] A desire for action. Grote. [Rare.]

actus (ak'tus), *n.*; pl. *actus*. [*L.*, lit. a driving, < *agere*, drive: see *act*, *n.*] In *law*, a road for passengers riding or driving; a public road or highway. [Rare.]

acute† (ak'ū-āt), *v. t.* [*L.* as if **acuātus*, pp. of **acuāre*, < *L. acuere*, pp. *acutus*, sharpen: see *acute*, *a.*] To sharpen; make pungent or sharp, literally or figuratively.

Immoderate feeding upon pickled meats, and debauching with strong wines, do inflame and *acute* the blood. Harvey, Consumption.

acute (ak'ū-āt), *a.* [*L.* as if **acuātus*, pp.: see the verb.] Sharpened; pointed.

acchi, *n.* See *acouchy*.

acuerdo (Sp. pron. ā-kō-ār'dō), *n.* [*Sp.*, = *E. accord*, *n.*] 1. A resolution of a deliberative body, as of an ayuntamiento or town council.

—2. A decision or legal opinion of a court.—3. Ratification. [Used in parts of the United States settled by Spaniards.]

acutition (ak'ū-īsh'ən), *n.* [*ML. acutitio(n)-*, < *L. acuere*, sharpen: see *acute*, *u.*] The act of rendering sharp, literally or figuratively.

Specifically—(a) The sharpening of medicines to increase their effect, as by the addition of a mineral acid to a vegetable acid. (b) The highest sound (accent) in the pronunciation of a word.

acuity (ā-kū'ī-tī), *n.* [*F. acuité*, < *ML. acuita(t)-s*, irreg. < *L. acuere*, sharpen: see *acute*, *a.*, and *-ity*.] Sharpness; acuteness.

[The *acuity* or bluntness of the pin that bears the card. Perkins, Magnetic Needle, Hist. Royal Soc., IV. 18.

Many of them [Eskimos] . . . being endowed with the *acuity* of vision peculiar to nomads and hunters. Arc. Cruise of the Corwin, 1881, p. 24.

Aculeata (ā-kū-lē-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [*L.*, neut. pl. of *aculeatus*, furnished with stings: see *aculeate*, *a.*] 1. A name given by Latreille, 1802, to a group of hymenopterous insects in which the abdomen of the females and neuters is armed with a sting, consisting of two fine spicula with reverted barbs, connected with a poison-reservoir. The group includes bees and wasps.—2†. In *mammal.*, an artificial group of spiny rodents, composed of the genera *Hystrix* and *Lonchoceros*. Illiger, 1811.

aculeate (ā-kū-lē-āt), *a.* and *n.* [*L. aculeatus*, furnished with stings, thorny, prickly, < *aculeus*, a sting, prickle: see *aculeus*.] 1. *a.* 1. In *zool.*, furnished with a sting; pertaining to or characteristic of the *Aculeata*.—2. In *bot.*, furnished with aculei or sharp prickles; aculeous.—3. Figuratively, pointed; stinging.

II. *n.* A hymenopterous insect, one of the *Aculeata*.

aculeate (ā-kū-lē-āt), *v. t.* [*L. aculeatus*: see *aculeate*, *a.*] To make pointed; sharpen. [Rare.]

aculeated (ā-kū-lē-āt-ed), *p. a.* [*aculeate* + *-ed*.] 1. Armed with prickles.—2. Pointed; sharp; incisive.

aculei, *n.* Plural of *aculeus*.

aculeiform (ā-kū-lē-ī-fōrm), *a.* [*L. aculeus*, prickle, + *-formis*, < *forma*, shape.] Formed like a prickle.

aculeolate (ā-kū-lē-ō-lāt), *a.* [*NL. aculeolatus*, < *L. aculeolus*, dim. of *aculeus*, a sting, prickle: see *aculeus*.] In *bot.*, having small prickles or sharp points. A. Gray.

aculeous (ā-kū-lē-us), *a.* [*aculeus* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *aculeate*.

aculeus (ā-kū-lē-us), *n.*; pl. *aculei* (-ī). [*L.*, a sting, prickle, spine, dim. of *acus*, a needle: see *acus*.] 1. The poison-sting of the aculeate hymenopterous insects, as bees, wasps, etc. See *Aculeata*.—2. In *bot.*, a prickle; a slender, rigid, and pointed outgrowth from the bark or epidermis, as in the rose and blackberry, in distinction from a thorn, which grows from the wood.

acumen (ā-kū-men), *n.* [*L.*, a point, sting, fig. acuteness, < *acuere*, sharpen: see *acute*.] 1. Quickness of perception; the faculty of nice discrimination; mental acuteness or penetration; keenness of insight.

His learning, above all kings christened, his *acumen*, his judgment, his memory. Sir E. Coke, K. James's Proc. agt. Garnet, sig. G, p. 3h.

Individual insight and *acumen* may point out consequences of an action which bring it under previously known moral rules. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 135.

2. In *bot.*, a tapering point.—*Syn.* 1. Penetration, discernment, acuteness, sharpness, perspicacity, insight.

acuminate (ā-kū-mī-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *acuminated*, ppr. *acuminating*. [*L. acuminatus*, pp. of *acuminare*, sharpen, < *acumen*, a point: see *acumen*.] 1. *trans.* To bring to a point; render sharp or keen: as, "to *acuminate* despair," Cowper, Letters, p. 172. [Rare, except in the past participle.]

This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the rest, but seemeth, as it were, cut off. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

II. *intrans.* To taper or rise to a point. [Obsolete, except in the present participle.]

They [the bishops], . . . *acuminating* still higher and higher in a cone of prelacy, instead of healing up the gashes of the church, . . . fall to gore one another with their sharp spires, for upper places and precedence. Milton, Church Gov., i.

acuminate (ā-kū-mī-nāt), *a.* [*L. acuminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Pointed; acute. Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, having a long, tapering termination: applied to leaves and other organs. When the narrowing takes place at the base it is so expressed, for example, *acuminate at the base*; when the word is used without any limitation it always refers to the apex. (b) In *ornith.*, applied in a similar sense to the feathers of birds; tapering.

acumination (ā-kū-mī-nā'shən), *n.* [*L.* as if **acuminatio(n)-*, < *acuminare*: see *acuminate*, *v.*] 1. The act of acuminating, or the state of being acuminated; a sharpening; termination in a sharp point.—2. A sharp and tapering point; a pointed extremity.

The coronary thorns . . . did also pierce his tender and sacred temples to a multiplicity of pains, by their numerous *acuminations*. Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, iv.

3. Acuteness of intellect; acumen. [Rare.]

Wits, which erect and inscribe, with notable zeal and *acumination*, their memorials in every mind they meet with. Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 190.

acuminose (ā-kū-mī-nōs), *a.* [*NL. acuminosus*, < *L. acumen*, point: see *acumen*.] In *bot.*, having a sharp or tapering point. [Rare.]

acuminous (ā-kū-mī-nūs), *a.* [*acumen* (-*min-*) + *-ous*. Cf. *acuminose*.] 1. Characterized by acumen; sharp; penetrating.—2. Same as *acuminose*.

acuminulate (ak'ū-min'ū-lāt), *a.* [*L.* as if **acuminulum*, dim. of *acumen*, a point, + *-ate*; after *acuminatē*.] Somewhat or slightly acuminate. [Rare.]

acupress (ak'ū-pres), *v. t.* [*L. acus*, a needle, abl. *acu*, with a needle, + *press*.] In *surg.*, to apply acupressure to, as a bleeding artery.

acupression (ak'ū-presh'ən), *n.* [*L. acus*, a needle, + *pressio(n)-*, pressure.] Same as *acupressure*.

acupressure (ak'ū-presh'ūr), *n.* [*L. acus*, a needle, + *pressura*, pressure: see *pressure*.] In *surg.*, a method (first published by Sir J. Y. Simpson in 1859) of stopping hemorrhage in arteries during amputations, etc., consisting in pressing the artery closely by means of a pin or needle or bit of inelastic wire, introduced



Acuminate Leaf.

through the sides or flaps of the wound, instead of tying with a thread. There are various modes of inserting the pin.

acupuncturation (ak-ū-pungk-tū-rā'shon), *n.* A pricking with or as if with a needle; the practice of acupuncture. [Rare.]

acupuncturator (ak-ū-pungk-tū-rā-tor), *n.* An instrument for performing the operation of acupuncture.

acupuncture (ak-ū-pungk-tūr), *n.* [*L. acus*, a needle, + *punctura*, a pricking; see *puncture*.]

1. A surgical operation consisting in the insertion of delicate needles in the tissues. This operation has been practised for ages in many parts of the world. Apart from the employment of needles to evacuate a morbid fluid, as in edema, or to set up an inflammation, as in ununited fractures, acupuncture has been mostly used for myalgic, neuralgic, and other nervous affections.

2. A mode of infanticide in some countries, consisting in forcing a needle into the brain of the child.

acupuncture (ak-ū-pungk-tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acupunctured*, ppr. *acupuncturing*. In *surg.*, to perform the operation of acupuncture upon.

acurse, *v. t.* See *accuse*.

acus (ā'kus), *n.*; pl. *acūs*. [*L. acus* (*acu-*), a needle or pin, as being pointed; cf. *acere*, make sharp or pointed; see *acute*, *a.*] 1. A needle, especially one used for surgical purposes.—2. In *archæol.*, sometimes, the pin of a brooch or fibula.—3. [*cap.*] (†) A genus of fishes. *Johnston*, 1650. (b) A genus of mollusks. *Humphreys*, 1797. See *Terebra*.—**Acus cannulata**, a trocar, or a tubular needle for discharging fluids.—**Acus interpunctoria**, a couching-needle, used in operations for cataract.—**Acus ophthalmica**, a needle used in operations for ophthalmia or cataract.—**Acus triquetra**, a three-sided needle; a trocar.

Acusidæ (a-kō'si-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, irreg. < *Acus*, 3 (*b*), + *-idæ*.] Same as *Terebridæ*.

acustom, **acustomancer**, etc. See *accustom*, *accustomance*, etc.

acutangular (ā-kūt'ang'gū-lār), *a.* Same as *acute-angular*. *Warburton*.

acutate (ā-kūt'tāt), *a.* [*acute* + *-ate*.] Slightly pointed.

acute (ā-kūt'), *a.* [*L. acutus*, sharp, pp. of *acuere*, sharpen, < √ *ac*, be sharp, pierce; see *acid*.] 1. Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point or angle: opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse*. Specifically applied, (a) in *bot.*, to a leaf or other organ ending in a sharp angle; (b) in *geom.*, to an angle less than a right angle. See *acute-angled*.



Acute Leaves.

2. Sharp or penetrating in intellect; possessing keenness of insight or perception; exercising nice discernment or discrimination: opposed to *dull* or *stupid*: as, "the acute and ingenious author," *Locke*.—3. Manifesting intellectual keenness or penetration; marked or characterized by quickness of perception or nice discernment: applied to mental endowments and operations: as, *acute* faculties or arguments.

Leigh Hunt, whose feminine temperament gave him acute perceptions at the expense of judgment. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 261.

4. Having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible of slight impressions; having power to feel or perceive small or distant objects or effects: as, a man of *acute* eyesight, hearing, or feeling.

Were our senses made much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us. *Locke*.

The acute hearing of the Veddahs is shown by their habit of finding bees' nests by the hum. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 40.

5. Keen; sharp; intense; poignant: said of pain, pleasure, etc.—6. High in pitch; shrill: said of sound: opposed to *grave*. See *acute accent*, below.—7. In *pathol.*, attended with more or less violent symptoms and coming speedily to a crisis: applied to a disease: as, an *acute* pleurisy; distinguished from *subacute* and *chronic*.—**Acute accent**. (a) Utterance of a single sound, as a syllable of a word, at a higher pitch than others; accentual stress of voice. (b) A mark (´) used to denote accentual stress, and also for other purposes. To denote stress in English, it is now generally placed after the accented syllable, as in this dictionary, but sometimes over the vowel of that syllable. The latter is done regularly in such Greek words as take this accent, and in all Spanish words the accentuation of which varies from the standard rule. In some languages it is used only to determine the quality or length of vowel-sounds, as in French (as in *été*), and on all the vowels in Hungarian; and in Polish and other Slavic languages it is also placed over some of the consonants to mark variations of their sounds. For other uses, see *accent*, *n.*—**Acute angle**. See *angle*.—**Acute ascending paralysis**. See *Landry's paralysis*, under *paralysis*.—**Acute bisectrix**. See *bisectrix*. = *Syn*.

1. Keen, etc. See *sharp*.—2 and 3. *Acute*, Keen, Shrewd, penetrating, piercing, sharp-witted, bright. (See *subtle*.) An acute mind pierces a subject like a needle; a keen mind has a fine, incisive edge, like a knife. Keen may be the most objective of these words. An acute answer is one that shows penetration into the subject; a keen answer unites with acuteness a certain amount of sarcasm, or antagonism to the person addressed; a shrewd answer is one that combines remarkable acuteness with wisdom as to what it is practically best to say. Shrewd differs from acute and keen by having an element of practical sagacity or astuteness. Only keen has the idea of eagerness: as, he was keen in pursuit. See *astute* and *sharp*.

Powers of acute and subtle disputation. *Sir J. Herschel*. The tongues of mocking wenchers are as keen As is the razor's edge invisible. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

Mother-wit and the common experiences of life do often furnish people with a sort of shrewd and sound judgment that carries them very creditably through the world. *J. Morley*, *Popular Culture*, p. 303.

acute (ā-kūt'), *v. t.* To render acute in tone. [Rare.]

He *acutes* his rising inflection too much. *Walker*, *Dict.*

acute-angled (ā-kūt'ang'gld), *a.* Having sharp or acute angles, or angles less than right angles.—**Acute-angled triangle**, a triangle that has each of its angles less than a right angle.

acute-angular (ā-kūt'ang'gū-lār), *a.* 1. Having an angle less than a right angle; acute-angled.—2. In *bot.*, having stems with sharp corners or edges, as labiate plants.

Also written *acutangular*.

acutely (ā-kūt'li), *adv.* In an acute manner; sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination.

acutenaculum (ak-ū-tē-nak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *acutenacula* (-lā). [*L. acus*, needle, + *tenaculum*, holder, < *tenere*, hold.] In *surg.*, a needle-holder used during operations.



Acutenaculum, or Needle-holder.

acuteness (ā-kūt'nes), *n.* The quality of being acute. (a) The quality of being sharp or pointed.

The lance-shaped windows form at their vertex angles of varying degrees of acuteness. *Oxford Glossary*. (b) The faculty of nice discernment or perception; quickness or keenness of the senses or understanding. [By an acuteness of the senses or of mental feeling we perceive small objects or slight impressions; by an acuteness of intellect we discern nice distinctions.]

He [Berkeley] was possessed of great acuteness and ingenuity, but was not distinguished for good sense or shrewdness. *McCosh*, *Berkeley*, p. 53.

There may be much of acuteness in a thing well said, but there is more in a quick reply. *Dryden*, *Pref. to Mock Astrol.*

(c) In *rhet.* or *music*, sharpness or elevation of sound. (d) In *pathol.*, violence of a disease, which brings it speedily to a crisis.

acutiator (ā-kū'shi-ā-tor), *n.* [*ML.*, < *acutare*, sharpen, < *L. acutus*, sharp; see *ML.*, < *Cf. aquisē*.] In the middle ages, a person whose duty it was to sharpen weapons. Before the invention of firearms such persons were necessary attendants of armies.

acutifoliate (ā-kū-ti-fō'li-āt), *a.* [*L. acutus*, sharp, + *foliatus*, leaved; see *foliate*.] In *bot.*, having sharp-pointed leaves. *A. Gray*.

Acutilingues (ā-kū-ti-ling'gwēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. acutus*, sharp, + *lingua* = *E. tongue*.] A division of *Andrenidæ*, containing those solitary bees whose labium is acute at the end: distinguished from *Obtusilingues*, in which the labium is obtuse.

acutilobate (ā-kū-ti-lō'bāt), *a.* [*L. acutus*, sharp, + *lobatus*, lobato; see *lobate*.] In *bot.*, having acute lobes: said of certain leaves. *A. Gray*.

acuto-nodose (ā-kū-tō-nō'dōs), *a.* [*L. acutus*, sharp, + *nodosus*, knotted; see *nodose*.] Acutely nodose. *Dana*. (*N. E. D.*)

acuyari-wood (ā-kū-yā'ri-wūd), *n.* The aromatic wood of the tree *Bursera (Icica) altissima* of Guiana.

-acy. [(1) Directly, or through *ME.* and *OF.* -*acie*, < *ML.* -*acia*, < *LL.* -*atia*, forming nouns of quality, state, or condition from nouns in -*a(t)-s*, as in *abb-acy*, < *LL.* *abb-at-ia*, < *abb-a(t)-s*, abbot; *prim-acy*, < *F.* *prim-atic*, < *LL.* *prim-at-ia*, < *prim-a(t)-s*, primate, etc. (2) < *LL.* -*atia*, forming nouns of state from nouns in -*atus*, as in *advoc-acy*, < *LL.* *advoc-at-ia*, < *L.* *advoc-at-us*, advocate, etc. (3) < *L.* -*acia*, forming nouns of quality from adjectives in -*aci-* (-*aci-*), as in *fall-acy*, < *L.* *fall-aci-a*, < *fall-ar* (-*aci-*), doceptive, etc. These three sources of -*acy* were more or less confused, and the suffix has been extended to form many nouns which have no corresponding form in *L.*, as in *cur-acy*, *accor-acy*, etc. Analogy has extended -*acy*, < *L.* -*atia*, to some words of *Gr.* origin: (4) < *L.* -*atia*, < *Gr.* -*ατεια*, as in *pir-acy*, < *LL.* **pir-atia*, < *Gr.* *πειρατεια*, < *πειρατης*,

pirate; similarly in -*crazy*, *q. v.* Hence the short form -*cy*, esp. in designations of office, as in *captain-cy*, *ensign-cy*, *cornet-cy*, etc.] A suffix of Latin or Greek origin, forming nouns of quality, state, condition, office, etc., from nouns in -*ate* (which becomes -*ac-*, the suffix being -*ate* changed to -*ac-*, + *-y*), as in *primacy*, *curacy*, *advocacy*, *piracy*, etc., or from adjectives in -*acious*, as in *fallacy*.

acyanoblepsy (a-si'ā-nō-blep'si), *n.* [*Gr.* ἄ-priv. + *κίανος*, a blue substance, blue (see *cyanide*), + *βλεψία*, < *βλέπειν*, see, look on.] A defect of vision, in consequence of which the color blue cannot be distinguished.

acyclic (a-sik'lik), *a.* [*Gr.* ἄ-priv. + *κυκλικός*, circular; see *a-18* and *cyclic*.] In *bot.*, not cyclic; not arranged in whorls. Applied by Braun to flowers that have a spiral arrangement of parts, when the spiral turns made by each class of organs are not all complete, in distinction from *hemicyclic*, where all are complete.

Braun has termed such flowers *acyclie*, when the transition from one foliar structure to another, as from calyx to corolla or from corolla to stamens, does not coincide with a definite number of turns of the spiral (as in *Nymphaeaceæ* and *Hebeborus odoratus*); *hemicyclic* when it does so coincide. *Sachs*, *Botany* (trans.), p. 523.

acyprinoid (a-sip'ri-noid), *a.* [*Gr.* ἄ-priv. (*a-18*) + *cyprinoid*.] In *zoögeog.*, characterized by the absence of cyprinoid fishes: applied to one of the fresh-water divisions of the equatorial zone, embracing the tropical American and tropical Pacific regions. *Günther*.

ad-. [*L.* *ad-*, prefix, *ad*, prep., to, unto, toward, upon, for, etc., = *AS.* *æt*, *E.* *at*, *q. v.* In later *L.* *ad-* before *b*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, was assimilated, as *ab-*, *ac-*, *af-*, *ag-*, *al-*; *an-*, *ap-*, *ar-*, *as-*, *at-* (see *ab-abbreviate*, *ac-cuse*, *af-act*, *ag-gravate*, *al-lude*, *an-nex*, *ap-plaud*, *ac-quiessce*, *ar-rogate*, *as-sist*, *at-traet*). Before *sc-*, *sp-*, *st-*, it was reduced to *a-* (see *a-send*, *a-spire*, *a-stringent*, and *a-12*). Before *i*, *h*, *j*, *m*, before vowels, and often in other cases, it remained unchanged. In *OF.* *ad-* with all its variants was reduced to *a-*, and was so adopted into *ME.* But in the 14th and 15th centuries a fashion of "restoring" the *L.* spelling (*ad-*, *ac-*, *af-*, etc.) began to prevail, and soon became the rule in both *F.* and *E.*, though *F.* still retains many, and *E.* a few, of the old forms (see *ac-company*, *ad-dress*, *af-front*, *ag-grieve*, *al-lay*, *al-low*, *an-nounce*, *ap-peal*, *ar-rest*, *at-tend*, etc.). By confusion of the *ME.* *a-*, for *ad-*, *ac-*, *af-*, etc., with *ME.* *a-* of other origin (< *L.* *ab-*, *OF.* *en-*, *es-*, *AS.* *ā-*, *g-*, *on-*, etc.), the latter *a-* has been in some cases erroneously "restored" to *ad-*, *ac-*, *af-*, etc., as in *ad-rance*, *ac-cloy*, *ac-curse*, *ac-knowledge*, *af-ford*, *af-fray*, *al-lay*, *ad-miral*, etc.] 1. A prefix of Latin origin, with primary sense "to," and hence also "toward, upon, for," etc., expressing in Latin, and so in English, etc., motion or direction to, reduction or change into, addition, adherence, intensification, etc., in English often without perceptible force. According to the following consonant, it is variously assimilated *ab-*, *ac-*, *af-*, etc., or reduced to *a-*. See *etymology*.—2. A prefix of various other origin, erroneously put for other prefixes, as in *advance*, etc. See *etymology*.

-ad¹. [*L.* -*as* (-*ad*), < *Gr.* -*αδ* (-*ad*), fem. suffix equiv. to -*α* (-*id*); see *-id²*.] A suffix of Greek origin appended to nouns. It is used in forming—(1) collective numerals, as *nonad*, *dyad*, *triad*, *tetrad*, etc., terms used in classifying chemical elements or radicals according to the number of their combining units; (2) feminine patronymics (= *-id*), as in *dryad*, *Thiades*, etc. (see *-ade*, *-idae*); hence used in *Ἰλιάς* (*Iliad*), and in the titles of poems named in imitation of it, as *Dunciad*, *Columbiad*: compare *Æneid*, *Thebaid*; (3) by trillity, family names of plants akin to a genus, as *Iliad*, *trilliad*, etc., on words ending in -*a* or after a vowel; otherwise -*id*, as in *orchid*.

-ad². [*F.* -*ade*: see *-ade¹*.] A suffix in *ballad* and *salad* (formerly *abad* and *satade*), usually represented by -*ade*. See *-ade¹*.

-ad³. [A mod. use of *L. ad*, to.] In *anat.*, a suffix denoting relation, situation, or direction, having the same force as the English suffix -*ward*, or the word *toward*. Thus, *dorsad*, backward, toward the dorsum or back; *etad*, outward, toward the exterior; *entad*, inward, toward the interior. So, also, *cephalad*, headward, forward; *dextrad*, to the right, on the right hand of, etc. It is used almost at will, with either Greek or Latin nouns. Its use is advantageous as restricting the idea of direction to the body of the animal itself, without considering the position in which that body may be with relation to externals; since, for example, what is backward in the anatomy of man when in the erect posture is upward in that of a quadruped when in the correlatively natural horizontal attitude, while in both it is equally *dorsad*.

ad. An abbreviation of *advertisement*.
A. D. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *anno Domini*, in the year of the Lord: as, *A. D.* 1887.

-ada. [Sp. Pg. *-ada* = It. *-ata* = F. *-éc*, < L. *-āta*, fem. of *-ātus*: see *-adē*, *-atē*.] A suffix of Latin origin, the Spanish feminine form of *-adē*, *-atē*, as in *armada*; in English sometimes, erroneously, *-ado*, as in *bastinado*, Spanish *bastinado*.

Adacna (a-dak'nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *δάκνω*, bite.] The typical genus of the family *Adacnidae* (which see). *Eichwald*, 1838.

adacnid (a-dak'nid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk, of the family *Adacnidae*.

Adacnidae (a-dak'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Adacna* + *-idae*.] A family of dimyarian bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Adacna*. The animals which compose this family have elongated, nearly united siphons, and a compressed foot; the shell, which gapes behind, has a sinuated pallial line and a nearly toothless hinge, or the teeth merely rudimentary. The species are chiefly inhabitants of the Aral, Caspian, and Black seas and neighboring waters.

adactyl (a-dakt'), *v. t.* [*L. adactus*, pp. of *adigere*, drive to, < *ad*, to, + *agere*, drive.] To drive; coerec. *Folterby*, *Atheomastix*, p. 15.

adactyl, adactyle (a-dak'til), *a.* Same as *adactylous*.

adactylous (a-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [*Gr. ἀ-priv.* + *δάκτυλος*, digit; see *dactyl*.] In *zoöl.*, without fingers or toes.

adad (a-dad'), *interj.* [A var. of *egad*.] An expletive of asseveration or emphasis.

-adaē. [NL., < Gr. *-adat*, pl. of *-adēs*, after *-i*, equiv. to *-adēs* after a consonant or another vowel: see *-idae*.] In *zoöl.*, a suffix equivalent to *-idae*, forming names of families of animals. See *-idae*.

adæmonist (a-dē'mon-ist), *n.* [*Gr. ἀ-priv.* + *δαίμων*, a demon (see *demon*), + *-ist*.] One who denies the existence or personality of the devil.

adag, attac (ad'ag, at'ak), *n.* [*Gael. adag*, a haddock; perhaps borrowed from E. *haddock*.] A local name of the haddock, used about Moray frith in Scotland. *Gordon*.

adaga (a-dā'gā), *n.* [Pg. *adaga*, a dagger, a short sword. Cf. *adargue* (?).] An Asiatic weapon, having a short, broad blade at right angles with a staff which serves as a handle. *R. F. Burton*, *Book of the Sword*.

adage (ad'āj), *n.* [*F. adage*, < L. *adagium* (colateral form *adagio*), < *ad*, to, + *-agium*, < *aiō* (orig. **agio*), I say, = Gr. *ἴμῃ*, I say, = Skt. *√ ah*, say.] A pithy saying in current use; a brief familiar proverb; an expression of popular wisdom, generally figurative, in a single phrase or sentence, and of remote origin.

Unless the *adage* must be verified,
That beggars mounted, run their horse to death.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

= *Syn. Aphorism, Axiom, Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

adagial (a-dā'ji-āl), *a.* Of the nature of or containing an adage: as, "that *adagial* verse," *Barrow*, *Works*, I. 93.

adagietto (ā-dā-jiet'tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *adagio*, q. v.] In *music*: (a) A short adagio. (b) An indication of time, signifying somewhat faster than *adagio*.

adagio (ā-dā'jiō), *adv., a., and n.* [It., slowly, lit. at leisure, < *ad*, to, + *agio*, leisure, ease: see *ease*.] In *music*: I. *adv.* Slow; slowly, leisurely, and with grace. When repeated, *adagio, adagio*, it directs the performance to be very slow.

II. *a.* Slow: as, an *adagio* movement.

III. *n.* A slow movement; also, a piece of music or part of a composition characterized by slow movement.

adagy (ad'ā-ji), *n.* Same as *adage*.

Adalia (a-dā'li-ā), *n.* [NL. (Mulsant, 1851), an invented name.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Coccinellidae*. The commonest species is *A. bipunctata*, the two-spotted lady-bird, having a black head with two yellow spots on each side, the prothorax black and marked with yellow, the scutellum black, and the elytra yellowish with a central round black spot on each. The insect is useful in destroying plant-lice.

Adam (ad'am), *n.* [*L. Adam* (and *Adamus*), < Gr. *Ἀδάμ* (and *Ἀδάμος*), < Hob. *ādām*, a human being, male or female; perhaps, according to Gesenius, < *ādām*, be red.] 1. The name of the first man, the progenitor of the human race, according to the account of creation in Genesis.—2. The evil inherent in human nature, regarded as inherited from Adam in consequence of the fall.

Consideration like an angel came,
And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him.

Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

3†. A serjeant or bailiff. This sense rests chiefly on the following quotation, and is explained by the commentators as a reference to the fact that the buff worn by the bailiff resembled the native "buff" of our first parent.

Not that Adam that kept the paradise, but that Adam that keeps the prison.

Shak., C. of E., iv. 3.

Adam and Eve, the popular name in the United States for a certain terrestrial orchid, *Aplectrum hiemale*.—**Adam's ale, Adam's wine**, water, as being the only beverage in Adam's time: sometimes called *Adam*. [Colloq.]

A Rechabite poor Will must live,

And drink of Adam's ale.

Prior, *Wandering Pilgrim*.

Sirrah, . . . go bring

A cup of cold Adam from the next purking spring.

Tom Brown, *Works*, IV. 11.

Adam's apple. (a) *Pomum Adami*, the prominence on the fore part of the throat formed by the anterior part of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx: so called from the notion that a piece of the forbidden fruit stuck in Adam's throat. The protuberance is especially noticeable in the male sex after puberty, as the larynx enlarges in boys at the time when the change in the voice occurs. (b) A variety of the lime, *Citrus medica*, with a depression which is fancifully regarded in Italy as the mark of Adam's teeth. See *Citrus*. (c) A name sometimes given to the plantain, the fruit of *Musa paradisiaca*.—**Adam's flannel, Adam's needle and thread**, a common name of *Yucca filamentosa*.

adamant (ad'am-ant), *n.* [*ME. adamant*, *adamaunt*, *ademant*, *adamaund*, also *athamant*, *athamant*, etc. (after AS. *athamans*), and *admont*, < OF. *adamaunt*, *ademaunt*, in popular form *aimant* = Pr. *adiman*, *aziman*, *ayman* = Sp. Pg. *iman*, < ML. **adimas* (**adimant-*), L. *adamas* (*adamant-*), < Gr. *ἀδάμας* (*ādāpav-*), lit. unconquerable (< *ἀ-priv.* + *δαμάω*, conquer, = L. *domare* = E. *tame*, q. v.), first used (by Homer) as a personal epithet; later (in Hesiod and subsequent writers) as the name of a very hard metal such as was used in armor—prob. steel, but endowed by imaginative writers with supernatural powers of resistance; in Plato, also of a metal resembling gold; in Theophrastus, of a gem, prob. a diamond; in Pliny, of the diamond, under which he includes also, perhaps, corundum; in Ovid, of the magnet; in later writers regarded as an anti-magnet. The name has thus always been of indefinite and fluctuating sense. From the same source, through the perverted ML. forms *diamans*, *diamantum*, comes E. *diamant*, *diamond*, q. v.] 1. A name applied with more or less indefiniteness to various real or imaginary metals or minerals characterized by extreme hardness: as (1) the diamond, (2) the natural opposite of the diamond, (3) a lodestone or magnet, and (4) an anti-magnet.

The garuct and diamond, or *adamaunt*.

Sullivan, *Views of Nature*, I. 438. (*N. E. D.*)

The *adamant* cannot draw iron, if the diamond lie by it.

Lyly, *Euphues*, sig. K, p. 10. (*N. E. D.*)

The grace of God's spirit, like the true lodestone or *adamant*, draws up the iron heart of man to it.

Bp. Hall, *Occas. Med.*, p. 52.

The *adamant* . . . is such an enemy to the magnet.

Leonardus, *Mirr. Stones*, p. 63. (*N. E. D.*)

2. In general, any substance of impenetrable or surpassing hardness; that which is impregnable to any force. [It is chiefly a rhetorical or poetical word.]

As an *adamant* harder than flint have I made thy forehead.

Ezek. iii. 9.

But who would force the soul, tilts with a straw

Against a champion cased in *adamant*.

Wordsworth, *Persecution of Covenanters*, iii. 7.

adamanteant (ad'am-man-tē'an), *a.* [*L. adamanteus*, < Gr. *ἀδαμαντέος*, < *ἀδάμας*: see *adamant*.] Hard as adamant. [Rare.]

Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof.

Milton, *S. A.*, I. 134.

adamantine (ad'am-man'tin), *a.* [*L. adamantinus*, < Gr. *ἀδαμαντινός*, < *ἀδάμας*: see *adamant*.] 1. Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant; impenetrable.

In *adamantine* chains shall death be bound.

Pope, *Messiah*, l. 47.

Each gun

From its *adamantine* lips

Flung a death-cloud round the ships.

Campbell, *Battle of Baltic*.

2. Resembling the diamond in hardness or in luster.—**Adamantine hards**, in *U. S. pol. hist.* See *hard, n.*—**Adamantine spar**, (a) A very hard, hair-brown variety of corundum, often of adamantine or diamond-like luster. It yields a very hard powder used in polishing diamonds and other gems. (b) Corundum, from its hardness or peculiar occasional luster. See *corundum*.

adamantoid (ad'am-man'toid), *n.* [*Gr. ἀδάμας* (*ādāpav-*), *adamant*, *diamond*, + *εἶδος*, form: see *-oid*.] A crystal characterized by being bounded by 48 equal triangles; a hexoctahedron. See *cut under hexoctahedron*.

adambulacral (ad'am-bū-lā'krāl), *a.* [*L. ad*, to, + *ambulacrum*, q. v.] Adjacent to the ambulacra. Applied in *zoöl.*, by way of distinction from *ambulacral*, to a series of ossicles in echinoderma which

lie at the sides of the ambulacral grooves, and against which the ambulacral ossicles abut. See *cut under Asterozoa*.

Adamhood (ad'am-hūd), *n.* Adamic or human nature; manhood. *Emerson*. [Rare.]

Adamic (a-dam'ik), *a.* 1. Relating or pertaining to Adam or to his descendants: as, the *Adamic* world; *Adamic* descent.

Prof. Winchell, of course, takes the ground that the older or black race is of an inferior type to the subsequent or, as he calls them, the *Adamic* races.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 500.

I have stated these supposed conditions of the *Adamic* creation briefly.

Darwin, *Origin of World*, p. 239.

2. Resembling Adam before the fall; naked; unclothed.—**Adamic earth**, common red clay, so called from a notion that Adam means red earth.

Adamical (a-dam'ikal), *a.* Relating or related to Adam; Adamic.

Adamically (a-dam'ikal-i), *adv.* After the manner of Adam; nakedly.

Halbert standing on the plunging stage *Adamically*, without a rag upon him.

II. Kingsley, *Geoff. Ham.*, xlv.

adamine (ad'am-in), *n.* Same as *Adamite*, 4.

Adamite (ad'am-it), *n.* [*Adam* + *-ite*.] 1. One of mankind; one of the human race considered as descended from Adam.—2. One of that section of mankind more particularly regarded as the offspring of Adam, in contradistinction to a supposed older race, called *Pre-adamites*.

Prof. Winchell's pamphlet on *Adamites* and *Preadamites*.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 500.

3. [LL. *Adamitæ*, pl.] One of a sect which originated in the north of Africa in the second century, and pretended to have attained to the primitive innocence of Adam. Its members accordingly rejected marriage as an effect and clothing as a sign of sin, and appeared in their assemblies, called *paradises*, naked. This heresy reappeared in the fourteenth century, in Savoy, and again in the fifteenth century among the Brethren and Sisters of the Free Spirit, in Germany, Bohemia, and Moravia. It was suppressed in 1421 on account of the crimes and immoralities of its votaries. (See *Picard* and *Picardist*.) When toleration was proclaimed by Joseph II., in 1781, the sect revived, but was promptly proscribed. Its latest appearance was during the inauguration of 1843-9.

The truth is, Teufelsdröckh, though a Sans-enluttist, is no *Adamite*, and much perhaps as he might wish to go forth before this degenerate age "as a sign," would no wise wish to do it, as those old *Adamites* did, in a state of nakedness.

Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*, p. 40.

4. [*l. e.*] [After the French mineralogist M. *Adam* + *-ite*.] A mineral occurring in small yellow or green crystals and in mammillary groups; a hydrous arseniate of zinc, isomorphous with olivinite: found in Chili, and also at Laurium in Greece. Also called *adamine*.

Adamitic (ad'am-it'ik), *a.* [*Adamite* + *-ic*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the descendants of Adam; pertaining to mankind; human.

He [Mr. Webster] was there in his *Adamitic* capacity, as if he alone of all men did not disappoint the eye and the ear, but was a fit figure in the landscape.

Emerson, *Fugitive Slave Law*.

2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling the sect of the Adamites.

Nor is it other than rustic or *Adamitic* impudence to confine nature to itself.

Jer. Taylor (?), *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 164.

Adamitical (ad'am-it'ikal), *a.* Same as *Adamitic*.

Adamitism (ad'am-it-izm), *n.* [*Adamite* + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrines of the Adamites.—2. The practice of dispensing with clothing, as did the Adamites, or the state of being unclothed. See *Adamite*, 3.

adamsite (ad'amz-it), *n.* A name given to a greenish-black mica found in Derby, Vermont; a variety of muscovite or common mica.

adance (a-dāns'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a³*, on, + *dance*.] Dancing.

[You cannot] prevent Béranger from setting all pulses *a-dance* in the least rhythmic and imaginative of modern tongues.

Lovell, *Study Windows*, p. 238.

Adansonia (ad-an-sō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL.; named in honor of Michel *Adanson* (died 1806), a French naturalist who traveled in Senegal in 1749-53.] A genus of trees, natural order *Malvaceæ*, suborder *Bombacæ*. *A. digitata* is the African calabash-tree, or baobab-tree of Senegal. See *baobab*. *A. Gregorii*, the only other species, is the cream-of-tartar tree of northern Australia. See *cream-of-tartar tree*, under *cream*.

Adapidae (a-dap'idē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Adapis* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct lemuroid mammals, of which the genus *Adapis* is the type.

Adapis (ad'ā-pis), *n.* [NL.; a name applied by Gesner, about 1550, to the common rabbit. Etym. unknown; referred doubtfully to Gr. *ἀ-intensivus* + *δάπτω*, a rug, carpet.] A genus of extinct mammals of the Eocene or Lower Tertiary age, described from portions of three

skulls found by Cuvier in the gypsum-quarries of Montmartre, Paris, and by him referred to his order *Pachydermata*, and considered as related in some respects to *Anoplotherium*. The animal was of about the size of a rabbit. Subsequent investigations, based upon additional material, have shown *Adapis* to be the type of a family *Adapidae*, representing a generalized form of the lemurine series (*Pachylemurinae*, Filhol) of the order *Primates*.

adapt (a-dapt'), *v. t.* [*< F. adapter = It. adaptare, < L. adaptare, fit to, < ad, to, + aptare, make fit, < aptus, fit: see apt.*] 1. To make suitable; make to correspond; fit or suit; proportion.

A good poet will *adapt* the very sounds, as well as words, to the things he treats of. *Pope, Letters.*

The form and structure of nests, that vary so much, and are so wonderfully *adapted* to the wants and habits of each species. *A. R. Wallace, Nat. Selec., p. 216.*

Two errors are in common vogue in regard to instinct: first, that it never errs; secondly, that it never *adapts* itself to changed circumstances. *Maudsley, Body and Will, § 5.*

2. To fit by alteration; modify or remodel for a different purpose: as, to *adapt* a story or a foreign play for the stage; to *adapt* an old machine to a new manufacture.—3. To make by altering or fitting something else; produce by change of form or character: as, to bring out a play *adapted* from the French; a word of an *adapted* form.—**Syn.** 1. To adjust, accommodate, conform.—2. To arrange.

adapt (a-dapt'), *a.* [Short for *adapted*, prob. suggested by *apt.*] Adapted; fit; suitable.

If we take this definition of happiness, and examine it with reference to the senses, it will be acknowledged wonderfully *adapt*. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.*

[Providence] gave him able arms and back
To wield a flail and carry sack,
And in all stations active be,
Adapt to prudent husbandry.

D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, i.

adaptability (a-dap-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *adaptabilities* (-tiz). [*< adaptable: see -bility.*] 1. The quality of being adaptable; a quality that renders adaptable.

No wonder that with such ready *adaptabilities* they [Norwegians] made the best of emigrants. *Froude, Sketches, p. 77.*

2. Specifically, in *biol.*, variability in respect to, or under the influence of, external conditions; susceptibility of an organism to that variation whereby it becomes suited to or fitted for its conditions of environment; the capacity of an organism to be modified by circumstances.

adaptable (a-dap'ta-bl), *a.* [*< adapt + -able.*] Capable of being adapted; susceptible of adaptation.

Yet, after all, thin, speculative Jonathan is more like the Englishman of two centuries ago than John Bull himself is. He has lost somewhat in solidity, has become fluent and *adaptable*, but more of the original groundwork of character remains.

Lowell, Introd. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

adaptableness (a-dap'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Adaptability.

adaptation (ad-ap-tā'shon), *n.* [*< F. adaptation, < ML. adaptatio(n-), < L. adaptare: see adapt, v.*] 1. The act of adapting or adjusting; the state of being adapted or fitted; adjustment to circumstances or relations.

Government, . . . In a just sense, is, if one may say so, the science of *adaptations*—variable in its elements, dependent upon circumstances, and incapable of a rigid mathematical demonstration.

Story, Misc. Writings, p. 616.

Must we not expect that, with a government also, special *adaptation* to one end implies non-*adaptation* to other ends? *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 303.*

2. That which is adapted; the result of altering for a different use. Specifically, a play translated or constructed from a foreign language or a novel, and rendered suitable for representation: as, this comedy is a free *adaptation* from a French author.

3. In *biol.*, advantageous variation in animals or plants under changed conditions; the result of adaptability to, and variability under, external conditions; the operation of external influences upon a variable organism, or a character acquired by the organism as the result of such operation. It is regarded as one of two principal factors in the evolution of organic forms, inducing those changes which it is the tendency of the opposite factor, heredity, to counteract, the result in any given case being the balance between adaptation and heredity, or the diagonal of the parallelogram of forces which adaptation and heredity may be respectively considered to represent.

Adaptation is commenced by a change in the functions of organs, so that the physiological relations of organs play the most important part in it. Since *adaptation* is merely the material expression of this change of function, the modification of the function as much as its expression is to be regarded as a gradual process. As a rule, therefore, *adaptation* can be perceived by its results only in a

long series of generations, while transmission [*i. e.*, heredity] can be recognised in every generation.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 9.

adaptational (ad-ap-tā'shon-al), *a.* Relating or pertaining to adaptation, or the adjustment of one thing to another; adaptive: in *biol.*, applied to physiological or functional modifications of parts or organs, as distinguished from morphological or structural changes.

adaptative (a-dap'ta-tiv), *a.* [*< L. adaptatus, pp. of adaptare, adapt (see adapt, v.), + -ive.*] Of or pertaining to adaptation; adaptive. [Rare.]

adaptativeness (a-dap'ta-tiv-nes), *n.* Adaptability.

adaptedness (a-dap'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being adapted; suitability; fitness.

The *adaptedness* of the Christian faith to all such (the poor and oppressed), which was made a reproach against it by supercilious antagonists, constitutes one of its chief glories. *G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 645.*

adapter (a-dap'tēr), *n.* 1. One who adapts, or makes an adaptation; specifically, one who translates, remodels, or rearranges a composition or work, rendering it fit to be represented on the stage, as a play from a foreign tongue or from a novel.

And, if these imaginary *adapters* of Homer modernized his whole diction, how could they preserve his metrical effects? *De Quincey, Homer, iii.*

2. That which adapts; anything that serves the purpose of adapting or adjusting one thing to another. Specifically—3. In *chem.*, a receiver with two necks diametrically opposite, one of which admits the neck of a retort, while the other is joined to a second receiver. It is used in distillations to give more space to elastic vapors, or to increase the length of the neck of a retort. Also called *adaptor*.

4. In *optics*: (a) A metal ring uniting two lengths of a telescope. (b) An attachment to a microscope for centering the illuminating apparatus or throwing it out of center. *E. H. Knight.* (c) A means for enabling object-glasses made by different makers, and having different screws, to be fitted to a body not specially adapted to receive them. *E. H. Knight.*

—5. A glass or rubber tube, with ends differing in size, used to connect two other tubes or two pieces of apparatus.

adaption (a-dap'shon), *n.* [*< adapt + -ion. Cf. adoption, < adopt.*] Adaptation; the act of fitting. [Rare.]

Wise contrivances and prudent *adaptions*. *Cheyne.*

adapional (a-dap'shon-al), *a.* Relating or pertaining to adaptation, or the action of adapting: in *biol.*, applied to the process by which an organism is fitted or adapted to its environment: as, *adapional* swellings.

adaptitude (a-dap'ti-tūd), *n.* [*< adapt + -itude, after aptitude.*] Adaptedness; special aptitude. *Browning.*

adaptive (a-dap'tiv), *a.* [*< adapt + -ive. Cf. adaptive.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by adaptation; making or made fit or suitable; susceptible of or undergoing accordant change. Much used in biology with reference to functional or physiological changes occasioned by variations of external conditions or environment, as opposed to *homological*. See *adaptation*, 3.

The *adaptive* power, that is, the faculty of adapting means to proximate ends.

Coleridge, Aids to Reflec., p. 178.

The function of selective discrimination with the complementary power of *adaptive* response is regarded as the root-principle of mind. *Science, IV, 17.*

In the greater number of Mammals, the bones assume a very modified and *adaptive* position.

W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 242.

These resemblances, though so intimately connected with the whole life of the being, are ranked as merely "*adaptive* or analogical characters."

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 374.

adaptively (a-dap'tiv-li), *adv.* In an adaptive manner; with adaptation; in an adjusted or fitting manner; with fitness: as, "*adaptively* modified structures," *Owen, Class. of Mammalia.*

adaptiveness (a-dap'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being adaptive; capability of making or becoming fit or suitable.

adaptly (a-dapt'li), *adv.* In a suitable or convenient manner; aptly; fitly.

For active horsemanship *adaptly* fit.

Prior, Colin's Mist., iii. 3.

adaptness (a-dapt'nes), *n.* The state of being fitted; adaptation; aptness: as, "*adaptness* of the sound to the sense," *Bp. Newton, Milton.*

adaptorial (ad-ap-tō'ri-al), *a.* [*< adapt + -ory + -al.*] Tending to adapt or fit; adaptive. [Rare.]

Adar (ā'dār), *n.* [Heb. *adār*; etym. uncertain.] A Hebrew month, being the sixth of the civil and the twelfth of the ecclesiastical year, corresponding to the latter part of February and the first part of March.

adarse (a-dār'sē), *n.* [*L., also adarca, < Gr. ἀδάρη or ἀδάρησ, also ἀδάρος, a word of foreign origin.*] A saltish concretion on reeds and grass in marshy grounds, noted especially in ancient Galatia, Asia Minor. It is soft and porous, and has been used to cleanse the skin in leprosy, tetters, and other diseases.

adarguet, *n.* [OSp., of Ar. origin.] An Arabic weapon like a broad dagger.

adarkon (a-dār'kon), *n.* [Heb.; deriv. uncertain; by some writers connected with the name *Darius*: see *daric*.] A gold coin (also called *darkenon*) mentioned in the original text of the book of Ezra, etc., as in use among the Jews, and translated *dram* in the authorized version. It was a foreign coin, probably the Persian *daric* (which see), and is so rendered in the revised version.

adarme (ä-där'mä), *n.* [Sp. *adarme*, a dram; *a-* perhaps represents the Ar. art. *al*, the, and *-arme* the *L. drachma*: see *drachma* and *dram*.] A Spanish weight, a drachm, the 16th part of an ounce, or the 256th part of a pound, equal (in Castile) to 1½ avoirdupois drachms. Another form is *adareme*. In their origin, avoirdupois weight and the Spanish system were identical.

adarticulation (ad-är-tik-ü-lä'shon), *n.* [*< ad + articulation.*] Same as *arthrodia*.

adatit (ad'ä-ti), *n.* [Also written *adaty*, pl. *adatis*, *adatis*, etc.; of E. Ind. origin. Cf. Beng. *adat* (cerebral *d*) or *arat*, a warehouse, a general store.] A kind of piece-goods exported from Bengal.

adaunt (a-dänt'), *v. t.* [*< ME. adauten, < OF. adanter, adonter, later addomter, < a- + danter, donter, daunt: see a-11 and daunt.*] To subdue.

Adaunted the rage of a lion savage. *Skelton, Hercules.*

adaw¹ (a-dä'), *v.* [*< ME. adawen, < a- + dawen, E. dial. daw: see a-1 and daw1.*] I. *intrans.* To wake up; awake; come to.

But sire, a man that wakith out of his sleep,
He may not so deynly well taken keep
Upon a thing, ne seen it parflyt,
Til that he be *adawed* verrayly.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1156.

II. *trans.* To awaken; arouse from sleep or swoon. *Chaucer.*

adaw² (a-dä'), *v.* [First used in 16th century; perhaps *< ME. adawe, of dawce, of dage, or in fuller phrase of lyfe dawce, usually with verb bringen or don, lit. bring or do (put) 'out of (life) day'; i. e., kill, hence the sense quell, subdue, assisted prob. by an erroneous etym. < ad- + awe, and prob. also by association with adawnt. The form daw, daunt, is later: see daw⁴.*] I. *trans.* 1. To daunt; quell; cow.

The sight whereof did greatly him *adaw*. *Spenser, F. Q., III, vii. 13.*

2. To moderate; abate.

Gins to abate the brightness of his beme,
And fervour of his flames somewhat *adaw*. *Spenser, F. Q., V, ix. 35.*

II. *intrans.* To become moderated or less vehement.

Therewith her wrathfull courage gan *apfall*,
And haughtie spirits meekely to *adaw*. *Spenser, F. Q., IV, vi. 26.*

adawlet (a-dä'let), *n.* [Also written *adawlut*, *< Hind. 'adālat, < Ar. 'adāla(t), a court of justice, < Hind. and Ar. 'adl, justice.*] In the East Indies, a court of justice, civil or criminal.

adawn (a-dän'), *prep. phr. as adv. or a.* [*< a³ + dawn.*] Dawning; at the point of dawn.

aday (a-dä'), *prep. phr. as adv.* [*< ME. aday, adai; < a³ + day¹.*] 1. By day.—2. On each day; daily.

Now written *a day*, sometimes *a-day*. See *a³*.

adays (a-däz'), *prep. phr. as adv.* [*< ME. adayes, a dayes, a daies; < a³ + days, adverbial gen. sing. (now regarded as acc. pl.) of day.*] 1. By day; in the daytime.

I have miserable nights; . . . but I shift pretty well *adays*. *Johnson to Mrs. Thrale, Mch. 19, 1777.*

2. On or in the day or time: only in the compound phrase *nowadays* (which see).

adaze (a-däz'), *v. t.* [*< ME. adascn, < a- + dascn, dazc: see daze.*] To dazzle. *Sir T. More.*

ad capt. An abbreviation of *ad captandum*.

ad captandum (ad kap-tan'dūm). [L.: *ad*, to, for; *captandum*, gerund of *captare*, catch, seize, < *capere*, take: see *captive*.] For the purpose of catching, as in the phrase *ad captandum vulgus*, to catch the rabble: often applied adjacively to claptrap or meretricious attempts to catch popular favor or applause: as, *ad captandum* oratory.

adcorporate (ad-kôr'pō-rāt), *v. t.* [See *accorporate*.] To unite, as one body with another; accorporate.

add (ad), *v.* [< ME. *adden*, < L. *addere*, < *ad*, to, + *dere* for **dare*, put, place: see *do*.] **I. trans.** 1. To join or unite into one sum or aggregate. Specifically, in *math.*, to find the measure of the sum of two or more quantities, or a combination of them into which each enters with its full effect and independently of the others, so that an increase of any one of the added quantities produces an equal increase of the sum: used with *together* or *up*: as, to *add* numbers *together*; to *add* or *add up* a column of figures.

2. To unite, join, attach, annex, or subjoin as an augmentation or accretion; bring into corporate union or relation: with *to* before the subject of addition, and sometimes without an expressed object when this is implied by the subject: as, *add* another stone, or another stone to the pile; he continually *added* [goods or possessions] *to* his store; to *add to* one's grief.

Ye shall not *add* [anything] *unto* the word which I command you. Deut. iv. 2.

And, to *add* greater honours to his age
Than man could give him, he died fearing God.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

[I] *add* thy name,

O sun, to tell thee how I hate thy beams.
Milton, P. L., iv. 36.

They *added* ridge to valley, brook to pond,
And sighed for all that bounded their domain.
Emerson, Hamatreys.

3†. To put into the possession of; give or grant additionally, as to a person.

The Lord shall *add* to me another son. Gen. xxx. 24.

For length of days, and long life, and peace, shall they *add* to thee. Prov. lit. 2.

Added money, in *sporting*, money added by a jockey club to sweepstakes.—**Added sixth**, in *music*. See *sixth*.—**Add in**, to include.—**Add up**, to find the sum of.—**Syn.** *Add*, *Attach*, *Affix*, *Annex*, *adduce*, *adjoin*. The first four words agree in denoting the increasing of a thing by something additional. *Add* is the most general term, but it may denote an intimate union of the things combined, the formation of a whole in which the parts lose their individuality: as, to *add* water to a decoction; to *add* one sum to another. This idea is not expressed by any of the others. *Attach* (as also *affix* and *annex*) denotes a more external combination; it implies the possibility of detaching that which is attached: as, to *attach* a locomotive to a train. Hence we do not *attach*, but *add*, one fluid to another. It generally retains its original notion of a strong connection, physical, moral, or other: as, to *attach* a condition to a gift, a tag to a lace, or one person to another. *Affix* may be used either of that which is essential to the value or completeness of the whole, or of something that is wholly extrinsic or unrelated: as, to *affix* a signature or seal to an instrument; to *affix* a notice to a post. To *annex* sometimes brings the parts into vital relation: as, to *annex* territory, a codicil to a will, or a penalty to a prohibition.

Care to our coffin *adds* a nail, no doubt.

Dr. John Wolcot, Expost. Odes, xv.

Their names cling to those of the greater persons to whom some chance association *attached* them.

Mrs. Oliphant, Lit. Hist. of 19th Cent., III. 150.

In *affixing* his name, an attesting witness is regarded as certifying the capacity of the testator. *Am. Cyc.*, XIV. 24.

Since the French nation has been formed, men have proposed to *annex* this or that land on the ground that this people spoke the French tongue.

E. A. Freeman, Race and Language, p. 111.

II. intrans. 1. To be or serve as an addition; be added: with *to*: as, the consciousness of folly often *adds to* one's regret. [Really transitive in this use, with the object implied or understood. See I., 2.]—2. To perform the arithmetical operation of addition.

adda¹ (ad'ā), *n.* [Egypt.] A small species of Egyptian lizard, *Scincus officinalis*; the skink. It is called "officinal" on account of the reputation in which it has been held by Eastern physicians for its alleged efficacy in the cure of elephantiasis, leprosy, and certain other diseases common in the East. See *skink* and *Scincus*.

adda² (ad'ā), *n.* [Telugu *adda* (cerebral d).] A measure used in India, equal to 8½ pints. *McElrath*, Com. Diet.

addability (ad-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *addable*: see *ability*.] The quality of being addable. Also written *addibility*.

addable (ad'a-bl), *a.* [< *add* + *-able*.] Capable of being added. Also written *addible*.

addax (ad'aks), *n.* [L., in acc. *addacem*, occurring in Pliny, who treats of the animal under the name of *strepsiceros*, i. e., the twisted-horn; a north African name, still used, it is said, in the forms *addas*, and *akas*, *akesh*.] 1. The

native name of a species of African antelope, a ruminant, hoofed, artiodactyl quadruped, of the subfamily *Antilopinae*, family *Bovidae*; the *Antelope addax* of Lichtenstein, *Oryx addax* of some, *Oryx nasomaculatus* of others, now *Addax nasomaculatus*: the word *addax* thus becoming technically a generic name, after having been a technical specific term, as well as originally a vernacular appellation. The addax is about 6 feet long, and about 3 feet high at the shoulder; stout in the body, like the ass; and with horns 3 or 4 feet long, slender, ringed, spirally twisted into two or three turns,



Addax of Eastern Africa (*A. nasomaculatus*).

and present in both sexes. The ears and tail are long, the latter terminated by a switch of hair; there are tufts of hair upon the throat, forehead, and tear-bag; the hoofs are large and semicircular, adapted for treading upon the shifting sands of the desert. The general color of the animal is whitish, with a reddish-brown head and neck, black hoofs, and a white blaze on the face, whence the name *nasomaculatus*. The addax is related to the oryx, but is generically as well as specifically distinct. The identity of this animal with that mentioned by Pliny (see etymology), though known to Gesner, was overlooked by subsequent naturalists until rediscovered by the travelers Rüppell, Hemprich, and Ehrenberg, who found the animal known to the natives under a name like that ascribed to the strepsiceros by Pliny.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of antelopes of the subfamily *Oryginae*, of which the addax, *A. nasomaculatus*, is the only species.

addetted, *a.* [Sc.; at first *addettit*, *addetted*, for earlier *endetted*: see *indebted*.] *Indebted*, **addecimate** (a-des'i-māt), *v. t.* [< L. *addecimatus*, pp. of *addecimare*, < *ad*, to, + *decimare*, take the tenth: see *decimate*.] To take or ascertain the tithe or tenth part of; tithe; decimate. *Cockeram*.

add deem (a-dēm'), *v. t.* [< *ad* + *deem*. Cf. *ad-doom*.] 1. To award; adjudge; sentence.

Unto him they did *add deem* the prise.

Spenser, F. Q., v. iii. 15.

2. To deem; judge; esteem; account.

She scorns to be *add deem*ed so worthless-base.

Daniel, Civil Wars.

addendum (a-den'dūm), *n.*; pl. *addenda* (-dā). [L., gerund of *addere*, add: see *add*.] A thing to be added; an addition; an appendix to a work.—**Addendum-circle** (of a gear), in *mach.*, a circle which touches the points of the teeth.—**Addendum of a tooth**, in *mach.*, that part of the tooth of a gear which lies between the pitch-circle and the point.

adder¹ (ad'ēr), *n.* [< ME. *adder*, *addere*, *addre*, *edder*, *eddre*, etc., forms interchanging with the more correct *nadder*, *naddere*, *naddre*, *nadre*, *neddere*, *neddre*, etc. (through confusion of a *nadder* with an *adder*; cf. *apron*, *auger*, *orange*, *umpire*, which have lost their initial *n* in the same way), < AS. *nadre*, *naddre* = OS. *nadra* = D. *adder* = OHG. *natura*, *natra*, MHG. *nater*, *nater*, G. *natter* = Icel. *nathra*, f., *nathr*, m., = Goth. *nadr*s = Ir. *nathair* = W. *neidr*, a snake, a serpent. The L. *natrix*, a water-snake, is a different word, prop. a swimmer, < *nare*, swim. The word has no connection with *atter*, poison, q. v.] 1. The popular English name of the viper, *Vipera communis*, now *Pelias berus*, a common venomous serpent of Europe (and the only poisonous British reptile), belonging to the family *Viperidae*, of the suborder *Solenoglyphia*, of the order *Ophidia*. It grows to a length



Adder, or Viper (*Pelias berus*).

of about 2 feet, of which the tail constitutes one eighth; the head is oval, with a blunt snout; the color varies from brown or olive to brownish-yellow, variegated with a row of large confluent rhombic spots along the middle line of the back, and a row of small black or blackish spots on each side. Though the adder is venomous, its bite is not certainly known to be fatal.

2. A name loosely applied to various snakes more or less resembling the viper, *Pelias berus*: as—(a) By the translators of the authorized version of the Bible, to several different species of venomous serpents. (b) By the translators of Haeckel, to the suborder *Aglyphodonta*. (c) By the translators of Cuvier, to the Linnean genus *Cotuber* in a large sense. (d) In the United States, to various spotted serpents, venomous or harmless, as species of *Toxicophis*, *Heterodon*, etc.

3. The sea-stickleback or adder-fish. See *adder-fish*.

adder² (ad'ēr), *n.* [< *add* + *-er*.] 1. One who adds.—2. An instrument for performing addition.

adder-bead (ad'ēr-bēd), *n.* [< *adder*¹ + *bead*.] Same as *adder-stone*.

adder-bolt (ad'ēr-hōlt), *n.* [< *adder*¹ + *bolt*¹, from the shape of the body.] The dragon-fly. [Prov. Eng.]

adder-fish (ad'ēr-fish), *n.* [< *adder*¹ + *fish*¹.] The sea-stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris*, a fish of the family *Gasterosteidae*, distinguished by an elongated form and the development of numerous dorsal spines. Also called *adder* and *sea-adder*.

adder-fly (ad'ēr-flī), *n.* [< *adder*¹ + *fly*².] A name in Great Britain of the dragon-fly. Also called *adder-bolt* and *flying adder*. See *dragon-fly*.

adder-gem (ad'ēr-jem), *n.* [< *adder*¹ + *gem*.] Same as *adder-stone*.

adder-grass (ad'ēr-grās), *n.* [< *adder*¹ + *grass*.] A name used in the south of Scotland for *Orchis maculata*.

adder-pike (ad'ēr-pik), *n.* [< *adder*¹ + *pike*¹.] A local English name of the fish commonly called the lesser weever, *Trachinus vipera*. Also called *otter-pike*. See *weever*.

adder's-fern (ad'ēr-z'fēr-n), *n.* The common polypody, *Polypodium vulgare*.

adder's-flower (ad'ēr-z'flou'ēr), *n.* The red campion, *Lychnis diurna*.

adder's-meat (ad'ēr-z'mēt), *n.* A name sometimes given (a) to the English wake-robin, *Arum maculatum* (see cut under *Arum*), and (b) to a chickweed, *Stellaria Holostea*.

adder's-mouth (ad'ēr-z'mouth), *n.* A delicate orchid, *Microstylis ophioglossoides*, found in cool damp woods in North America, with a raceme of minute greenish flowers, and a single leaf shaped somewhat like the head of a snake.

adder-spit (ad'ēr-spit), *n.* [< *adder*¹ + *spit*².] A name of the common brake, *Pteris aquilina*.

adder's-spear (ad'ēr-z-spēr), *n.* Same as *adder's-tongue*.

adder-stone (ad'ēr-stōn), *n.* [< *adder*¹ + *stone*.]

The name given in different parts of Great Britain to certain rounded perforated stones or glass beads found occasionally, and popularly supposed to have a supernatural efficacy in curing the bites of adders. They are believed by archaeologists to have been anciently used as spindle-whorls, that is, small fly-wheels intended to keep up the rotary motion of the spindle. Some stones or beads of this or a similar kind were by one superstitious tradition said to have been produced by a number of adders putting their heads together and hissing till the foam became consolidated into heads, supposed to be powerful charms against disease. Also called *ovum anguinum*, *serpent-stone*, *adder-bead*, *adder-gem*, and in Wales *glain-neidr* and *druidical bead*. The last name is given upon the supposition that these objects were used as charms or amulets by the Druids.

And the potent *adder-stone*,
Gender'd fore the autumnal moon,
When in undulating twine
The foaming snakes prolific join.

W. Mason, Caractacus.

adder's-tongue (ad'ēr-z-tung), *n.* The fern *Ophioglossum vulgatum*: so called from the form of its fruiting spike. Also called *adder's-spear*. See *Ophioglossum*.—**Yellow adder's-tongue**, a name given to the plant *Erythronium Americanum*.

adder's-violet (ad'ēr-z-vī'ō-let), *n.* The rattle-snake-plantain, *Goodyera pubescens*, a low orchid of North America, with conspicuously white-veined leaves.

adder's-wort (ad'ēr-z-wērt), *n.* Suakeweed, *Polypogonum bistorta*: so named from its writhed roots. Also called *bistort*, for the same reason.

addibility (ad-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* See *addability*.

addible (ad'i-bl), *a.* See *addable*.

addicet (ad'is), *n.* An obsolete form of *adz*.

addicent (ad'i-sent), *n.* [< L. *addicent* (-s), ppr. of *addicere*: see *addict*, v.] One who authoritatively transfers a thing to another. *N. E. D.*

addict (ə-dikt'), *v. t.* [*L. addictus*, pp. of *addicere*, devote, deliver over, prop. give one's assent to, < *ad*, to, + *dicere*, say, declare.] 1. To devote or give up, as to a habit or occupation; apply habitually or sedulously, as to a practice or habit: used reflexively: as, to *addict* one's self to the exercise of charity; he is *addicted* (*addicts* himself) to meditation, pleasure, or intemperance. [Now most frequently used in a bad sense.]

They have *addicted* themselves to the ministry of the saints. 1 Cor. xvi. 15.

I advise thee . . . to *addict* thyself to the Study of Letters. *Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne (2d ed.), I. 385.

2†. To give over or surrender; devote, attach, or assign; yield up, as to the service, use, or control of: used both of persons and of things.

Yours entirely *addicted*, madam.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 3.

The land about is exceedingly *addicted* to wood.

Evelyn, Diary, April 18, 1680.

Specifically—3. In *Rom. law*, to deliver over formally by the sentence of a judge, as a debtor to the service of his creditor. = *Syn. 1. Addict*, *Devote*, *Apply*, *accustom*. These words, where they approach in meaning, are most used reflexively. *Addict* and *devote* are often used in the passive. *Addict* has quite lost the idea of dedication; it is the yielding to impulse, and generally a bad one. *Devote* retains much of the idea of service or loyalty by vow; hence it is rarely used of that which is evil. *Addicted* to every form of folly; *devoted* to hunting, astronomy, philosophy. *Apply* is neutral morally, and implies industry or assiduity: as, he *applied* himself to his task, to learning.

The Courtiers were all much *addicted* to Play.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 7.

We should reflect that the earliest intellectual exercise to which a young nation *devotes* itself is the study of its laws. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 380.

That we may *apply* our hearts unto wisdom. Ps. xc. 12.

addict† (ə-dikt'), *a.* [*L. addictus*, pp.: see the verb.] *Addicted*.

If he be *addict* to vice,

Quickly him they will entice.

Shak., Pass. Pil., xxi.

addictedness (ə-dik'ted-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being *addicted*.

My former *addictedness* to make chymical experiments.

Boyle.

addiction (ə-dik'shən), *n.* [*L. addictio(n)*], delivering up, awarding, < *addicere*: see *addict*, *v.*] 1. The state of being given up to some habit, practice, or pursuit; addictedness; devotion.

His *addiction* was to courses vain. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1.

From our German forefathers we inherit our phlegm, our steadiness, our domestic habits, and our unhappy *addiction* to spirituous liquors.

W. R. Grey, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 13.

Southey, in a letter to William Taylor, protests, with much emphasis, against his *addiction* to words "which are so foreign as not to be even in Johnson's farrago of a dictionary."

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 135.

2. In *Rom. law*, a formal giving over or delivery by sentence of court; hence, a surrender or dedication of any one to a master. *N. E. D.*

ad diem (ad di'em). [*L.*: *ad*, at, to; *diem*, acc. of *dies*, day: see *dies*, *dial.*] In *law*, at the day. **adding-machine** (ad'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* [*< adding*, verbal *n.* of *add*, + *machine*.] An instrument or a machine intended to facilitate or perform the addition of numbers. See *calculating-machine*, *arithmometer*.

addist, *n.* An obsolete form of *add*.

Addisonian (ad-i-sō'ni-an), *a.* [The surname *Addison*, ME. *Adeson*, is equiv. to *Adamson*, i. e., Adam's son. Cf. *Atehonian*.] Pertaining to or resembling the English author Joseph Addison or his writings: as, an *Addisonian* style.

It was no part of his plan to enter into competition with the *Addisonian* writers. *The Century*, XXVII. 927.

Addison's cheloid (ad'i-senz kē'loid). See *kelis*.

Addison's disease (ad'i-senz di-zēz'). See *disease*.

additament (ad'i-tā-ment), *n.* [*L. additamentum*, an increase, < *additus*, pp. of *addere*, add: see *add*.] An addition; something added.

In a palace . . . there are certain *additaments* that contribute to its ornament and use.

Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind.

In Hawthorne, whose faculty was developed among scholars, and with the finest *additaments* of scholarship, we have our first true artist in literary expression.

The Century, XXVI. 293.

additamentary (ad'i-tā-men'tā-rī), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an *additament*; *additamentary*.

The numerous . . . *additamentary* bones which are met with in old cases of osteo-arthritis.

T. Holmes, Syst. of Surg., 1V. 27.

addition (ə-dish'on), *n.* [*< ME. addicion*, -*oun*, < *F. addition*, < *L. additio(n)*], < *addere*, increase:

see *add*.] 1. The act or process of adding or uniting, especially so that the parts remain independent of one another: opposed to *subtraction* or *diminution*: as, a sum is increased by *addition*; to increase a heap by the *addition* of more. Specifically, in *arith.*, the uniting of two or more numbers in one sum; also, that branch of arithmetic which treats of such combinations. *Simple addition* is the adding of numbers, irrespective of the things denoted by them, or the adding of sums of the same denomination, as pounds to pounds, ounces to ounces, etc. *Compound addition* is the adding of sums of different denominations, as pounds, shillings, and pence to pounds, shillings, and pence, like being added to like. The addition of all kinds of multiple quantity is performed according to the principle of compound addition; thus, the addition of two imaginary quantities is effected by adding the real parts together to get the new real part, and the imaginary parts to get the new imaginary part. *Logical addition* is a mode of combination of terms, propositions, or arguments, resulting in a compound (the sum), true if any of the elements are true, and false only if all are false.

2. The result of adding; anything added, whether material or immaterial.

Her youth, her beauty, innocence, discretion,
Without *additions* of estate or birth,
Are dower for a prince indeed.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

Specifically—(a) In *law*, a title or designation annexed to a man's name to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence: as, John Doe, Esq.; Richard Roe, Gent.; Robert Dale, Mason; Thomas Way, of Boston. Hence—(b) An epithet or any added designation or description: a use frequent in Shakspeare, but now obsolete.

They clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase

Soll our *addition*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

This man, lady, hath robbed many beasts of their particular *additions*: he is as valiant as the lion, churlish as the bear, slow as the elephant. *Shak.*, T. and C., I. 2.

(c) In *music*, a dot at the side of a note indicating that its sound is to be lengthened one half. (d) In *her.*, same as *augmentation*. (e) In *distilling*, anything added to the wash or liquor when in a state of fermentation.—**Exercise and addition**. See *exercise*.—**Geometrical addition**, or **addition of vectors**, the finding of a vector quantity, *S*, such that if the vectors to be added are placed in a linear series, each after the first beginning where the one before it ends, then, in whatever order they are taken, if *S* be made to begin where the first of the added vectors begins, it ends where the last ends. = *Syn. 1.* Adding, annexation.—2. Superaddition, appendage, adjunct, increase, increment, extension, enlargement, augmentation.

addition (ə-dish'on), *v. t.* 1†. To furnish with an addition, or a designation additional to one's name.

Some are *additioned* with the title of laureate.

Fuller, Wortiles, Cambridgeshire.

2. To combine; add together. [Rare.]

The breaking up of a whole into parts really precedes in facility the *additioning* of parts into a whole, for the reason that the power of destruction in a child obviously precedes the power of construction.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 617.

additional (ə-dish'on-əl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. additionnel*, < *L.* as if **additionalis*, < *additio(n)*]: see *addition*.] 1. *a.* Added; supplementary.

Every month, every day indeed, produces its own novelties, with the *additional* zest that they are novelties.

De Quincey, Style, iv.

Additional accompaniments, in *music*. See *accompaniment*.

II. *n.* Something added; an addition. [Rare.]

Many thanks for the *additionalis* you are pleased to communicate to me, in continuance of Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 20.

additionally (ə-dish'on-əl-i), *adv.* By way of addition.

additionary† (ə-dish'on-ā-rī), *a.* Additional.

What is necessary, and what is *additionary*.

Herbert, Country Parson, xxxi.

addititious (ad-i-tish'us), *a.* [*L. additicius*, additional, < *L. addere*, pp. *additus*, add: see *add*.] Additive; additional; characterized by having been added. [Rare.]

additive (ad'i-tiv), *a.* [*L. L. additivus*, added, < *L. addere*, pp. *additus*, add: see *add*.] To be added; of the nature of an addition; helping to increase: as, an *additive* correction (a correction to be added).

The general sum of such work is great; for all of it, as genuine, tends towards one goal; all of it is *additive*, none of it subtractive. *Carlyle*, Hero Worship, iv.

additively (ad'i-tiv-li), *adv.* By way of addition; in an additive manner.

additor (ad'i-tor), *n.* [*L.* as if **additor*, < *addere*, pp. *additus*, add: see *add*.] A piece of link-work for adding angles, forming part of Kempe's apparatus for describing algebraic curves.

additory (ad'i-tō-rī), *a.* [*L.* as if **additorius*: see *additor*.] Adding or capable of adding; making some addition. *Arbutnot*. [Rare.]

addle¹ (ad'l), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. adel* (as in *adley*, *addle egg*), orig. a noun, < *AS. adela*, mud, = *MLG. adele*, mud, = *East Fries. adel*, dung (> *adelig*, foul, comp. *adelpol*, *addle-pool*: cf. *Lowland Sc. addle dub*, a filthy pool), = *OSw. adel*, in comp. *ko-adel*, cow-urine. No connec-

tion with *AS. ādl*, disease.] I. *n.* 1. Liquid filth; putrid urine or mire; the drainage from a dunghill. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2†. The dry lees of wine. *Bailey*; *Ash*.—3. Same as *attle¹*.

II. *a.* [*Adde egg*, ME. *adel ey*, equiv. to *ML. orum urinae*, lit. egg of urine, a perversion of *L. orum urinum* (Pliny), repr. Gr. ὄνυ οὐρῶν, a wind-egg (ὄνυς, a wind). A popular etym. connected *addle*, as an adj., with *idle*: "An *addle egge*, q. idle egge, because it is good for nothing" (Minsheu).] 1. Having lost the power of development and become rotten; putrid; applied to eggs. Hence—2. Empty; idle; vain; barren; producing nothing; muddled, confused, as the head or brain.

To William all give audience,

And pray ye for his noddle,

For all the Farlie's evidence

Were lost, if that were *addle*.

Bp. Corbet, Farewell to the Faeries.

His brains grow *addle*.

Dryden, Prol. to Don Sebastian, l. 24.

addle¹ (ad'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *addled*, ppr. *addling*. [*< addle¹, a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make corrupt or putrid, as eggs.

Themselves were chilled, their eggs were *addled*.

Couper, Pairing Thine Anticipated.

Hence—2. To spoil; make worthless or ineffective; muddle; confuse: as, to *addle* the brain, or a piece of work.

His cold procrastination *addled* the victory of Lepanto, as it had formerly added that of St. Quentin.

Simpson, Sch. Shak., I. 97. (*N. E. D.*)

3. To manure with liquid. [*Scotch.*]

II. *intrans.* To become *addled*, as an egg; hence, to come to naught; be spoiled.

addle² (ad'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *addled*, ppr. *addling*. [*E. dial.*, also *edde*, < *ME. adden*, *adlen*, earn, gain, *Ice. ödla*, in refl. *ödhla*, spelled also *adhla*, win, gain, < *ödhla*, patrimony, = *AS. ethel*, home, dwelling, property.] I. *trans.* To earn; accumulate gradually, as money. [*North. Eng.*]

Parson's lass . . .

Mun be a guvness, lad, or summut, and *addle* her bread.

Tennyson, Northern Farmer, N. 5.

II.† *intrans.* To produce or yield fruit; ripen.

Where ivy embraceth the tree very sore,

Kill ivy, else tree will *addle* no more.

Tusser, Five Hundred Points (1573), p. 47.

addle² (ad'l), *n.* [*< addle², v.*] Laborers' wages. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

addle-brain (ad'l-brän), *n.* [*< addle¹, a.*, + *brain*.] A stupid bungler; an *addle-pate*.

addle-headed (ad'l-hed'ed), *a.* [*< addle¹, a.*, + *head* + *-ed²*.] Stupid; muddled. An equivalent form is *addle-pated*.

addlement (ad'l-ment), *n.* [*< addle¹, v.*, + *-ment*.] The process of adding or of becoming *addled*. *N. E. D.*

addle-pate (ad'l-pät), *n.* [*< addle¹, a.*, + *pate*.] A stupid person.

It is quite too overpowering for such *addle-pates* as this gentleman and myself. *Mrs. Craik*, Ogilvies, p. 133.

addle-pated (ad'l-pä'ted), *a.* [As *addle-pate* + *-ed²*.] Same as *addle-headed*.

addle-plot (ad'l-plet), *n.* [*< addle¹, v.*, + *obj. plot²*.] A person who spoils any amusement; a marsport or marplot.

addle-pool (ad'l-pöl), *n.* [*< addle¹ + pool¹*; = *East Fries. adelpol*.] A pool of filthy water. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

addling¹ (ad'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *addle¹, v.*] 1. Decomposition of an egg.—2. Muddling of the wits.

addling² (ad'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *addle², v.*] 1. The act of earning by labor.—2. *pl.* That which is earned; earnings. Also written *adlings*. [*North. Eng.*]

addoom† (ə-döm'), *v. t.* [*< ad- + doom*. Cf. *ad-deem*.] To adjudge.

Unto me *addoom* that is my dew.

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 56.

addorsed, *p. a.* See *adorsed*.

address (ə-dres'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *addressed* (also *adrest*), ppr. *addressing*. [*< ME. adressen*, < *OF. adresser*, *adressier*, *adresier*, earlier *ad-rescer*, *adrecr*, *adrecier*, etc., *F. adresser* = *Pr. adrecysar* = *Sp. adreczar* = *Pg. adreçar* = *It. indirizzare*, < *ML. *addirectiare* (*addirectiare*, *addirectiare*, etc.) for **addirectiare*, < *ad*, to, + **directiare*, **directiare*, make straight, > *OF. dresecr*, *dresser*, > *E. dress*: see *a-¹¹*, *ad-*, and *dress*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1†. Primarily, to make direct or straight; straighten, or straighten up; hence, to bring into line or order, as troops (see *dress*); make right in general; arrange, redress, as wrongs, etc. *N. E. D.*—2†. To direct in a course or to

an end; impart a direction to, as toward an object or a destination; aim, as a missile; apply directly, as action. [Still used, in the game of golf, in the phrase "to address a ball," and sometimes in poetry.]

Imbrascides *address* his javeline at him. *Chapman*, *Iliad*.
Good youth, *address* thy gait unto her. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, i. 4.

Then those eight mighty daughters of the plough
Bent their broad faces toward us and *address'd*
Their motion. *Tennyson*, *The Princess*, iv.

3. To direct the energy or force of; subject to the effort of doing; apply to the accomplishment of: used reflexively, with *to*: as, he *addressed himself* to the work in hand.

This was a practical question, and they [the framers of the American Constitution] *addressed themselves* to it as men of knowledge and judgment should.

Lowell, *Democracy*.

4. To direct to the ear or attention, as speech or writing; utter directly or by direct transmission, as to a person or persons: as, to *address* a warning to a friend, or a petition to the legislature.

The young hero had *addressed* his prayers to him for his assistance. *Dryden*.

The supplications which Francis [Bacon] *addressed* to his uncle and aunt were earnest, humble, and almost servile. *Macaulay*, *Lord Bacon*.

5. To direct speech or writing to; aim at the hearing or attention of; speak or write to: as, to *address* an assembly; he *addressed* his constituents by letter.

Though he [Cæsar] seldom *addresses* the Senate, he is considered as the finest speaker there, after the Consul. *Macaulay*, *Fragments of a Roman Tale*.

Straightway he spake, and thus *address'd* the Gods. *M. Arnold*, *Balder Dead*.

6. To apply in speech; subject to hearing or notice: used reflexively, with *to*: as, he *addressed himself* to the chairman.

Our legislators, our candidates, on great occasions even our advocates, *address themselves* less to the audience than to the reporters. *Macaulay*, *Athenian Orators*.

7. To direct for transmission; put a direction or superscription on: as, to *address* a letter or parcel to a person at his residence; to *address* newspapers or circulars.

Books . . . not intended for . . . the persons to whom they are *addressed*, but . . . for sale, are liable to customs duties upon entering . . . Colombia. *U. S. Postal Guide*.

8. To direct attentions to in courtship; pay court to as a lover.

To prevent the confusion that might arise from our both *addressing* the same lady, I shall expect the honour of your company to settle our pretensions in King's Mead Fields. *Sheridan*.

She is too fine and too conscious of herself to repulse any man who may *address* her. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 316.

9. To prepare; make ready: often with *to* or *for*.

The five foolish virgins *addressed* themselves at the noise of the bridegroom's coming. *Jer. Taylor*.

Turnus *addressed* his men to single fight. *Dryden*, *Æneid*.

To-morrow for the march are we *address'd*. *Shak.*, *Men. V.*, iii. 3.

Hence—10†. To clothe or array; dress; adorn; trim.

Other writers and recorders of fables could have told you that Teela sometime *addressed* herself in man's apparel. *Bp. Jewell*, *Def. of Apologie*, p. 375.

11. In *com.*, to consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor: as, the ship was *addressed* to a merchant in Baltimore.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To direct speech; speak.

My lord of Burgundy,

We first *address* towards you. *Shak.*, *Lear*, i. 1.

2. To make an address or appeal.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, having *addressed* in vain for his majesty's favour, resorted by habeas corpus to the King's Bench. *Marvell*, *Growth of Popery*.

3. To make preparations; get ready.

Let us *address* to tend on Hector's heels. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, iv. 4.

They ended parle, and both *address'd* for fight. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vi. 296.

address (a-dros'), *n.* [= *F. adresse*, *n.*; from the verb.] 1. Power of properly directing or guiding one's own action or conduct; skilful management; dexterity; adroitness: as, he managed the affair with *address*.

Here Rhadamanthus, in his travels, had collected those inventions and institutions of a civilized people, which he had the *address* to apply to the confirmation of his own authority. *J. Adams*, *Works*, IV. 505.

There needs no small degree of *address* to gain the reputation of benevolence without incurring the expense. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, v. 1.

2. Direction or guidance of speech; the act or manner of speaking to persons; personal bear-

ing in intercourse; accost: as, Sir is a title of *address*; he is a man of good *address*. Hence—3. The attention paid by a lover to his mistress; courtship; *pl.* (more commonly), the acts of courtship; the attentions of a lover: as, to pay one's *addresses* to a lady.

As some coy nymph her lover's warm *addresses*
Not quite indigues, nor can quite repress.
Pope, *Windsor Forest*, i. 19.

Tell me whose *address* thou favour'st most. *Addison*, *Cato*, i. 4.

A gentleman . . . made his *addresses* to me. *Addison*.

4. An utterance of thought addressed by speech to an audience, or transmitted in writing to a person or body of persons; usually, an expression of views or sentiments on some matter of direct concern or interest to the person or persons addressed; a speech or discourse suited to an occasion or to circumstances: as, to deliver an *address* on the events of the day; an *address* of congratulation; the *address* of Parliament in reply to the queen's speech.

It was, therefore, during a period of considerable political perturbation that Mr. Bright put forth an *address* dated January 31st, 1837.

J. Bennett Smith, *John Bright*, p. 23.

5. A formal request addressed to the executive by one or both branches of a legislative body, requesting it to do a particular thing.

The Constitutions of England, of Massachusetts, of Pennsylvania, authorized the removal of an obnoxious judge on a mere *address* of the legislature.

H. Adams, *John Randolph*, p. 132.

The power of *address*, whenever it has been used in this commonwealth, has been used to remove judges who had not violated any law. *W. Phillips*, *Speeches*, p. 161.

6. A direction for guidance, as to a person's abode; hence, the place at which a person resides, or the name and place of destination, with any other details, necessary for the direction of a letter or package: as, what is your present *address*? the *address* or superscription on a letter.

Mrs. Dangle, shall I beg you to offer them some refreshments, and take their *address* in the next room? *Sheridan*, *The Critic*, t. 2.

7. In *equity pleading*, the technical description in a bill of the court whose remedial power is sought.—8. In *com.*, the act of despatching or consigning, as a ship, to an agent at the port of destination.—9†. Formerly used in the sense of preparation, or the state of preparing or being prepared, and in various applications arising therefrom, as an appliance, array or dress, etc. *N. E. D.* = *Syn.* 1. Tact, cleverness.—2. See *port.*—4. *Oration, Harangue*, etc. (see *speech*), lecture, discourse, sermon.—6. Residence, superscription.

addressee (a-dres-ē'), *n.* [*address*, *v.*, + *-ee*2.] One who is addressed; specifically, one to whom anything is addressed.

The postmaster shall also, at the time of its arrival, notify the *addressee* thereof that such letter or package has been received.

Reg. of the U. S. P. O. Dep., 1874, iii. § 52.

The strong presumption this offers in favour of this youthful nobleman (Lord Southampton) as the *addressee* of the sonnets is most strangely disregarded by Shaksperian specialists of the present day. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 22.

addresser (a-dres-ēr'), *n.* One who addresses or petitions. Specifically (with or without a capital letter), in the reign of Charles II. of England, a member of the country party, so called from their address to the king praying for an immediate assembly of the Parliament, the summons of which was delayed on account of its being adverse to the court; an opponent of the court party or Abhorers. They also received the name of *Petitioners*, and afterward that of *Whigs*. See *abhorrer*.

addressful (a-dres-ful'), *a.* Skilful; dexterous. *Mallet*.

addressing-machine (a-dres-ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus for placing addresses on newspaper-wrappers, etc.

addression (a-dresh'on), *n.* [*address*. Cf. *compression*, etc.] The act of addressing or directing one's course; route; direction of a journey.

To Pylos first be thy *addression* then. *Chapman*, *Odyssey*, i. 438.

addressment (a-dres-ment'), *n.* [*F. adressement* (Cotgrave): see *address* and *-ment*.] The act of addressing; the act of directing one's attention, speech, or effort toward a particular point, person, or object.

addubitation (a-dū-bi-tā-shon), *n.* [*L. addubitatus*, pp. of *addubitare*, incline to doubt, < *ad*, to, + *dubitare*, doubt: see *doubt*.] A doubting; insinuated doubt.

That this was not a universal practice, it may appear by St. Austins *addubitation*.

J. Denison, *Heavenly Banquet* (1619), p. 353.

adduce (a-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adduced*, pp. *adducing*. [*L. adducere*, lead or bring to, < *ad*, to, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*, *duke*.] To bring forward, present, or offer; advance; cite; name or instancé as authority or evidence for what one advances.

Reasons good
I shall *adduce* in due time to my peers.
Browning, *Ring and Book*, i. 313.

The speculations of those early Christian theologians who *adduced* the crying of the new-born babe in proof of its innate wickedness. *J. Fiske*, *Coa. Phil.*, i. 105.

=*Syn.* *Adduce*, *Allege*, *Assign*, *Advance*, *Offer*, *Cite*. *Offer* and *assign* are the least forcible of these words. To *offer* is simply to present for acceptance. We may *offer* a plea, an apology, or an excuse, but it may not be accepted. We may *assign* a reason, but it may not be the real or only reason which might be given by us. We may *advance* an opinion or a theory, and may *cite* authorities in support of it. *Allege* is the most positive of all these words. To *allege* is to make an unsupported statement regarding something; to *adduce*, on the other hand, is to bring forward proofs or evidence in support of some statement or proposition already made: as, he *alleged* that he had been robbed by A. B., but *adduced* no proof in support of his allegation.

I too prize facts, and am *adducing* nothing else.

Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 177.

To *allege* the real or supposed primeval kindred between Magyars and Ottomans as a ground for political action . . . is an extreme case.

E. A. Freeman, *Race and Language*.

To some such causes as you have *assigned*, may be ascribed the delay which the petition has encountered.

Washington, in *Bancroft's Hist. Const.*, i. 372.

The views I shall *advance* in these lectures.

Beale, *Bioplasm*, § 2.

If your arguments be rational, *offer* them in as moving a manner as the nature of the subject will admit. *Swift*.

adduceable (a-dū'sā-bl), *a.* [*adduce* + *-able*.] See *adducible*.

adducent (a-dū'sent), *a.* [*L. adducen(t)s*, pp. of *adducere*: see *adduce*.] Bringing together; drawing one thing to or toward another; performing the act of adduction; having the function of an adductor: opposed to *abducen(t)*: chiefly or exclusively an anatomical term, applied to certain muscles or to their action. See *adductor*, *a.*

adducer (a-dū'sēr), *n.* One who adduces. **adducible** (a-dū'si-bl), *a.* [*adduce* + *-ible*.] Capable of being adduced. Sometimes (but very rarely) spelled *adduceable*.

Here I end my specimens, among the many which might be given, of the arguments *adducible* for Christianity.

J. H. Newman, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 478.

adduct (a-duk't'), *v. t.* [*L. adductus*, pp. of *adducere*: see *adduce*.] 1†. To draw on; induce; allure.

Either impelled by lewd disposition or *adducted* by hope of reward. *Time's Storehouse*, p. 680.

2. In *physiol.*, to bring to or toward a median line or main axis. See *adduction*, 2.

The pectineus and three adductors *adduct* the thigh powerfully. *H. Gray*, *Anat.*, p. 412.

adduction (a-duk'shon), *n.* [*ML. adductio(n)-*, < *L. adducere*, pp. *adductus*: see *adduce*.] 1. The act of adducing or bringing forward something as evidence in support of a contention or an argument. [Rare.]

An *adduction* of facts gathered from various quarters.

Is. Taylor.

2. (a) In *physiol.*, the action of the adductor or adducen(t) muscles. (b) In *surg.*, the adducen(t) action of a surgeon upon a limb or other member of the body; the position of a part which is the result of such action: the opposite of *abduction*. In either use, adduction consists in bringing a limb to or toward the long axis of the body, so that it shall be parallel therewith or with its fellow; or in bringing together two or several similar parts, as the spread fingers of the human hand, the opened shells of a bivalve mollusk, etc.

adductive (a-duk'tiv), *a.* [*L.* as if **adductivus*, < *adducere*, pp. *adductus*: see *adduce*.] Adducing or bringing forward.

adductor (a-duk'tor), *n.* and *a.* [*L.*, a procurer, lit. one who draws to, < *adducere*, pp. *adductus*: see *adduce*.] 1. *n.*; pl. *adductores* (-torz) or *adductores* (ad-uk-tō-rēz). In *anat.* and *zool.*, that which adducts; specifically, the name of several muscles which draw certain parts to or toward one common center or median line: the opposite of *abductor*. The word is also applied to various muscles not specifically so named; thus, the internal rectus of the eye is an *adductor* of the eyeball. The muscles which close the shells of bivalves are generally termed *adductors*. See cuts under *Latellibranchiata*, *Waldheimia*, and *Productida*.—**Adductor arcuum**, the adductor of the arches, a muscle of the side of the neck of some *Batrachia*, as *Menopoma*.—**Adductor branchiarum**, the adductor of the gills, a muscle of some *Batrachia*, as *Menobranchius*.—**Adductor brevis** (the short adductor), **adductor longus** (the long adductor), **adductor**

magnus (the great adductor), three adductor muscles of the human thigh, arising from the pelvis and inserted in the linea aspera of the femur.—**Adductor digiti tertii**, **adductor digiti quarti**, the adductor muscle of the third digit and of the fourth digit, found in various animals, as the chameleon.—**Adductor mandibulae**, in *Crustacea*, a muscle which adducts the mandible, and so brings together the opposite sides of the upper jaw.—**Adductor pollicis**, the adductor of the thumb.—**Adductor pollicis pedis**, or **adductor hallucis**, the adductor of the great toe. [Other muscles of the digits having the same function are sometimes called adductors.]

II. a. Of or pertaining to an adductor; having the function of adducting; adducted: as, the **adductor** muscles of the thigh: opposed to **abductor**.—**Adductor impressions**, in *conch.*, the scars on the interior surfaces of the opposite valves of bivalve shells left by the adductor muscles; the *ciboria*. (See *ciborium*.) There are generally two, an anterior and a posterior, as in the clam, but often only one, as in the oyster and scallop (*Pecten*).—**Adductor muscles**. (a) In *anat.*, the adductors. See I. (b) In *malacology*, the muscles which draw together or close the valves in bivalve mollusks. See cut under *Wadheimia*.

addulcet (a-duls'), *v. t.* [*late ME. adoulice*, < *OF. adoucir*, earlier *adulcir*, *adolcir*, *F. adoucir*, < *ML. *addulcire*, < *L. ad*, to, + *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce*.] To sweeten.

Some mirth 't' addulce man's miseries. *Herrick.*

-ade¹. [(1) < *F. -ade*, < *Pr. Sp. or Pg. -ada*, or *It. -ata*, < *L. -ata*, *f.*; (2) < *Pr. -at*, *Sp. or Pg. -ado*, or *It. -ato*, < *L. -atus*, *m.*, pp. suffix of verbs in *-are*: see *-ate¹*.] The native *F.* form is *-ée*, *OF. -ee*, whence in older *E. -y*: cf. *army* (*F.*) with *armada* (*Sp.*), ult. < *L. armata*.] 1. A suffix of nouns of French or other Romance origin, as *accolade*, *ambuscade*, *brigade*, *cannonade*, *lemonade*, etc., or of (a few) English nouns formed on the same model, as *blockade*, *orangcade*.—2. A suffix of nouns of Spanish or Italian origin (originally masculine form of preceding), as *brocade*, *renegade*, etc. It also appears in the Spanish form *-ado*, as in *renegado*, *desperado*.

-ade². [*F. -ade*, < *L. -as* (*-ad*), < *Gr. -ας* (*-ad*), fem. suffix: see *-ad²*.] A suffix of Greek origin, now usually *-ad*, as in *decade* (sometimes *decad*), *nomade* (usually *nomad*, like *monad*, *triad*, etc.).

adeb (ad'eb), *n.* [*Ar.*] An Egyptian weight equal to 210 okes. See *oke*.

adeedt, *adv.* Indeed.

"Say, did ye fleech and speak them fair?" "Adeed did I," quo' Bottom. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXII. 404.

adeem (a-dēm'), *v. t.* [*L. adimere*, take away, < *ad*, to, + *emere*, take. Cf. *redeem*.] In *law*, to revoke (a legacy), either (1) by implication, as by a different disposition of the bequest during the life of the testator, or (2) by satisfaction of the legacy in advance, as by delivery of the thing bequeathed, or its equivalent, to the legatee during the lifetime of the bequeather.

A specific legacy may be *adeemed*: . . . if the subject of it be not in existence at the time of the testator's death, then the bequest entirely fails. . . . A specific gift is not *adeemed* by the testator's pledge of the subject of it, and the legatee will be entitled to have it redeemed by the executor. *Am. Cyc.*, X. 316.

adeep (a-dēp'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*cf. a³ + deep*, after *ahigh*, *alow*, etc.] Deeply. [*Rare*.]

We shout so adeep down creation's profound,
We are deaf to God's voice.

Mrs. Browning, *Rhap.* of *Life's Progress*.

Adela (a-dē'lā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀδελος*, not manifest, < *ἀ-* priv., not, + *δῆλος*, clear, manifest.] A genus of moths, of the family *Yponomeutidae*. *A. degeerella* is a woodland species, notable for spinning gossamer. *Latreille*, 1796.

adelantadillo (ä-dä-län-tä-dēl'yō), *n.* [*Sp.*, dim. of *adelantado*, advanced, early, applied to fruit or plants: see *adelantado*.] A Spanish red wine made of the earliest ripe grapes.

adelantado (ä'dä-län-tä'dō), *n.* [*Sp.*; lit., advanced, forward; as applied to fruit or plants, early; pp. of *adelantar*, advance, grow, anticipate, < *adelante*, adv., forward, onward, < *ad*, < (*L. ad*), to, + *cl*, the (< *L. ille*, that), + *ante* (< *L. ante*), before.] The title formerly given in Spain to the governor of a province.

Invincible adelantado over the army of pimpled . . . faces. *Massey*, *Virgin-Martyr*, ii. 1.

The marquess had a secret conference with Don Pedro Enriquez, Adelantado of Andalusia. *Irrving*, *Granada*, p. 29.

Adelarthrosomata (ad-ē-lär-thrō-sō'ma-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀδελος*, not manifest (< *ἀ-* priv., not, + *δῆλος*, manifest), + *άρθρον*, joint, + *σώμα*, pl. *σώματα*, body.] In Westwood's system of classification, an order of arachnids which respire by tracheæ. It consists of the false scorpions and harvestmen, or the families *Solpugidae*, *Cheiferidae*, and *Phalangidae*: distinguished from the *Monerosomata*. With the view of adapting Leach's system to that of Latreille, Westwood adopted Latreille's three sections of *Arachnida*, namely, *Pulmonaria*, *Trachearia*, and *Aprobranchia*, dividing the first of these sections into the orders *Dimerosomata* and *Polymerosomata*, the second section into the orders *Adelarthrosomata* and *Monero-*

somata, and making the third section consist of the order *Podosomata*—these ordinal names being all Leach's, excepting Westwood's *Adelarthrosomata*.

adelarthrosomatous (ad-ē-lär-thrō-sō'ma-tus), *a.* Being indistinctly jointed; having the body indistinctly segmented; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Adelarthrosomata*.

adelaster (ad-ē-las'tēr), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀδελος*, not manifest, + *ἀστήρ*, star (in ref. to the flower).] A proposed name for such plants as come into cultivation before they are sufficiently well known to be referred to their true genera.

adelfisch (ä'del-fish), *n.* [*G.*, < *adel*, nobility, + *fisch* = *E. fish*.] A name of a European species of whitefish, *Coregonus lavaretus*: synonymous with *lavaret* (which see).

adelingt, *n.* Obsolete form of *atheling*.

Adelobranchia (ad'ē-lō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀδελος*, not manifest, + *βράγχια*, gills.] 1. A family name for gastropods in which the respiratory cavity has a slit-like outlet and is without a siphon. The term includes the pulmonates as well as the marine forms. *Duméril*, 1807.—2. An ordinal name for the true pulmonates. *Risso*, 1826.

adelocodonic (ad'ē-lō-kō-don'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἀδελος*, not manifest, + *κόδων*, a bell, the head of a flower.] In *zool.*, noting the condition of a gonophore when no developed umbrella is present. *Pascoe*.

adelomorphous (ad'ē-lō-mōr'fus), *a.* [*Gr. ἀδελος*, not manifest, + *μορφή*, form.] Of a form which is inconspicuous or not apparent: applied to the so-called principal or central cells of the cardiac glands of the stomach.

adelopneumon (ad'ē-lōp-nū'mōn), *n.* One of the *Adelopneumona*.

Adelopneumona (ad'ē-lōp-nū'mō-nä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀδελος*, not manifest, + *πνεῦμον*, lung: see *pneumonia*.] A name sometimes given to the inoperculate terrestrial gastropods, in allusion to the inclosure of the pulmonary cavity by the union of the mantle with the nape, except at a lateral aperture: synonymous with *Pulmonifera*.

adelopod, **adelopode** (a-dē'lō-pod, -pōd), *n.* [*Gr. ἀδελος*, not manifest, + *ποῖς* (*pod-*) = *E. foot*.] An animal whose feet are inconspicuous or not apparent.

-adelphia. [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀδελφία*, < *ἀδελφός*, brother, *ἀδελφή*, sister, lit. co-uterine, < *ἀ-* copulative + *δελφός*, uterus.] In *bot.*, the second element, signifying fraternity, in the names of the 17th, 18th, and 19th classes (*Monadelphia*, *Diadelphia*, and *Polyadelphia*) of the Linnean system of sexual classification, used to denote the coalescence of stamens by their filaments into one, two, or more sets.

Adelphian (ä-del'fi-an), *n.* [*Gr. ἀδελφός*, brother: see above.] Same as *Euchite*.

adelphous (ä-del'fus), *a.* [*Gr. ἀδελφός*, brother: see *-adelphia*.] Related; in *bot.*, having stamens united by their filaments into sets: used mostly in composition, as in *monadelphous*, etc.

adempt (ä-dempt'), *a.* [*L. ademptus*, pp. of *adimere*, take away: see *adeem*.] Taken away.

Without any sinister suspicion of anything being added or adempt. *Latimer*, *Pref.* to *Serm.* bef. *Edw.* VI.

ademption (ä-demp'shōn), *n.* [*L. ademptio* (*n.*), < *adimere*, pp. *ademptus*, take away: see *adeem*.] In *law*, the revocation of a grant, donation, or the like; especially, the lapse of a legacy, (1) by the testator's satisfying it by delivery or payment to the legatee before his death, or (2) by his otherwise dealing with the thing bequeathed so as to manifest an intent to revoke the bequest. See *adeem*.

Aden (ä'den), *n.* [Also written fancifully *Aidenn*, after the Oriental forms, *Ar. Adn*, *Hind. Adan*, etc.: see *Eden*.] Same as *Eden*.

Blooming as *Aden* in its earliest hour. *Byron*, *Bride of Abydos*, ii. 20.

Tell this soul with sorrow laden If, within the distant *Adenn*,
It shall clasp a saluted maiden whom the angels name *Leuena*. *Poe*, *The Raven*.

aden- Same as *adeno-*.
adenalgia (ad-e-nal'ji-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀδην* (*adēn*), a gland, + *-αλγία*, < *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in a gland; adenodynia.

adenalgyl (ad-e-nal'ji), *n.* Same as *adenalgia*.

Adenantha (ad'e-nan-thē'rä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀδην* (*adēn*), a gland, + *NL. anthera*, anther: see *anther*.] A genus of trees and shrubs, natives of the East Indies and Ceylon, natural order *Leguminosæ*, suborder *Mimosæ*. *A. pavonina* is one of the largest and handsomest trees of India, and yields hard solid timber called red sandal-wood. The bright-scarlet seeds, from their equality in weight (each=4 grains), are used by goldsmiths in the East as weights.

adeni- Same as *adeno-*.
adenia (a-dē'ni-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀδην*, a gland.] 1. A name which has been applied to strumous or syphilitic chronic adenitis, and to Hodgkin's disease.—2. [*cap.*] In *zool.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

adeniform (a-den'i-fōrm or ad'e-ni-fōrm), *a.* [*Gr. ἀδην* (*adēn*), a gland, + *L. -formis*, < *forma*, shape.] Of a gland-like shape.

adenitis (ad-e-ni'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀδην* (*adēn*), a gland, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a gland, especially of a lymphatic gland.

adenko (a-deng'kō), *n.* [Native name.] A calabash or gourd used on the Gold Coast of Africa for holding liquids, and generally decorated by carvings in low relief or incised lines.

adeno- [Combining form (*aden-* before a vowel, *adēn-* regarded as Latin) of *Gr. ἀδην* (*adēn*), a gland.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning gland.

adenocarcinoma (ad'e-nō-kär-si-nō'mä), *n.*; pl. *adenocarcinomata* (-mä-tä). [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀδην* (*adēn*), a gland, + *καρκίνωμα*: see *carcinoma*.] A tumor which deviates from the true gland-structure characterizing the adenomata, but which does not differ from it as much as a typical carcinoma. See *adenoma*.

adenocele (ad'e-nō-sēl), *n.* [*Gr. ἀδην* (*adēn*), a gland, + *κύβη*, a tumor.] Same as *adenoma*.

adenochirapology (ad'e-nō-ki-rap-sol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. ἀδην* (*adēn*), a gland, + *χειραπία*, a touching with the hand (< *χείρ*, hand, + *ἄπτειν*, touch), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of the reputed power of kings to cure diseases, as scrofula or king's evil, by touching the patient: a word used as the title of a book on that subject published in 1684.

adenochondroma (ad'e-nō-kon-drō'mä), *n.*; pl. *adenochondromata* (-mä-tä). [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀδην* (*adēn*), a gland, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-oma*, *q. v.*] A tumor consisting of glandular and cartilaginous tissue.

adenodynia (ad'e-nō-din'i-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀδην* (*adēn*), a gland, + *δύσιν*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in a gland or in the glands; adenalgia.

adenographic (ad'e-nō-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to adenography.

adenography (ad-e-nog'grä-fi), *n.* [*Gr. ἀδην* (*adēn*), a gland, + *γραφή*, < *γράφειν*, write.] That part of descriptive anatomy which treats of glands.

adenoid (ad'e-noid), *a.* [*Gr. ἀδενοειδής*, glandiform, < *ἀδην* (*adēn*), a gland, + *ειδός*, form: see *-oid*.] 1. In the form of a gland; glandiform; glandular.—2. Of or pertaining to glands, especially to those of the lymphatic system.—**Adenoid cancer**. See *cancer*.—**Adenoid tissue**, in *anat.*, a retiform or net-like tissue, the interstices of which contain cells resembling white blood-corpuscles. Such tissue is found in the lymphatic glands, and in a diffuse form in the intestinal mucous membrane, and elsewhere.

Retiform, adenoid, or lymphoid connective tissue is found extensively in many parts of the body, often surrounding the minute blood-vessels and forming the commencement of lymphatic channels. *H. Gray*, *Anat.*

adenoidal (ad-e-noi'dal), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling glands; having the appearance of a gland; adenoid.

adenological (ad'e-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [**adenologic* (< *adenology*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to adenology.

adenology (ad-e-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. ἀδην* (*adēn*), a gland, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *anat.*, the doctrine or science of the glands, their nature, and their uses.

adenolymphocele (ad'e-nō-lim'fō-sēl), *n.* [*Gr. ἀδην* (*adēn*), a gland, + *L. lymphæ*, in mod. sense 'lymph,' + *Gr. κύβη*, a tumor.] Dilatation of the afferent or efferent vessels of the lymphatic glands.

adenoma (ad-e-nō'mä), *n.*; pl. *adenomata* (-mä-tä). [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀδην* (*adēn*), a gland, + *-ομα*, *q. v.*] A tumor presenting the characteristics of the gland from which it springs; a tumor originating in a gland, and presenting the general character of racemose or of tubular glands. Also called *adenocoele*.

adenomatous (ad-e-nō-mä-tus), *a.* [*adenoma* (*t-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an adenoma.

adenomeningeal (ad'e-nō-me-nin'jē-äl), *a.* [*Gr. ἀδην* (*adēn*), a gland, + *μηνιγξ*, a membrane, esp. the pia mater: see *meningitis*.] An epithet applied to a kind of fever supposed to depend upon disease of the intestinal follicles.

adenomyoma (ad'e-nō-mi-ō'mä), *n.*; pl. *adenomyomata* (-mä-tä). [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀδην* (*adēn*), a gland, + *μῦς*, a muscle (see *myology*), + *-ομα*,

q. v.] A tumor consisting of glandular and mesodermal tissue.

adenoncus (ad-e-nong'kus), *n.*; pl. *adenonci* (-non'si). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδών* (*ádevn*), a gland, + *ὄγκος*, a bulk, mass.] A swelling of a gland.

adenopathy (ad-e-nop'a-thi), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀδών* (*ádevn*), a gland, + *-πάθεια*, < *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease of a gland.

There are no lesions of the mucous membrane, nor can any *adenopathy* be found [case of syphilodermis].

Duhring, Skin Diseases, plate U.

adenopharyngitis (ad'e-nō-far-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδών* (*ádevn*), a gland, + *φάρυγξ*, pharynx, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

adenophore (a-den'ō-fōr), *n.* [As *adenophorous*.] In *bot.*, a short stalk or pedicel supporting a nectar-gland.

adenophorous (ad'e-nōf'ō-rus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀδών* (*ádevn*), a gland, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*¹.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, bearing or producing glands.

adenophthalmia (ad'e-nōf-thal'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδών* (*ádevn*), a gland, + *ὄφθαλμός*, eye.] Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

adenophyllous (ad'e-nō-fil'us), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀδών* (*ádevn*), a gland, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, a leaf; see *folio*.] In *bot.*, having leaves bearing glands, or studded with them.

adenophyma (ad'e-nō-fi'mā), *n.*; pl. *adenophymata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδών* (*ádevn*), a gland, + *φύμα*, a tumor, lit. a growth, < *φύω*, grow; see *physic*.] In *pathol.*, a swelling of a gland; sometimes used to signify a soft swelling.

adenos (ad'e-nos), *n.* [Native term.] A kind of cotton which comes from Aleppo, Turkey. Also called *marine cotton*. *E. D.*

adenosarcoma (ad'e-nō-sār-kō'mā), *n.*; pl. *adenosarcomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδών* (*ádevn*), a gland, + *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma.] A tumor consisting in part of adenomatous and in part of sarcomatous tissue.

adenose, **adenous** (ad'e-nōs, -nus), *a.* [*<* NL. *adenosus*, < Gr. *ἀδών*, gland.] Like or appertaining to a gland; adenoid; adeniform.

adenotomic (ad'e-nō-tōm'ik), *a.* [*<* *adenotomy*.] Pertaining to adenotomy.

adenotomy (ad'e-not'ō-mi), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀδών* (*ádevn*), a gland, + *-τομία*, a cutting, < *τέμνω*, cut. Cf. *anatomy*.] In *anat.* and *surg.*, dissection or incision of a gland.

adenous, *a.* See *adenose*.

Adeona (ad-ē-ō'nā), *n.* [LL., in myth., a Roman divinity who presided over the arrival of travelers, < *L. adire*, come, arrive, *adeo*, I come, < *ad*, to, + *ire*, go. Cf. *Abeona*.] In *zool.*, the typical genus of *Adeonidae* (which see).

Adeonidae (ad-ē-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Adeona* + *-idae*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Adeona*. They have the zoarium erect or (rarely) incrusting, affixed by a flexible jointed or jointless radicate peduncle, immediately attached. The zoarium is bilaminar when not incrusting, and foliaceous and fenestrate, or branched or lobate and entire. The cells are usually of three kinds, zoecial, oecial, and avicularian; the zoecia are of the usual type. The family (originally named *Adeonae* by Busk) contains about 38 recent species, referred to 3 genera. *Busk.*

Adephaga (a-def'a-gā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < Gr. *ἀδελφάγος*; see *adephalous*.] A group of voracious, carnivorous, and predatory beetles, composing a part of the pentamerous division of the order *Coleoptera*. They have filiform antennae and but two palpi to each maxilla. Of the four families which make up this group, two, *Gyrinidae* and *Dytiscidae*, are aquatic, and sometimes called *Hydradephaga*; the other two, *Carabidae* and *Cicindelidae*, are chiefly terrestrial, and are sometimes called *Geodephaga*. The whirligig and the tiger-beetle respectively exemplify these two divisions of *Adephaga*. Also called *Carnivora*. See cuts under *Dytiscus* and *Cicindela*.

adephalan (a-def'a-gan), *n.* A beetle of the group *Adephaga*.

adephalia (ad-ē-fā'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδελφάγος*, eating one's fill, gluttonous; see *adephalous*.] In *pathol.*, voracious appetite; bulimia.

adephalous (a-def'a-gus), *a.* [*<* NL. *adephalus*, < Gr. *ἀδελφάγος*, eating one's fill, gluttonous, < *ἀδών*, or *ἀδών*, abundantly, enough (cf. *L. satis*, enough), + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Gluttonous; of or pertaining to the *Adephaga*: as, *adephalous* beetles.

adeps (ad'eps), *n.* [L., the soft fat or grease of animals, suet, lard; see *adipose* and *adipic*.] 1. Fat; animal oil; the contents of the cells of the adipose tissue; specifically, lard.—2. In *phar.*, tallow; suet; prepared fat.—*Ceratium adipis* [gen. sing. of *adeps*], simple cerate; hog's lard with the addition of white wax to give it greater consistency.

adept (ā-dept'), *a.* and *n.* [*<* L. *adeptus*, having attained, ML. *adeptus*, *n.*, one who attained knowledge or proficiency, prop. pp. of *adipisci*,

arrive at, reach, attain, obtain, < *ad*, to, + *ap-isci*, reach, attain, = Gr. *ἀπ-τεω*, touch, seize, = Skt. *√ ap*, attain, obtain; see *apt*.] 1. *a.* Well skilled; completely versed or acquainted.

Adept in everything profound. *Coveper, Hope, l. 350.*

II. *n.* One who has attained proficiency; one fully skilled in anything; a proficient or master; specifically, in former times, a proficient in alchemy or magic; a master of occult science, or one who professed to have discovered "the great secret" (namely, of transmuting base metal into gold).

Shakespeare, in the person of Prospero, has exhibited the prevalent notions of the judicial astrologer combined with the *adept*, whose white magic, as distinguished from the black or demon magic, holds an intercourse with purer spirits. *I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 235.*

Howes was the true *adept*, seeking what spiritual ore there might be among the dross of the hermetic philosophy. *Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 269.*

The Persians were *adepts* in archery and horsemanship, and were distinguished by courtesy and high-breeding. *N. A. Rev., CXL. 329.*

=*Syn. Adept, Expert.* An *adept* is one who possesses natural as well as acquired aptitude or skill in anything; as, an *adept* in the art of governing; an *adept* in diplomacy, lying, cajolery, whist-playing, etc. An *expert*, on the other hand, is one whose skill and proficiency are more conspicuously the result of practice or experience, or of an intimate acquaintance with a subject. The term is mostly limited to one possessing special skill or knowledge in some branch, and regarded as an authority on it: as, an *expert* in alienism, chemistry, penmanship, etc.

adeption (ā-dep'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *adeptio*(-n-), < *adipisci*; see *adept*.] An obtaining or gaining; acquirement.

In the wit and policy of the captain consisteth the chief *adeption* of the victory. *Grafton, Rich. III., an. 3.*

adeptist (ā-dep'tist), *n.* [*<* *adept* + *-ist*.] An *adept*.

adeptness (ā-dept'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being *adept*; skillfulness; special proficiency.

adeptship (ā-dept'ship), *n.* The state of being an *adept*; *adeptness*: specifically used in theosophy.

adequacy (ad'ē-kwā-si), *n.* [*<* *adequate*: see *-acy*.] The state or quality of being *adequate*; the condition of being proportionate or sufficient; a sufficiency for a particular purpose: as, the *adequacy* of supply to expenditure, or of an effort to its purpose; an *adequacy* of provisions.

adequate (ad'ē-kwāt), *a.* [Formerly *adæquate*, -at, < L. *adæquatus*, pp. of *adæquare*, make equal, < *ad*, to, + *æquus*, equal: see *equal*.] Equal to requirement or occasion; commensurate; fully sufficient, suitable, or fit: as, means *adequate* to the object; an *adequate* comparison.

I did for once see right, do right, give tongue
The *adequate* protest. *Browning, Ring and Book, II. 56.*

In our happy hours we should be inexhaustible poets, if once we could break through the silence into *adequate* rhyme. *Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 305.*

Adequate cognition, in *logic*: (a) A cognition involving no notion which is not perfectly clear and distinct. (b) A cognition at once precise and complete.—**Adequate definition** or **mark**, in *logic*. See *definition*. = *Syn. Adequate, Sufficient, Enough*, commensurate, competent. A thing is *adequate* to something else when it comes quite up to its level; yet neither may be *sufficient* when viewed in relation to some third thing. That which is *sufficient* may be *adequate* and more. *Enough* equals *adequate*, but is applied to a different class of subjects.

Nothing is a due and *adequate* representation of a state that does not represent its ability as well as its property. *Burke, Rev. in France.*

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. *Mat. vi. 34.*

Which is *enough*, I'll warrant,
As this world goes, to pass for honest. *Shak., W. T., II. 3.*

adequate (ad'ē-kwāt), *v. t.* 1. To make equal or *adequate*.

Let me give you one instance more of a truly intellectual object, exactly *adequated* and proportioned unto the intellectual appetite; and that is, learning and knowledge. *Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 205.*

2. To attain equality with; equal.

Though it be an impossibility for any creature to *adequate* God in his eternity, yet he hath ordained all his sons in Christ to partake of it by living with him eternally. *Shelford, Discourses, p. 227.*

adequately (ad'ē-kwāt-li), *adv.* In an *adequate* manner; commensurately; sufficiently.

adequateness (ad'ē-kwāt-nes), *n.* The state of being *adequate*; justness of adaptation; sufficiency; *adequacy*.

The *adequateness* of the advantages [of a given course of study] is the point to be judged.

II. Spencer, Education, p. 23.
adequation (ad-ē-kwā'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *adæquatio*(-n-), < *adæquare*, make equal: see *adequate*,

a.] A making or being equal; an equivalence or equivalent. [Rare.]

The principles of logic and natural reason tell us, that there must be a just proportion and *adequation* between the medium by which we prove, and the conclusion to be proved. *Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 125.*

It was the arme (not of King Henry) but King Edward the First, which is notoriously known to have been the *adequation* of a yard. [An erroneous statement.]

Fuller, Worthies, Berkshire.

adequative (ad'ē-kwā-tiv), *a.* [*<* ML. *adæquativus*, < L. *adæquare*: see *adequate*, *a.*] Equivalent or sufficient; adequate. [Rare.]

Adesma (a-des'mā), *n. pl.* Same as *Adesmacea*.

Adesmacea (ad-es-mā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *adesma* (< Gr. *ἀδεσμος*, unfettered, unbound; see *adesmy*) + *-acea*.] An old family name for lamelli-branchiate mollusks destitute of a ligament. The term includes the *Pholadidae* and *Teredinidae*. *Blainville, 1824.*

adesmy (a-des'mi), *n.* [*<* NL. *adesmia*, < Gr. *ἀδεσμος*, unfettered, unbound, < *ἀ-* priv. + *δεσμός*, a bond, tie, < *δέω*, bind, tie.] In *bot.*, a term applied by Morren to the division of organs that are normally entire, or their separation if normally united.

adespotic (a-des-pot'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a-*) + *despotie*. Cf. Gr. *ἀδеспотος*, without master or owner.] Not despotic; not absolute.

Adessenarian (ad-es-ē-nā'ri-an), *n.* [*<* NL. *Adessenarii*, pl., irreg. < L. *adesse*, be present, < *ad*, to, near, + *esse*, be: see *essence* and *arian*.] In *eccles. hist.*, a name given in the sixteenth century to those who believed in the real presence of Christ's body in the eucharist, not by transubstantiation, but by impanation (which see).

ad eundem (ad ē-un'dem). [L.; lit., to the same (sc. *gradum*, grade): *ad*, to; *eundem*, acc. masc. sing. of *idem*, the same: see *idem*.] A phrase used in universities to signify the admitting of a student of another university, without examination, to the degree or standing he had previously held in that other university.

Here [Oxford in the vacation] I can take my walks unmolested, and fancy myself of what degree or standing I please. I seem admitted *ad eundem*. *Lamb, Oxford.*

ad extremum (ad eks-trē'mum). [L.: *ad*, to; *extremum*, acc. neut. sing. of *extremus*, last: see *extreme*.] To the extreme; at last; finally.

adfect (ad-fek'ted), *a.* [*<* L. *adfectus*, later *affectus*, pp. of *adficere*, later *afficere*, affect: see *affect*.] In *alg.*, compounded; consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity.—**Adfect** or **affected equation**, an equation in which the unknown quantity is found in two or more different degrees or powers: thus, $x^3 - px^2 + qx = a$ is an *adfect* equation, as it contains three different powers of the unknown quantity x .

affiliate, **affiliation**, etc. See *affiliate*, etc.

ad finem (ad fī'nem). [L.: *ad*, to; *finem*, acc. of *finis*, end: see *finis*.] To or at the end.

adfluxion (ad-fluk'shon), *n.* [Var. of *affluxion*, q. v.] A flow, as of sap, caused by a drawing, not a propelling, force.

adglutinate (ad-glō'ti-nāt), *a.* Same as *agglutinate*.

ad gustum (ad gus'tum). [L.: *ad*, to; *gustum*, acc. of *gustus*, taste: see *gust*².] To the taste; to one's liking.

Adhatoda (ad-hat'ō-dā), *n.* [NL., from the Singhalese or Tamil name.] A genus of herbs or shrubs, natural order *Acanthaceae*. *A. Vasica* is used in India to expel the dead fetus in abortion.

adhere (ad-hēr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *adhered*, ppr. *adhering*. [*<* F. *adhérer*, < L. *adharere*, < *ad*, to, + *herere*, stick, pp. *hasus*. Cf. *cohere*, *inhere*, *hesitate*.] 1. To stick fast; cleave; become joined or united so as not to be easily separated without tearing: as, glutinous substances *adhere* to one another; the lungs sometimes *adhere* to the pleura.

When a piece of silver and a piece of platinum are brought in contact at 500° C. they *adhere*. *A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 229.*

2. To hold closely or firmly (to): as, to *adhere* to a plan.

[Clive] appears to have strictly *adhered* to the rules which he had laid down for the guidance of others. *Macaulay, Lord Clive.*

3. To belong intimately; be closely connected.

A shepherd's daughter,
And what to her *adheres*. *Shak., W. T., IV. (cho.).*

4. To be fixed in attachment or devotion; be devoted; be attached as a follower or upholder: as, men *adhere* to a party, a leader, a church, or a creed; rarely, to be attached as a friend.

Two men there are not living
To whom he more *adheres*. *Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.*

5. To be consistent; hold together; be in accordance or agreement, as the parts of a system; cohere. [Rare or obsolete.]

Everything adheres together. *Shak., T. N., li. 4.*

6. Specifically, in *Seots law*: (a) To affirm a judgment; agree with the opinion of a judge previously pronounced. (b) To return to a husband or wife who has been deserted. See *adherence*, 3.—7. In *logic and metaph.*, to be accidentally connected. See *adherent*, a., 3.

adherence (ad-hēr'ens), *n.* [*F. adhérence*, < *ML. adhaerentia*, < *L. adhaerens*: see *adherent*.]

1. The act or state of sticking or adhering: rare in a physical sense, *adhesion* being commonly used.—2. Figuratively, the character of being fixed in attachment; fidelity; steady attachment: as, an *adherence* to a party or opinions; the act of holding to closely: as, a rigid *adherence* to rules.

A tenacious *adherence* to the rights and liberties transmitted from a wise and virtuous ancestry. *Addison.*

3. In *Seots law*, the return of a husband or wife who has for a time deserted his or her spouse. The spouse who has been deserted may bring an *action of adherence* to compel the deserting spouse to return.

4. In *painting*, the effect of those parts of a picture which, wanting relief, are not detached, and hence appear adhering to the canvas or surface. *Fairholt.*—5. In *logic and metaph.*, the state of being adherent. See *adherent*, a., 3.—*Syn.* *Adherence*, *Adhesion*. These words are undergoing desynonymization, the moral and figurative sense being limited to *adherence*, and the physical to *adhesion*: as, *adherence* to the doctrines of Adam Smith; the *adhesion* of putty to glass. [Note: *Adherent*, *n.*, is not used of physical attachment, nor *adherent*, a., of moral attachment. *Adhere*, *v.*, is used of either.]

If he departs in any degree from strict *adherence* to these rules, . . . he not only departs from rule, but commits an act of treachery and baseness.

Gladstone, Kin beyond Sea, p. 210.

Writing and drawing with chalks and pencils depend on the *adhesion* of solids.

Atkinson, tr. of Oanot's Physics, p. 87.

adherency (ad-hēr'en-si), *n.* [As *adherence*: see *-ency*.] 1. The state of being adherent.

Adherencies and admirations of men's persons.

Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 172.

2. That which is adherent.

Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation.

Decay of Christ. Piety.

adherent (ad-hēr'ent), *a.* and *n.* [*F. adhérent*, < *L. adhaerent(-)s*, ppr. of *adhaerere*: see *adhere*.] I. a. 1. Sticking; clinging; adhering.

Close to the cliff with both his hands he clung,

And stuck *adherent*, and suspended hung.

Pope, Odyssey, l. 547.

2. In *bot.*, congenitally united, as parts that are normally separate: generally used as equivalent to *adnate*. See *ut* under *adnate*.—3. In *logic and metaph.*, accidentally connected; not belonging to the nature of a thing; not inherent: as, if a cloth is wet, its wetness is a quality *adherent* to it, not inherent in it.

II. *n.* 1. A person who adheres; one who follows or upholds a leader, party, cause, opinion, or the like; a follower, partizan, or supporter.

Rip's sole domestic *adherent* was his dog Wolf, who was as much hen-pecked as his master.

Irring, Rip Van Winkle.

2†. Anything outwardly belonging to a person; an appendage.

His humour, his carriage, and his extrinsic *adherents*.

Gov. of Tongue.

=*Syn.* 1. Disciple, pupil, upholder, supporter, dependant.

adherently (ad-hēr'ent-li), *adv.* In an adherent manner.

adherer (ad-hēr'ēr), *n.* One who adheres; an adherent. [Rare.]

adherescence (ad-hē-res'ens), *n.* The state of being so closely connected with or attached to anything as to form with it a quasi-compound or unit. [Rare.]

adherescent (ad-hē-res'ent), *a.* [*L. adhaerescen(-)s*, ppr. of *adhaerere*, *adhere*: see *adhere* and *-escent*.] Tending to adhere or become adherent; adhering. [Rare.]

adhesion (ad-hē'zhon), *n.* [*F. adhésion*, < *L. adhasio(-)n*, < *adhasus*, pp. of *adhaerere*: see *adhere*.] 1. The act or state of adhering, or of being united and attached; close connection or association: as, the *adhesion* of parts united by growth, cement, etc.; inflammatory *adhesion* of surfaces in disease.

One mendicant whom I know, and who always sits upon the steps of a certain bridge, succeeds, I believe, as the season advances, in heating the marble beneath him by firm and unswerving *adhesion*.

Howells, Ven. Life, iii.

2. Steady attachment of the mind or feelings; firmness in opinion; adherence: as, an *adhesion* to vice.

Obstinate *adhesion* to false rules of belief.

Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 216.

The council assigned as motives for its decrees an *adhesion* of heart on the part of the victims to the cause of the insurgents.

Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 404.

3. Assent; concurrence.

To that treaty Spain and England gave in their *adhesion*.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv.

4. That which adheres; accretion.

Casting off all foreign, especially all noxious, *adhesions*.

Carlyle, Misc., I. 14.

5. In *phys.*, molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of bodies in contact, as between two solids, a solid and a liquid, or a solid and a gas. See *extract*, and *cohesion*.

Adhesion, a term used to denote the physical force in virtue of which one body or substance remains attached to the surface of another with which it has been brought into contact. It is to be distinguished from *cohesion*, which is the mutual attraction that the particles of the same body exert on each other.

Encyc. Brit., I. 153.

6. In *bot.*, the union of parts normally separate.

—7. In *pathol.*, especially in the plural, the adventitious bands or fibers by which inflamed parts have adhered, or are held together.—8. In *surg.*, the reunion of divided parts by a particular kind of inflammation, called the *adhesive*.—

9. In *mech.*, often used as synonymous with *friction* (which see).—*Adhesion-car*, a railroad-car provided with means for increasing the adhesive or tractive power beyond that due merely to the weight imposed upon the rails. This is usually effected by a center rail, gripped horizontally by a pair of friction-wheels placed on its opposite sides, or by a cogged wheel working into a rack laid parallel with the road-bed. In some cases the treads of the driving-wheels are grooved, and the face of the rails is flanged to correspond to them.—*Adhesion of wheels to rails*, the friction between the surfaces in contact, acting to prevent slipping, in amount dependent upon the condition of those surfaces and the pressure. For driving-wheels, as of locomotives, it is a fraction of the weight borne by them, ranging from about one twentieth when the rails are "greasy" to one fifth when they are clean and dry.—*Syn.* *Adhesion*, *Adherence*. See *adherent*.

adhesive (ad-hē'siv), *a.* [*F. adhésif*, *-ive*, < *L.* as if **adhasivus*, < *adhasus*, pp. of *adhaerere*: see *adhere*.] 1. Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances.

She trusts a place unsound,

And deeply plunges in th' *adhesive* ground.

Crabbe, Parish Register.

2. Figuratively, cleaving or clinging; adhering; remaining attached; not deviating from. If slow, yet sure, *adhesive* to the track.

Thomson, Autumn.

Both were slow and tenacious (that is, *adhesive*) in their feelings.

De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

3. Gummed; fitted for adhesion: as, *adhesive* envelopes.—*Adhesive felt*, a felt manufactured in Great Britain for use in sheathing wooden ships.—*Adhesive inflammation*, in *med.* and *surg.*, a term applied to the union of the lips of an incised wound without suppuration; also to inflammations leading to adhesion between normally free surfaces, as between the intestine and the body-wall.—*Adhesive knowledge*, in *metaph.*, knowledge which implies adhesion or assent, as well as apprehension. See *apprehensive*.—*Adhesive plaster*, in *surg.*, a plaster made of litharge-plaster, wax, and resin.—*Adhesive slate*, a variety of slaty clay which adheres strongly to the tongue, and rapidly absorbs water.

adhesively (ad-hē'siv-li), *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

adhesiveness (ad-hē'siv-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being adhesive, or of sticking or adhering; stickiness; tenacity.—2. In *phren.*, a mental faculty manifested in attachment to objects, animate or inanimate, lasting friendships, love of social intercourse, etc., supposed to be located in a special part of the brain. It is said to be strongest in women. See *phrenology*.

adhibit (ad-hib'it), *v. t.* [*L. adhibitus*, pp. of *adhibere*, hold toward, bring to, apply, < *ad*, to, + *habere*, hold, have; see *habit*.] 1. To use or apply; specifically, to administer as a remedy; exhibit medicinally.

Wine also that is dilute may safely and properly be *adhibited*.

T. Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. 33.

2. To attach: as, he *adhibited* his name to the address.

The greatest lords *adhibited* . . . faith to his words.

Hall, Chronicles, Hen. VII., an. 7.

3. To take or let in; admit. [Rare in all uses.]

adhibition (ad-hi-bish'on), *n.* [*L. adhibitio(-)n*, application, < *adhibere*: see *adhibit*.] Application; use; specifically, use as a remedy. [Rare.]

The *adhibition* of dilute wine.

T. Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. 55.

ad hoc (ad hok). [*L.*: *ad*, to; *hoc*, acc. neut. of *hic*, this; see *hie*.] To this; with respect to this (subject or thing); in particular.

ad hominem (ad hom'i-nem). [*L.*: *ad*, to; *hominem*, acc. of *homo*, man; see *Homo*.] To the man; to the interests or passions of the person.

—*Argumentum ad hominem*, an argument drawn from premises which, whether true or not, ought to be admitted by the person to whom they are addressed, either on account of his peculiar beliefs or experience, or because they are necessary to justify his conduct or are otherwise conducive to his interest. Aristotle (*Topics*, viii. 1) remarks that it is sometimes necessary to refute the disputant rather than his position, and some medieval logicians taught that refutation was of two kinds, *solutio recta* and *solutio ad hominem*, the latter being imperfect or fallacious refutation. Thus, Blundeville says: "Confutation of person is done either by taunting, rayling, rendering checks for checks, or by scorning"; and Wilson says: "Either wee purpose by disputation to answer fully to the matter or els secondly (if power want to compass that) we seke some other meanes to satisfy the man."

My design being not a particular victory over such a sort of men, but an absolute establishing of the truth, I shall lay down no grounds that are merely *argumenta ad homina*.

Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, ff. 1.

adhort† (ad-hōrt'), *v. t.* [*L. adhortari*, encourage, urge to, < *ad*, to, + *hortari*, urge, incite: see *exhort*.] To exhort; advise.

That eight times martyred mother in the Maccabees, when she would *adhort* her son to a passive fortitude, . . . desires him to look upon the heavens, the earth, all in them contained.

Feltham.

adhortation (ad-hōr-tā'shon), *n.* [*L. adhortatio(-)n*], encouragement, < *adhortari*: see *adhort*.] Advice; exhortation; encouragement.

adhortatory† (ad-hōr'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [*L.* as if **adhortatorius*, < *adhortator*, encourager, adviser, < *adhortari*: see *adhort*.] Advisory; conveying counsel, warning, or encouragement.

Abp. Potter.

adiabatic (ad'i-ā-bat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. ἀδι-άβατος*, not to be passed over, < *ἀ-* priv., not, + *διαβατός*, verbal adj. of *διαβαίνω*, pass over; see *diabatical*.] I. a. Without transference: used in *thermodynamics* of a change in volume, whether by expansion or contraction, unaccompanied by a gain or loss of heat.—**Adiabatic curve** or **line**, a line exhibiting the relation between the pressure and the volume of a fluid, upon the assumption that it expands and contracts without either receiving or giving out heat. The curves are drawn upon a rectangular system of coordinates, the abscissas representing the volume of the substance and the ordinates the pressure upon it; the curves thus being the loci of points representing different possible states of the body which passes between different states represented by different points on the same curve without imparting heat to other bodies or receiving heat from them. The adiabatic lines are steeper than the isothermal lines, as shown in the figure, where the curves *a* are adiabatics.



If a series of *adiabatic lines* be drawn so that the points at which they cut one of the isothermal lines correspond to successive equal additions of heat to the substance at that temperature, then this series of *adiabatic lines* will cut off a series of equal areas from the strip bounded by any two isothermal lines. *Clerk Maxwell, Theory of Heat, p. 156.*

II. *n.* An adiabatic line.

Mr. W. Peddie gave a communication on the isothermals and *adiabatics* of water near the maximum density point.

Nature, XXX. 403.

adiabatically (ad'i-ā-bat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an adiabatic manner.

adiabolist (ad-i-ab'ō-list), *n.* [*Gr. ἀ-* priv. + *διάβολος*, devil, + *-ist*.] A disbeliever in the existence of the devil. [Rare.]

adiaticinic (ad'i-ak-tin'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἀ-* priv. (*a-18*) + *diaticinic*.] Impervious to the actinic or chemical rays of light.

Adiantum (ad-i-an'tum), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. ἀδιαντος*, maidenhair, prop. adj., unwetted (in reference to the resistance which the fronds offer to wetting), < *ἀ-* priv. + *διαντός*, capable of being wetted, verbal adj. of *διαίνω*, wet.] A large genus of ferns, widely distributed, and great favorites in hothouses on account of their beautiful forms. It includes the common maidenhair ferns, *A. Capillus-Veneris* and *A. pedatum*, the latter peculiar to North America. They have been used in the preparation of capillare.

adiaphora, *n.* Plural of *adiaphoron*.

adiaphoracy† (ad-i-af'ō-rā-si), *n.* [Improp. for *adiaphory*: see *-acy*.] Indifference.

adiaphoresis (ad-i-af'ō-rē'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀ-* priv. + *διασπείνω*, throw off by perspiration, lit. carry off or away, < *διά*, apart, + *σπείνω* = *E. bear*¹: see *a-18* and *diaphoresis*.] In *pathol.*, deficiency of perspiration. Also written *adiaphorosis*.

adiaphorism (ad-i-af'ō-rizm), *n.* [*Gr. ἀδι-αφώρως* + *-ism*.] Religious tolerance or moderation in regard to indifferent or non-essential matters; hence, latitudinarianism; indifferentism.

The English Thirty-nine Articles on the whole are elevated by the same lofty *adiaphorism* as that which penetrated the Westminster Confession of Faith.

Dean Stanley, in Macmillan's Mag., XLIV. 291.

adiaphorist (ad-i-af'ō-ris't), *n.* [*< adiphorous + -ist.*] A person characterized by indifference or moderation, especially in religious matters. Specifically [*cap.*], a follower or supporter of Melancthon in the controversy which arose in the reformed church in the sixteenth century regarding certain doctrines and rites publicly admitted by Melancthon and his party, in the document known as the Lepsic Interim, to be matters of indifference. See *interim*. Also called *adiaphorite*.

He [Lord Burleigh] may have been of the same mind with those German Protestants who were called *Adiaphorists*, and who considered the popish rites as matters indifferent. *Macaulay, Burleigh.*

adiaphoristic (ad-i-af'ō-ris'tik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to things which are morally indifferent; adiaphorous.—2. Relating to the adiaphorists. See *adiaphorist*.

adiaphorite (ad-i-af'ō-rit), *n.* [*< adiphorous + -ite.*] Same as *adiaphorist*.

adiaphoron (ad-i-af'ō-ron), *n.*; pl. *adiaphora* (-rā). [NL., *< Gr. ἀδιάφορον*, neut. of *ἀδιάφορος*, indifferent: see *adiaphorous*.] In *theol.* and *ethics*, a thing indifferent; a tonet or practice which may be considered non-essential.

Life and death are among the *adiaphora*—things indifferent, which may be chosen or rejected according to circumstances. *G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 175.*

He [Luther] classed images in themselves as among the *adiaphora*, and condemned only their cultus. *Encyc. Brit., XII. 714.*

adiaphorosis (ad-i-af'ō-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., improp. for *adiaphorosis*, assimilated to term. -osis, q. v.] Same as *adiaphoresis*.

adiaphorous (ad-i-af'ō-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀδιάφορος*, not different, indifferent, *< ἀ-priv. + διάφορος*, different, *< διαφέρω* (= L. *differe*, *> E. differ*), *< διά* = L. *dis-*, apart, + *φέρω* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*.] 1. Indifferent; neutral; morally neither right nor wrong.

Why does the Church of Rome charge upon others the shame of novelty for leaving of some rites and ceremonies which by her own practice we are taught to have no obligation in them, but to be *adiaphorous*? *Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophecy, § 5.*

Hence—2. Applied by Boyle to a spirit neither acid nor alkaline.—3. In *med.*, doing neither good nor harm, as a medicament.

adiaphory (ad-i-af'ō-ri), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀδιαφορία*, indifference, *< ἀδιάφορος*: see *adiaphorous*.] Neutrality; indifference.

adiapneustia (ad'i-ap-nūs'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἀδιαπνευστία*, *< ἀ-priv. + διαπνεύω*, breathe through, perspire, *< διά*, through, + *πνέω*, breathe.] In *pathol.*, defective perspiration; adiphoresis. *Dunglison.*

adiathermanous (a-dī-ä-thēr'mā-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀ-priv. (a-18) + διαθηρμανός*, q. v. Cf. *adiathermic*.] Same as *adiathermic*.

A body impervious to light is opaque, impervious to dark heat it is *adiathermanous*.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 448.

adiathermic (a-dī-ä-thēr'mik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀ-priv. (a-18) + διαθηρμικός*] Impervious to radiant heat.

adicity (a-dis'i-ti), *n.* [*< -ad* (1) + *-icity*, as in *atomicity, periodicity*.] In *chem.*, combining capacity, according as an element or a compound is a monad, dyad, etc.; same as *valency*. *N. E. D.*

adieu (a-dū'; F. pron. ä-dyè'), *interj.* [Early mod. E. *adieu, adew, adue*, *< ME. adew, adewe*, *< OF. a Dieu, a Deu*, mod. F. *adieu*, to which the mod. E. conforms in spelling; = It. *addio* = Sp. *adios* or *à Dios* = Pg. *adeos* or *a Deos*; *< L. ad Deum*: *ad*, to; *Deum*, acc. of *Deus*, God; see *deity*. Cf. *good-by*, orig. *God be with you*.] Literally, to God, an ellipsis for I commend you to God: an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends, equivalent to *farewell*; hence, a parting salutation in general: as, *adieu* to my hopes.

Adewe, and adewe, blis!

Testament of Love, II. 292.

Adieu, adieu! my native shore
Fades e'er the waters blue.

Byron, Child Harold, I. 13.

Delightful summer! then *adieu!* *Hood, Summer.*

= *Syn. Adieu, Farewell, Good-by.* These words have completely lost their original meanings. In use the difference between them is only one of formality, *good-by* being the most common, and *adieu* the most formal. By the Society of Friends (and perhaps some other sects) *farewell* is preferred, as not involving the careless mention of the name of God. In strict propriety, *farewell* is a parting salutation to persons going away.

adieu (a-dū'; F. pron. ä-dyè'), *n.*; pl. *adieux* or (in French spelling) *adieux* (ä-dūz', ä-dyè'). A farewell or commendation to the care of God: as, an everlasting *adieu*; to make one's *adieux*.

We took our last *adieu*

And up the snowy Spugen drew.

Tennyson, Dalsy.

adight (a-dit'), *v. t.* [*< ME. adihiton, adighen*, *< AS. *ādihitan*, *< ā- + dihtan*, arrange, *dight*: see *dight*.] To set in order. See *dight*.

adight (a-dit'), *p. a.* [*< ME. adiht, adight*, pp.: see the verb.] Set in order; arrayed.

ad indefinitum (ad in-def-i-nī'tum). [L.: *ad*, to; *indefinitum*, acc. neut. of *indefinitus*, indefinite: see *indefinite*.] To the indefinite; indefinitely; to an indefinite extent. An expression used by some writers in place of *ad infinitum*, as being in their opinion more precise.

ad inf. An abbreviation of Latin *ad infinitum* (which see).

ad infinitum (ad in-fī-nī'tum). [L.: *ad*, to, unto; *indefinitum*, acc. neut. of *indefinitus*, infinite: see *infinite*.] To infinity; endlessly; on and on without end; through an infinite series.

adino (ad'i-nōl), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A hard, compact rock, composed of quartz and albite, produced by the alteration of certain schists due to the influence of intruded diabase.

ad inquirendum (ad in-kwi-ren'dum). [L., for the purpose of inquiring: *ad*, to, for; *inquirendum*, gerund of *inquire*, inquire: see *inquire*.] In *law*, a judicial writ commanding inquiry to be made concerning a cause depending in a court.

ad int. An abbreviation of *ad interim* (which see).

ad interim (ad in'tēr-im). [L.: *ad*, to, for; *interim*, meanwhile: see *interim*.] In the mean time; for the present.

adios (ä-dē'ōs), *interj.* [Sp., = Pg. *adeos* = It. *addio* = F. *adieu*: see *adieu*.] Adieu; good-by. [Southwestern U. S.]

adipate (ad'i-pāt), *n.* [*< L. adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-ate*]: see *adipic*. Cf. *L. adipatus*, supplied with fat.] A salt of adipic acid.

adipescant (ad-i-pes'ent), *a.* [*< L. adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-escant*.] Becoming fatty.

adipic (a-dip'ik), *a.* [*< L. adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-ic*²: see *adeps*.] Of or belonging to fat.—**Adipic acid**, C₆H₁₀O₄, an acid obtained by treating oleic acid or fatty bodies with nitric acid. It forms soft, white nodular crusts, which seem to be aggregates of small crystals.

adipocerate (ad-i-pos'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adipocerated*, ppr. *adipocerating*. [*< adipocere + -ate*².] To convert into adipocere. *Craig.*

adipoceration (ad-i-pos'e-rā'shon), *n.* The act of changing or the state of being changed into adipocere. *Craig.*

adipocere (ad'i-pō-sēr'), *n.* [= F. *adipocire*, *< L. adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *cera*, wax.] A soft unctuous or waxy substance, of a light-brown color, produced by the decomposition of animal matter when protected from the air, and under certain conditions of temperature and humidity. It consists chiefly of ammonium margarate, with an admixture of the margarates of potassium and calcium.—**Adipocere mineral**, a fatty matter found in some peat-mosses, and in the argillaceous iron ore of Merthyr-Tydvil, Wales; adipocere. It is inodorous when cold, but when heated it emits a slightly bituminous odor. Also called *adipocerite* and *hatchettin*.

adipoceriform (ad'i-pō-sēr'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< adipocere + L. -formis*, *< forma*, form.] Having the appearance or form of adipocere.

adipocerite (ad-i-pos'e-rit), *n.* [*< adipocere + -ite*².] Adipocere mineral. See *adipocere*.

adipocerosus (ad-i-pos'e-rus), *a.* Relating to adipocere; containing adipocere.

adipocire (ad'i-pō-sēr'), *n.* [F.: see *adipocere*.] Same as *adipocere*.

adipo-fibroma (ad'i-pō-fī-brō'mā), *n.* Same as *lipofibroma*.

adipoma (ad-i-pō'mā), *n.* Same as *lipoma*.

adipose (ad'i-pōs), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *adipeux*, Sp. *adiposo*, etc., *< NL. adiposus*, *< L. adeps* (*adip-*), fat: see *adeps*.] 1. *a.* Fatty; consisting of, resembling, or having relation to fat.—**Adipose arteries**, the branches of the diaphragmatic, capsular, and renal arteries which nourish the fat around the kidneys.

—**Adipose body**, in *entom.*, a peculiar fatty substance occupying a considerable portion of the interior of the body, and especially abundant in the full-grown larvae of insects, consisting of a yellowish lobulated mass lining the walls of the body-cavity and filling up the spaces between the viscera. *Dallas.*—**Adipose fin**, a posterior dorsal appendage, generally saciform or pedunculated and more or less fat-like, but sometimes cariniform, developed in certain fishes, especially the salmonids and silurids.—**Adipose membrane**, the cell-wall of a fat-cell; the extremely delicate structureless membrane which surrounds a fat-globule or vesicle of fat.—**Adipose sac**, a fat-cell or fat-vesicle whose limiting cell-wall consists of an adipose membrane, and whose contents are a globule of fat.

—**Adipose tissue**, a connective tissue of loose structure containing masses of fat-cells, that is, cells in which the protoplasm has been largely replaced by fat. Adipose tissue underlies the skin, invests the kidneys, etc.—**Adipose tumor**, a lipoma.

II. n. Fat in general; specifically, the fat on the kidneys.

adiposis (ad-i-pō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< L. adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-osis*.] 1. General corpulency.—2. The accumulation of fat in or upon a single organ.

adiposity (ad-i-pes'i-ty), *n.* [*< NL. as if *adipositas*, *< adiposus*: see *adipose* and *-ity*.] Fatness; adiposis.

adipous (ad-i-pus), *a.* [*< L. adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-ous*. Cf. *adipose*.] Fat; of the nature of fat; adipose.

adipsia (a-dip'si-ä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. as if *ἀδιψία*, absence of thirst; *< ἀδιψος*, not thirsty: see *adipsous*.] In *med.*, absence of thirst. Also called *adipsy*.

adipsous (a-dip'sus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀδιψος*, not thirsty, *< ἀ-priv. + διψω*, thirst: see *adipsia*.] Tending to quench thirst, as certain fruits.

adipsy (ad'ip-si), *n.* Same as *adipsia*.

adit (ad'it), *n.* [*< L. aditus*, an approach, *< adire*, pp. *aditus*, approach, *< ad*, to, + *ire*, go: see *itinerant*. Cf. *exit*.] 1. An entrance or a passage; specifically, in *mining*, a nearly horizontal excavation, or drift (which see), specially used to conduct from the interior to the surface the water which either comes into the workings from above or is pumped up from below. The word *tunnel* is in general use in the United States, and especially in the western mining regions, for *adit*; but the former properly signifies an excavation open at both ends, such as is used in railroads. When there are two or more adits, the lowest is called the *deep adit*. Adits are occasionally several miles in length. The so-called Sutro tunnel, draining the Comstock lode at Virginia City, Nevada, is the most extensive work of this kind yet constructed in the United States. It is about 20,000 feet in length, and intersects the lode at a depth of about 2000 feet. Also called *adit-level*. See *cut* under *level*.

2. *Milit.*, a passage under ground by which miners approach the part they intend to sap. *Wilhelm, Mil. Dict.*—3. Admission; access; approach. [Rare.]

Yourself and yours shall have

Free *adit*. *Tennyson, Princess, vi.*

adition (a-dish'on), *n.* [*< L. aditio* (-n-), approach, *< adire*: see *adit*.] The act of approaching.

adit-level (ad'it-lev'el), *n.* Same as *adit*, 1.

adive (a-div'), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] Same as *corsak*.

adj. An abbreviation of *adjective*.

adjacence (ä-jä'sens), *n.* [*< ML. adjacencia*, *< L. adjacen* (-t-): see *adjacent*.] The state of being adjacent; adjacency.

adjacency (ä-jä'sen-si), *n.*; pl. *adjacencies* (-siz). 1. The state of being adjacent, or of lying close or contiguous; proximity or near neighborhood: as, the *adjacency* of lands or buildings.—2. That which is adjacent. [Rare.]

Distracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

All lands beyond their own and its frontier *adjacencies*.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

adjacent (ä-jä'sent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. adjacen* (-t-), ppr. of *adjacere*, lie near, *< ad*, to, + *jacere*, lie: see *jacent*.] 1. *a.* Lying near, close, or contiguous; adjoining; neighboring: as, a field *adjacent* to the highway.

Sanntering . . . along the banks of the *adjacent* mill-pond. *Irving, Sleepy Hollow.*

Tribes which are larger, or better organized, or both, conquer *adjacent* tribes and annex them.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

Adjacent angles. See *angle*³. = *Syn. Adjacent, Adjoining, Contiguous.* These words apply only to material things; if they are applied to abstract things, it is only by considerable liberty in figurative use. They are not applicable to separate persons or animals under any circumstances. *Adjacent* villages, camps, herds; *adjoining* fields; *contiguous* houses; not *adjacent* soldiers, cattle. *Adjacent*, lying near, neighboring, but not necessarily in contact. New York and the towns *adjacent*. *Adjoining*, joining to or on, so as to touch. *Contiguous*, touching along a considerable line.

From the barge

A strange invisible perfume hits the sense
Of the *adjacent* wharfs. *Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.*

The Fire Tender is in the *adjoining* library, pretending to write. *C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 72.*

[The Emperor of Morocco] is the only full-blown despot whose dominions lie *contiguous* to civilization. *T. B. Aldrich, Penkapog to Pesh, p. 215.*

II. n. 1. That which is next or contiguous; an abutting neighbor. [Rare.]

No *adjacent*, no equal, no co-rival.

Shelford, Learned Discourses, p. 220.

2. In *logic*, a predicate.—**Propositions of second adjacent**, propositions in which the copula and predicate are merged.—**Propositions of third adjacent** (translation of Greek *πρότασις ἐκ τρίτου κατηγορουμένου*), propositions whose copula and predicate are separated.

adjacently (ä-jä'sent-li), *adv.* So as to be adjacent.

adjag (aj'ag), *n.* [Native name in Java.] A kind of wild dog, *Canis rutilans*, found in Java. The dog-tribe is represented by the fox-like *adjag* (*Canis rutilans*), which hunts in ferocious packs. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 603.

adject (a-jekt'), *v. t.* [*L. adjectus*, pp. of *adjecto*, usually contr. *adiciere*, add, put to, < *ad*, to, + *jacere*, throw: see *jactation*, *jet*.] To add or put, as one thing to another; annex. [Rare.]

Lanstanufan castel and lordship by the new act is . . . *adjected* to Pembroke-shire. *Leland*, Itinerary, III. 26.

adjection (a-jek'shon), *n.* [*L. adjectio(n)*], an addition, < *adiciere*, *adiciere*, add: see *adject*.] The act of adjecting or adding, or the thing added. [Rare.]

This is added to complete our happiness, by the *adjection* of eternity. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, xii.

adjectitious (ad-jek-tish'us), *a.* [*LL. adjectivus*, better spelled *adjectivus*, added, beside, < *L. adjectus*, pp.: see *adject*.] Added; additional: as, "adjectitious work," *Maundrell*. [Rare.]

adjectival (ad-jek-ti'val or aj'ek-ti-val), *a.* [*adjective* + *-al*]. Belonging to or like an adjective; having the import of an adjective.

The more frequent employment of both the participles with an *adjectival* syntax is, in its origin, a Gallicism. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., p. 658.

Relatively to the real, which is substantival, the idea is *adjectival*. *Mind*, IX. 127.

adjectivally (ad-jek-ti'val-i or aj'ek-ti-val-i), *adv.* By way of or as an adjective: as, a noun or participle *adjectivally* used.

adjective (aj'ek-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*L. adjectivus*, that is added (only as a grammatical term), < *adjectus*, pp. of *adiciere*, add: see *adject*.] **I. a. 1.** Naming or forming an adjunct to a noun: as, an *adjective* name.—**2.** Pertaining to an adjective: as, the *adjective* use of a noun.—**3.** Added or adjoined; additional. [Rare.]—**Adjective color**, in *dyeing*, a color which is not absorbed directly from its solution by the fibers of the substance dyed, but can be fixed only by a mordant or by some other means: opposed to *substantive color*, which the fibers directly absorb.—**Adjective law**. See *law*.—**Noun adjective**, a word standing for the name of an attribute: now usually *adjective*, *n.* See below.

II. n. 1. In *gram.*, a word used to qualify, limit, or define a noun, or a word or phrase which has the value of a noun; a part of speech expressing quality or condition as belonging to something: thus, *whiteness* is the name of a quality, and is a noun; *white* means possessing whiteness, and so is an adjective. The adjective is used attributively, appositively, or predicatively: thus, attributively in "a wise ruler"; appositively, in "a ruler wise and good"; predicatively, in "the ruler is wise." Commonly abbreviated to *a.* or *adj.*

2. A dependant or an accessory; a secondary or subsidiary part.

adjective (aj'ek-tiv), *v. t.* To make an adjective of; form into an adjective; give the character of an adjective to. [Rare.]

In English, instead of *adjectivizing* our own nouns, we have borrowed in immense numbers *adjectived* signs from other languages, without borrowing the unadjectived signs of these ideas. *Horne Tooke*, Parley.

adjectively (aj'ek-tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of an adjective: as, the word is here used *adjectively*.

adjiger (aj'i-gér), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *ujgar*.] A large Indian rock-snake, *Python morurus*. See *anaconda*.

adjoin (a-join'), *v.* [*ME. ajoinen*, < *OF. ajoindre* (*F. adjoindre*), < *L. adjungere*, < *ad*, to, + *jugere*, join: see *join*.] **I. trans.** 1. To join on or add; unite; annex or append.

A massy wheel . . .
To whose huge spokes ten thousand lesser things
Are mortis'd and *adjoin'd*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3.

2. To be contiguous to or in contact with: as, his house *adjoins* the lake; a field *adjoining* the lawn.

As one . . .
Forth issuing on a summer's morn, to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight.
Milton, P. L., ix. 449.

II. intrans. 1. To be contiguous; lie or be next, or in contact: with *to*: as, "a farm *adjoining* to the highway," *Blackstone*.—**2.** To approach; join.

She lightly unto him *adjoined* ayde to ayde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 42.

adjoinant (a-join'ant), *a.* [*F. adjoignant*, pp. of *adjoindre*: see *adjoin*.] Contiguous.

To the town there is *adjoinant* in site . . . an ancient castle.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

adjoin (aj'oint), *n.* [*F. adjoint*, assistant, adjunct, prop. pp. of *adjoindre*, *adjoin*, assign

as an assistant: see *adjoin*.] **1.** One who is joined or associated with another as a helper; an adjunct. [Rare.]

You are, madam, I perceive, said he, a public minister, and this lady is your *adjoin*.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 108.

2. [Pron. à-jwan'.] In France, specifically—**(a)** An assistant of or substitute for the mayor of a commune, or in Paris of an arrondissement. **(b)** An assistant professor in a college.

adjourn (à-jèrn'), *v.* [*ME. ajournen*, *ajornen*, < *OF. ajorner*, *ajurner*, *F. ajourner* = *Pg. ajornar* = *It. aggiornare*, < *ML. adjuvare*, *adjuvare*, *adjornare*, fix a day, summon for a particular day, < *L. ad*, to, + *L. diurnus*, **juris*, **juris* (> *It. giorno* = *Pr. jorn* = *OF. jor*, *jur*, *F. jour*, a day), < *L. diurnus*, daily, < *dies*, day: see *diurnal*, *journal*.] **I. trans.** 1. To put off or defer, properly to another day, but also till a later period indefinitely.

Or how the sun shall in mid heaven stand still
A day entire, and night's due course *adjourn*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 264.

It is a common practice to *adjourn* the reformation of their lives to a further time. *Barroic*.

Specifically—**2.** To suspend the meeting of, as a public or private body, to a future day or to another place; also, defer or postpone to a future meeting of the same body: as, the court *adjourned* the consideration of the question.

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful fitness
That we *adjourn* this court till further day.
Shak., Hen. VIII, ii. 4.

II. intrans. To suspend a sitting or transaction till another day, or transfer it to another place: usually said of legislatures, courts, or other formally organized bodies: as, the legislature *adjourned* at four o'clock; the meeting *adjourned* to the town hall.—**To adjourn sine die** (literally, to adjourn without day), to adjourn without setting a time to reconvene or sit again; specifically, to adjourn without intending or expecting to sit again: the usual formula of minutes recording the proceedings of a body, as a court martial, whose existence terminates with the business for which it was convened.

adjournal (à-jèrn'al), *n.* [*adjoin* + *-al*]. In *Scots law*, the proceedings of a single day in, or of a single sitting of, the Court of Justiciary: equivalent to *sederunt* as applied to a civil court.—**Act of adjournal**, the record of a sentence in a criminal cause.—**Book of adjournal**, a book containing the records of the Court of Justiciary.

adjournment (à-jèrn'ment), *n.* [*OF. ajournement*, earlier *ajornement*: see *adjoin* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of postponing or deferring.

We run our lives out in *adjournments* from time to time.
L'Estrange.

2. The act of discontinuing a meeting of a public or private body or the transaction of any business until a fixed date or indefinitely.—

3. The period during which a public body adjourns its sittings: as, during an *adjournment* of six weeks.—**Adjournment in eyre**, in *old Eng. law*, the appointment by the justices in eyre, or circuit judges, of a day for future session.—**Syn.** *Adjournment*, *Recess*, *Prorogation*, *Dissolution*. *Adjournment* is the act by which an assembly suspends its session in virtue of authority inherent in itself; it may be also the time or interval of such suspension. A *recess* is a customary suspension of business, as during the period of certain recognized or legal holidays: as, the Easter *recess*; a *recess* for Washington's birthday. *Recess* is also popularly used for a brief suspension of business for any reason: as, it was agreed that there be a *recess* of ten minutes. A *prorogation* is the adjournment of the sittings of a legislative body at the instance of the authority which called it together, as the sovereign; during a *prorogation* it can hold no sittings, but in order to resume business must be again summoned: the close of a session of the British Parliament is called a *prorogation*. *Dissolution* is the act by which the body, as such, is broken up, and its members are finally discharged from their duties. The United States House of Representatives *dissolves* every two years at a time fixed by law, but the Senate has a continuous life, and therefore *adjourns* from one Congress to another. The *dissolution* of the British Parliament necessitates a new election; the *dissolution* of the United States House of Representatives is provided for by law, an election being previously held.

adjoust, *v.* Obsolete form of *adjust*.

adjt. A contraction of *adjutant*.

adjudge (a-juj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *adjudged*, pp. *adjudging*. [*ME. adjuven*, *ajunen*, < *OF. ajugier*, *ajuger*, *F. adjuger*, < *L. adjuvicare*, award, decide, < *ad*, to, + *judicare*, decide: see *judge* and *adjudicate*.] **I. trans.** 1. To award judicially; assign: as, the prize was *adjudged* to him.

Ajax ran mad, because his arms were *adjudged* to Ulysses.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 165.

2. To decide by a judicial opinion or sentence; adjudicate upon; determine; settle.

Happily we are not without authority on this point. It has been considered and *adjudged*.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

3. To pass sentence on; sentence or condemn. Those rebel spirits *adjudged* to hell.
Milton, P. L., iv. 823.

4. To deem; judge; consider. [Rare.] He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship. *Knolles*.

=**Syn.** To decree, adjudicate.

II. intrans. To decree; decide; pass sentence. There let him still victor away.
As battel hath *adjudged*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 377.

adjudgeable (a-juj'a-bl), *a.* [*adjudge* + *-able*]. Capable of being adjudged.

Burgh customs still stand in the peculiar position of being neither *adjudgeable* nor arrestable.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 63.

adjudgement, *n.* See *adjudgment*.

adjudger (a-juj'ér), *n.* One who adjudges.

adjudgment (a-juj'ment), *n.* The act of adjudging; adjudication; sentence. Also spelled *adjudgement*.

The *adjudgment* of the punishment.
Sir W. Temple, Introd. to Hist. Eng.

adjudicataire (a-jö'di-ka-tär'), *n.* [*F.*, < *L. adjudicatus*, pp. of *adjudicare*: see *adjudicate*.] In Canada, a purchaser at a judicial sale.

adjudicate (a-jö'di-kät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *adjudicated*, ppr. *adjudicating*. [*L. adjudicatus*, pp. of *adjudicare*, award, decide, < *ad*, to, + *judicare*, judge: see *adjudge* and *judge*.] **I. trans.** To adjudge; pronounce judgment upon; award judicially.

Superior force may end in conquest; . . . but it cannot *adjudicate* any right. *Sumner*, True Grand. of Nations.

II. intrans. To sit in judgment; give a judicial decision: with *upon*: as, the court *adjudicated upon* the case.

From the whole taken in continuation, but not from any one as an insulated principle, you come into a power of *adjudicating upon* the pretensions of the whole theory.
De Quincey, Style, ii.

adjudication (a-jö'di-kä'shon), *n.* [*L. adjudicatio(n)*], < *adjudicare*: see *adjudicate*.] **1.** The act of adjudicating; the act or process of determining or adjudging; a passing of judgment.

To pass off a verdict of personal taste, under the guise of an *adjudication* of science. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 51.

2. In *law*: **(a)** A judicial sentence; judgment or decision of a court. **(b)** The act of a court declaring an ascertained fact: as, an *adjudication* of bankruptcy.

The consequence of *adjudication* is that all the bankrupt's property vests in the registrar of the court until the appointment by the creditors of a trustee, and thereafter in the trustee. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 343.

3. In *Scots law*, the diligence or process by which land is attached in security for or in payment of a debt.—**Articulate adjudication**, in *Scots law*, adjudication which is often used where there are more debts than one due to the adjudging creditor; in which case it is usual to accumulate each debt by itself, so that, in case of an error in ascertaining or calculating one of the debts, the error may affect only that debt.—**Effectual adjudication**, in *Scots law*, a form of action by which real property is attached by a creditor.—**Former adjudication**, in *law*, a previous judicial decision between the same parties or those whom they succeed, available, or sought to be made available, to bar a subsequent litigation involving the same point.

adjudicator (a-jö'di-kä-tör), *n.* [*L.* as if **adjudicator*, < *adjudicare*: see *adjudicate*.] One who adjudicates.

adjudicature (a-jö'di-kä-tür'), *n.* [*adjudicate* + *-ure*]. The act or process of adjudicating; adjudication.

adjugate (aj'ö-gät), *v. t.* [*L. adjugatus*, pp. of *adjugare*, unite, < *ad*, to, + *jugare*, join, < *jugum* (= *E. yoke*), < *jugere*, join: see *yoke* and *join*.] To yoke to. *Bailey*.

adjument (aj'ö-ment), *n.* [*L. adjumentum*, a means of aid, a contr. of **adjumentum*, < *adjuvare*, help, aid: see *aid*.] Help; support; that which supports or assists.

Nerves are *adjuments* to corporal activity.
Waterhouse, Fortescue, p. 197.

adjunct (aj'ungkt), *a.* and *n.* [*L. adjunctus*, joined to, added, pp. of *adjuvare*: see *adjoin*.]

I. a. 1. United with another (generally in a subordinate capacity) in office or in action of any kind: as, an *adjunct* professor.—**2.** Added to or conjoined with, as a consequence; attending; accompanying.

Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act,
By Heaven, I would do it. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 3.

Adjunct diagnostics. See *diagnostic*.—**Adjunct note**, in *music*, an unaccented auxiliary note not forming an essential part of the harmony.

II. n. 1. Something added to another, but not essentially a part of it.

Learning is but an *adjunct* to oneself.

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

Discretion in its several *adjuncts* and circumstances is nowhere so useful as to the clergy.

Swift.

2. A person joined to another in some duty or service; an assistant or subordinate colleague. An *adjunct* of singular experience and trust.

Sir H. Wotton.

In the Royal Academy of Science at Paris, there are twelve members called *adjuncts* attached to the study of some particular science.

Buchanan, Dict. Sci.

3. In *metaph.*, any quality of a thing not pertaining to its essence.—4. In *gram.*, a word or a number of words added to define, limit, or qualify the force of another word or other words; a word or phrase having value in a sentence only as dependent on another member of the sentence, as an adjective, an adverb, the words of a dependent clause, etc.—5. In *music*, a scale or key closely related to another; a relative scale or key.—External, internal, etc., *adjunct*. See the adjectives.

adjunct (a-jungk'shon), *n.* [*L. adjunctio*(-n-), < *adjungere*, join; see *adjoin*.] 1. The act of joining; the state of being joined.—2. The thing joined.—3. In *civil law*, the joining of one person's property to that of another permanently, as the building of a house upon another's land, painting of a picture on another's canvas, and the like. *Rapelje and Laurence.*

adjunctive (a-jungk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*L. adjunctivus*, that is joined, < *adjunctus*, pp.: see *adjunct*.] **I.** *a.* Joining; having the quality of joining.

II. *n.* One who or that which is joined.

adjunctively (a-jungk'tiv-li), *adv.* In an adjunctive manner; as an adjunct.

adjunctly (aj'ungkt-li), *adv.* In connection with; by way of addition or adjunct; as an adjunct.

ad jura regis (ad jō'rā rē'jis). [*L.*, to the rights of the king: *ad*, to; *jura*, acc. pl. of *jus* (*jur-*), right; *regis*, gen. of *rex* (*reg-*), king.] An old English writ to enforce a presentation by the king to a living, against one who sought to eject the clerk presented.

adjuration (aj-ō-rā'shon), *n.* [*L. adjuratio*(-n-), < *adjurare*: see *adjure*.] 1. The act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under the penalty of a curse; hence, an earnest appeal or question.

To the *adjuration* of the high-priest,—"Art thou the Christ, the son of the blessed God?" our Saviour replies in St. Matthew, "Thou hast said."

Blackwall, Sacred Classics, II. 163.

2. A solemn oath.

To restrain the significance too much, or too much to enlarge it, would make the *adjuration* either not so weighty or not so pertinent.

Milton, Reason of Church Gov., I.

adjuratory (a-jō-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. adjuratorius*, < *adjurator*, one who adjures, < *adjurare*: see *adjure*.] Pertaining to or containing adjuration; of the nature of an adjuration: as, an *adjuratory* appeal.

adjure (a-jōr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adjured*, ppr. *adjuring*. [*ME. adjuren*, < *L. adjurare*, swear to, adjure, < *ad*, to, + *jurare*, swear: see *jurat*. Cf. *abjure*, *conjure*, and *perjure*.] 1. To charge, bind, or command, earnestly and solemnly, often with an appeal to God or the invocation of a curse in case of disobedience; hence, to entreat or request earnestly: as, "I *adjure* thee by the living God," Mat. xxvi. 63; his friend *adjured* him to be careful.

Joshua *adjured* them at that time, saying, Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city Jericho. Josh. vi. 26.

2. To swear by: as, to *adjure* the holy name of God. [*Rare.*]=*syn.* 1. To conjure, implore, enjoin, pray, beg, entreat, beseech, supplicate.

adjurer (a-jōr'ēr), *n.* One who adjures.

adjust (a-just'), *v. t.* [*F.* "*adjuster*, to adjust, set aptly, couch evenly, join handsemlly, match fitly, dispose orderly, several things together" (Cotgrave), now *ajuster* (= *It. aggiustare*, *aggiustare* = *Pg. Sp. ajustar*), arrange, dispose, fit, etc., < *ML. adjutare*, in form < *L. ad*, to, + *justus*, just, but suggested by *OF. ajuster*, "*ajouster*, to add, adjoin, set or put unto; also, increase, augment, eek, also as *adjuster*" (Cotgrave) (> *ME. ajusten*, *adjousten*, add, put, suggest), *F. ajouter* (see *adjute*), lit. put side by side, < *ML. adjutare*, put side by side, < *L. ad*, to, + *jurta*, near, lit. adjoining, from same root as *ungere*, join: see *juxtaposition*.] 1. To fit, as one thing to another; make correspondent or conformable; adapt; accommodate: as, to *adjust* things to a standard.

Adjust the event to the prediction.

Addison, Def. of Christ. Relig.

According to Helmholtz, then, we *adjust* the eye to near objects by contraction of the ciliary muscle.

Le Conte, Sight, p. 44.

The living body is not only sustained and reproduced: it *adjusts* itself to external and internal changes.

Huxley, Animal Automatism.

2. To put in order; regulate or reduce to system; bring to a proper state or position: as, to *adjust* a scheme; to *adjust* affairs; "*adjusting* the orthography," *Johnson*.

To *adjust* the focal distance of his optical instruments.

J. S. Mill, Logic, i. 1.

3. To settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result: as, to *adjust* accounts.

Half the differences of the parish are *adjusted* in this very parlour.

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer.

4†. To put forward; suggest. *Chaucer*.—5†. To add. *Carton*.=*syn.* To suit, arrange, dispose, trim, proportion, balance, conform, set right, rectify, reconcile.

adjustable (a-just'ta-bl), *a.* [*Adjust* + *-able*.] Capable of being adjusted.

adjustably (a-just'ta-bli), *adv.* As regards adjustment; so as to be capable of adjustment.

The bed is held *adjustably* in place by means of screwbolts.

C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 329.

adjustage (a-just'tāj), *n.* Adjustment. *Sylvestor*. [*Rare.*]

adjuster (a-just'tēr), *u.* A person who adjusts; that which regulates.

adjusting-cone (a-just'ting-kōn), *n.* An instrument for measuring the distance between the axes of the eyes when they are parallel, as in looking at a distant object. It consists of two hollow cones, each perforated at the apex. Through these perforations the person whose eyes are to be measured looks at a distant object, and the cones are moved until the two fields of vision coincide. The distance between the apexes then gives the measurement sought.

adjusting-screw (a-just'ting-skrō), *n.* A screw by which the adjustable parts of an instrument or a machine are moved to required positions. It also often serves to hold the parts firmly in those positions.

adjusting-tool (a-just'ting-tōl), *n.* A tool for regulating the snail of a fusee in a timepiece, so that its increase of diameter may exactly compensate for the decrease of tension of the spring as it unwinds from the barrel.

adjustive (a-just'tiv), *a.* [*Adjust* + *-ive*.] Tending or serving to adjust.

adjustment (a-just'ment), *n.* [*Adjust* + *-ment*, after *F. ajustement*.] 1. The act of adjusting; a making fit or conformable; the act of adapting to a given purpose; orderly regulation or arrangement: as, the *adjustment* of the parts of a watch.

The rest of the apparel required little *adjustment*.

Scott, Waverley, xliii.

2. The state of being adjusted; a condition of adaptation; orderly relation of parts or elements.

Throughout all phases of Life up to the highest, every advance is the effecting of some better *adjustment* of inner to outer actions.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 61.

3. That which serves to adjust or adapt one thing to another or to a particular service: as, the *adjustments* of constitutional government, of a microscope, a timepiece, etc.

The nicest of all the *adjustments* involved in the working of the British Government is that which determines, without formally defining, the internal relations of the Cabinet.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 162.

4. The act of settling or arranging, as a difference or dispute; settlement; arrangement.—

5. In *marine insurance*, the act of settling and ascertaining the amount of indemnity which the party insured is entitled to receive under the policy after all proper allowances and deductions have been made, and the settling of the proportion of that indemnity which each underwriter is liable to bear.=*syn.* Arrangement, regulation, settlement, adaptation, accommodation, disposal.

adjustor (a-just'tor), *n.* [*Adjust* + *-or*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, that which adjusts, coaptates, or makes to fit together: a name of sundry muscles: as, the dorsal and ventral *adjustors* of the shells of brachiopods. See *extract*, and cuts under *Lingulidæ* and *Waldheimia*.

The dorsal *adjustors* are fixed to the ventral surface of the peduncle, and are again inserted into the hinge-plate in the smaller valve. The ventral *adjustors* are considered to pass from the inner extremity of the peduncle and to become attached by one pair of their extremities to the ventral valve, one on each side of and a little behind the expanded base of the divaricators. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 192.

adjustage, *n.* See *ajutage*.

adjutancy (aj'ō-tan-si), *n.* [*Adjutant*(t) + *-cy*.]

1. The office of adjutant. Also called *adjutantship*.—2†. Assistance.

It was, no doubt, disposed with all the *adjutancy* of definition and division. *Burke*, Appeal to Old Whigs.

adjutant (aj'ō-tant), *a.* and *n.* [*L. adjutant*(-t-), ppr. of *adjutare*, aid, assist, freq. of *adjuvare*, aid: see *aid*.] **I.** *a.* Helping; assistant. *Bullokar* (1676). [*Rare.*]

II. *n.* 1. A helper; an assistant; an aid. [*Rare.*]

A fine violin must . . . be the best *adjutant* to a fine voice.

W. Mason, Eng. Church Music, p. 74.

2. *Milit.*, properly, a regimental staff-officer appointed to assist the commanding officer of a regiment in the discharge of the details of his military duty. The title is also given to officers having similar functions attached to larger or smaller divisions of troops, to garrisons, and to the War Department of the United States government. (See *adjutant-general*.) Adjutants are also assigned, as in the British army, to divisions of artillery. Formerly, in England, called *aid-major*. Often contracted to *adjt.*

3. The adjutant-bird (which see).—**Post adjutant**, a person holding the office of adjutant with reference to the organization, of whatever character, of the troops stationed at a post, garrison, camp, or cantonment.—**Regimental adjutant**, a person holding the office of adjutant with reference to a regimental organization, whether the regiment is in one place or dispersed at different stations.

adjutant-bird (aj'ō-tant-bērd), *n.* The name given by English residents of Bengal to a very large species of stork, common in India, the *Leptoptilus argala* of some naturalists, belong-



Adjutant-bird (*Leptoptilus argala*).

ing to the family *Ciconiidae*. It is the *Ardea dubia* of Gmelin, the *A. argala* of Latham, the *Ciconia marabou* of Temminck, and the argala of the native Indians. Great confusion has been occasioned by the transference by Temminck of the native name, argala, to a related but distinct African species. The name *marabou* has likewise been given to both species, since both furnish the ornamental plumes so named in commerce. The African species should be distinguished as the marabou, the Indian species being left to bear its native name argala. The name adjutant, or adjutant-bird, is a nickname bestowed upon the bird from some fancied likeness of its bearing to the stiff martinet air of the military functionary known as an adjutant. The bird is a gigantic stork, 5 or often 6 feet high, and its expanded wings measure 14 feet from tip to tip. It has an enormous bill, nearly bare head and neck, and a sausage-like pouch hanging from the under part of the neck. It is one of the most voracious carnivorous birds known, and in India, from its devouring all sorts of carrion and noxious animals, is protected by law. Also called *adjutant-crane*, *adjutant-stork*, and *pouched stork*. The name is sometimes extended to a related species, *L. javanicus*, known as the lesser adjutant or adjutant-bird.

adjutant-crane (aj'ō-tant-krān), *n.* Same as *adjutant-bird*.

adjutant-general (aj'ō-tant-jen'e-ral), *n.*; pl. *adjutants-general*. 1. *Milit.*, a staff-officer, the chief assistant of a commanding general in the execution of his military duties, as in issuing and executing orders, receiving and registering reports, regulating details of the service, etc. By law there is but one adjutant-general of the United States army. He is a principal officer of the War Department of the United States government, the head of a bureau conducting the army correspondence, and having charge of the records, of recruiting and enlistment, of the issue of commissions, etc. Most of the individual States also have adjutants-general, performing similar duties with respect to the militia of their several States. The adjutant-general is aided by *assistant adjutants-general*. In the British service, the adjutant-general of the forces is an officer of the full rank of general, having a body of

assistants at the Horse Guards or headquarters of the army in London, and performing the same class of duties as those mentioned above. Commonly abbreviated to *A. G.* when appended to a name.

2. *Eccles.*, a title mistakenly given by translators to the assistants of the general of the Jesuits. See *assistant*, 3.

adjutantship (aj'ō-tant-ship), *n.* Same as *adjutancy*, 1.

adjutant-stork (aj'ō-tant-stōrk), *n.* Same as *adjutant-bird*.

adjutor (aj'ō-tā-tor), *n.* [NL., an assistant, < L. *adjutare*, assist: see *adjutant*.] An adjutor or helper. See note under *agitator*, 2. [Rare.]

adjute (a-jōt'), *v. t. or i.* [*F. ajouter*, formerly *adjouter*, add: see *adjust*.] To add.

There he
Six bachelors as bold as he, *adjusting* to his company.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

adjutor (a-jō'tor), *n.* [L., < *adjuvare*, help: see *adjutant* and *aid*.] A helper. [Rare; its compound *coadjutor* is in common use.]

He . . . and such as his *adjutors* were.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv. 10.

adjutory (aj'ō-tō-ri), *a.* [*L.* as if **adjutorius*, helping; cf. *adjutorium*, help: see *adjutor*.] Serving to help or aid. *Blount; Bailey.*

adjutrix (a-jō'triks), *n.*; pl. *adjutrices* (a-jō'tri-sēz). [*L.*, fem. of *adjutor*: see *adjutor*.] A female assistant. [Rare.]

adjuvant (aj'ō-vant or a-jō'vant), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *adjuvan(-t)s*, pp. of *adjuvare*, help: see *aid*.] *I. a.* Serving to help or assist; auxiliary; contributory: as, an *adjuvant* medicine.

Cause *adjuvant* worketh not by himself, but is a helper.
Blundeville.

But that humblity is only an *adjuvant* and not even a necessary *adjuvant* cause, is proved by the immunity of fruit-eaters in the swampiest regions of the equatorial coast-lands.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 162.

II. n. 1. A person or thing aiding or helping; whatever aids or assists.

Undoubtedly, a flavor smack of the canons, the jubilee, and other *adjuvants* of "the cause" is found in some of his [Whittier's] polemic strains.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 124.

Specifically—2. In *med.*, whatever aids in removing or preventing disease; especially, a substance added to a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient.

adlegation (ad-lē-gā'shon), *n.* [*L.* *adlegatio*(-n-), later *allegatio*(-n-), a deputing, < *adlegare*, *allegare*, depute, commission, < *ad*, to, + *legare*, send with a commission. See *allegation*, the same word in another use.] The right of ministers of the individual states of the old German empire to be associated with those of the emperor in public treaties and negotiations relating to the common interests of the empire. This right was claimed by the states, but disputed by the emperor.

ad lib. An abbreviation of *ad libitum*.

ad libitum (ad lib'i-tum). [*L.*: *ad* = *E. at*; *ML.* or *NL.* *libitum*, *L.* only in pl. *libita*, pleasure, acc. neut. pp. of *libet*, also spelled *tubet*, it pleases, akin to *E. lief* and *love*: see *lief*, *love*, *liberal*, etc.] At pleasure; to the extent of one's wishes. Specifically, in *music*, indicating that the time and expression of a passage are left to the feeling and taste of the performer. In the case of cadenzas and other ornaments, the phrase indicates that the performer may omit them or substitute others in their place. An accompaniment is said to be *ad libitum* when it may be used or omitted. Often abbreviated, in speech as well as writing, to *ad lib.*

adlings. *n.* See *adling*², 2.

adlocution (ad-lō-kū'shon), *n.* Same as *alloecution*, 1.

Adlumia (ad-lō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., named for Ma-



Adlumia cirrrosa; single leaf and panicle.

for *Adlum.*] A genus of American plants of a single species, *A. cirrrosa*, the climbing fumi-

tory, a delicate climbing herbaceous biennial, with panicles of drooping flowers. It is a native of the Alleghanies, and is often cultivated.

admanuensis (ad-man'ū-en'sis), *n.*; pl. *admanuenses* (-sēz). [ML., < *L. ad*, to, + *manus*, hand, + *-ensis*. Cf. *amanuensis*.] In *old Eng. law*, one taking a corporal oath, that is, by laying the hand on the Bible, in distinction from one taking the oath in other forms, or affirming.

admarginate (ad-mār'jin-ät), *v. t.* [*L. ad*, to, + *margo* (*margin-*), margin, + *-ate*³: see *ad-*, *margin*, and *-ate*³.] To note or write on the margin. [Rare.]

Receive candidly the few hints which I have *admarginated*.
Coleridge.

admaxillary (ad-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [*L. ad*, to, + *maxilla*, jaw, after *E. maxillary*.] In *anat.*, connected with the jaw.

admeasure (ad-mezh'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *admeasured*, pp. *admeasuring*. [*ME. amesuren*, < *OF. amesurer*, *admesurer*, < *ML. admensurare*, measure, < *L. ad*, to, + *LL. mensurare*, measure; cf. *L. admetiri*, measure out to, < *ad*, to, + *metiri*, the ult. *L.* source of *measure*: see *ad-* and *measure*, *v.*] 1. To ascertain the dimensions, size, or capacity of; measure.

The identification of the reasoner's intellect with that of his opponent depends, if I understand you aright, upon the accuracy with which the opponent's intellect is *admeasured*.
Poe, Tales, I. 272.

2. In *law*, to survey and lay off a due portion to, as of dower in real estate or of pasture held in common. This was formerly done by *writ of admeasurement*, directed to the sheriff.

Upon this suit all the commoners shall be *admeasured*.
Blackstone, Com., iii. 16.

admeasurement (ad-mezh'ūr-mēnt), *n.* [*OF. amesurement*, *admesurement*: see *admeasure* and *-ment*.] 1. The process of measuring; the ascertainment of the numerical amount of any quantity.—2. The numerical amount or measure of anything, whether a number, the dimensions of a solid, the bulk of a fluid, mass, duration, or degree.—3. In *law*, ascertainment and assignment of the due proportion: as, *admeasurement* of damages, or of dower in an estate; *admeasurement* of the right of an individual in a common pasture.

Sometimes called *admensuration*.

admeasurer (ad-mezh'ūr-ēr), *n.* One who *admeasures*.

admedian (ad-mē'di-än), *a.* [*L. ad*, to, + *medius*, middle: see *ad-* and *median*.] In *conch.*, a synonym of *lateral*, as applied to the series of teeth of the radula, these being rachidian or median, lateral or admedian, and uncial.

For "lateral" Professor Lankester substitutes the term *admedian*.
W. H. Dall, Science, IV. 143.

admensuration (ad-men-sū-rā'shon), *n.* [*ML. admensuratio*(-n-), < *admensurare*: see *admeasure*.] Same as *admeasurement*. [Rare.]

Admetacea (ad-mē-tā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Admete* + *-acea*.] A family name used by some naturalists for the *Admetidae* (which see).

Admete (ad-mē'tē), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἀδμήτος*, fem. *ἀδμήτην*, untamed, unbroken, poet. form of *ἀδάματος* = *E. untamed*. Cf. *adamant*.] The typical genus of gastropods of the family *Admetidae*. *A. viridula* is a small whitish species, half an inch long, found on the Atlantic coast of North America from Cape Cod northward.

admetid (ad-mē'tid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Admetidae*.

Admetidae (ad-met'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Admete* + *-idae*.] A family of toxoglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Admete*. The family is closely related to the *Cancellariidae*, but the species affect colder waters. *Admete viridula* is a common northern form. The members of this family have a rounded head, filiform tentacles, eyes on minute tubercles external to the tentacles, and a characteristic dentition of the odontophore; the shell has an ovate aperture, with an obliquely truncated plicate columella and a trechant outer lip.

adminicle (ad-min'i-kl), *n.* [*L. adminiculum*, help, support, prop, lit. that on which the hand may rest, < *ad*, to, + *manus*, hand, + double dim. suffix *-culum*.] 1. That which gives aid or support; an auxiliary. [Rare.]

The senate of five hundred . . . was a permanent adjunct and *adminicle* of the public assembly.
Grote, Greece, III. 99.

2. In *law*, supporting or corroboratory proof. Specifically, in *Scots* and *French law*, whatever aids in proving the tenor of a lost deed; any deed or scroll which tends to establish the existence of the deed in question, or to make known its terms.

3. In *med.*, any aid to the action of a remedy.

—4. *pl.* In *entom.* See *adminiculum*, 2.

adminicula. *n.* Plural of *adminiculum*.

adminicular, adminiculary (ad-mi-nik'ū-lār, -lā-ri), *a.* [*L. adminiculum*, help: see *adminicula*.] Supplying help; helpful; corroborative.

The humanity of Christ is not set before us in the New Testament as sustaining merely a conditional or *adminicular* relation to a work whose intrinsic and essential value comes from another source.
Prog. Orthodoxy, p. 20.

The several structural arrangements *adminicular* to the integrity of the whole are thus co-ordinated.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

Adminicular evidence, in *law*, explanatory or completing evidence.

adminiculate (ad-mi-nik'ū-lāt), *v. i. or t.* [*L. adminiculatus*, pp. of *adminiculare*, help, prop, < *adminiculum*: see *adminicula*.] To give *adminicular* evidence; testify in corroboration of. [Rare.]

adminiculator (ad-mi-nik'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [*L.*, < *adminiculare*: see *adminiculate*.] An assistant; specifically, an advocate for the poor.

adminiculum (ad-mi-nik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *adminicula* (-lā). [*L.*, a prop: see *adminicula*.] 1. An aid or help; an adminicle.

Of other *adminicula*, or aids to induction, only the titles are given by Bacon, and it would be hazardous to conjecture as to their significance.
R. Adamson, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 792.

2. *pl.* In *entom.*, Kirby's name for the short spines on the abdominal segments of certain insects, pupæ or grubs, whereby they make their way through any substance in which they burrow. Also called *adminicles*. *N. E. D.*

administer (ad-min'is-tēr), *v.* [*ME. admynistren*, *amynistren*, < *OF. aministrer*, *administrer*, mod. *F. administrer*, < *L. administrare*, manage, execute (cf. *administer*, an attendant, < *ad*, to, + *ministrare*, attend, serve, < *minister*, servant: see *minister*.] *I. trans.* 1. To manage or conduct as minister, chief agent, or steward; superintend the management or execution of; control or regulate in behalf of others: as, to *administer* the laws or the government, or a department of government; to *administer* a charitable trust, the affairs of a corporation, or the estate of a bankrupt.

For forms of government let fools contest,
Whate'er is best *administer'd* is best.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 304.

Brawn without brain is thine: my prudent care
Foresees, provides, *administers* the war.
Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses, l. 554.

2. To afford; supply; dispense; bring into use or operation, especially in the execution of a magisterial or sacerdotal office: as, to *administer* relief; to *administer* justice.

Have they not the old popish custom of *administering* the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with water cakes?
Hooker.

Let zephyrs bland
Administer their tepid genial airs.
J. Phillips.

3. To give or apply; make application of: as, to *administer* medicine, punishment, counsel, etc.

Close by was a heap of stout osler rods, such as [arc] used in *administering* the bastinado. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xiii.

4. To tender or impose, as on an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to Heaven . . .
To keep the oath that we *administer*.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

5. In *law*, to manage or dispose of, as the estate of a deceased person, in the capacity either of executor or administrator. See *administration*, 9. = *Syn.* 1. To control, preside over.—2 and 3. *Administer, Minister*, distribute, give out, deal out. In the sense of supplying, dispensing, *minister* is now used principally of things spiritual: as, to *minister* comfort, consolation, or relief; while *administer* is used of things both spiritual and material: as, to *administer* food, medicine, reproof, justice.

He asserted that . . . a noxious drug had been *administered* to him in a dish of porridge.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xv.
The greatest delight which the fields and woods *minister* is the suggestion of an occult relation between man and the vegetable.
Emerson, Nature.

II. intrans. 1. To contribute assistance; bring aid or supplies; add something: with *to*: as, to *administer* to the necessities of the poor.

There is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which . . . *administers* to the pleasure as well as the plenty of the place.
Spectator, No. 447.

2. To perform the office of administrator: with *upon*: as, *A administers upon* the estate of B. = *Syn. Administer to, Minister to.* *Minister to* is now preferable to *administer to* in such connections as to *minister to* one's needs, to *minister to* the necessities of the poor, to *minister to* the pleasure of the assembly. *Administer to* in such connections is archaic.

administer (ad-min'is-tēr), *n.* [*L.*: see the verb.] One who administers; a minister or an administrator.

You have shewed yourself a good *administer* of the revenue.
Bacon, Speech to Sir J. Denham.

administerial (ad-min-is-tē-ri-āl), *a.* [*L. administrator*, attendant (or *E. administer*, *v.*), + *-ial*, in imitation of *ministerial*, *q. v.*] Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government; ministerial. [Rare.]

administrable (ad-min-is-trā-bl), *a.* [*L. as if *administrabilis*, *< administrare*: see *administer*, *v.*] Capable of being administered.

administrator (Sp. pron. ad-mē-nē-strī-dōr'), *n.* [Sp.: = *E. administrator*.] A steward; an overseer. *G. Yale*. [Used in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico.]

administrant (ad-min-is-trānt), *a.* and *n.* [*F. administrant*, *ppr.* of *administrer*: see *administer*, *v.*] *I. a.* Managing; executive; pertaining to the management of affairs.

II. n. One who administers; an executive officer.

administrate (ad-min-is-trāt), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. administrated*, *ppr. administrating*. [*L. administratus*, *pp.* of *administrare*: see *administer*, *v.*] To administer; dispense; give; supply; as, "to administrate the sacraments," *Knox*.

administration (ad-min-is-trā'shən), *n.* [*ME. administracioun*, *< OF. administracion*, *< L. administratio* (*n.*), *< administrare*: see *administer*, *v.*] *1.* The act of administering; direction; management; government of public affairs; the conducting of any office or employment.

The administration of government, in its largest sense, comprehends all the operations of the body politic, whether legislative, executive, or judiciary; but in its most usual, and perhaps in its most precise, signification, it is limited to executive details, and falls peculiarly within the province of the executive department.

A. Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. 72.

2. The duty or duties of an administrator; specifically, the executive functions of government, consisting in the exercise of all the powers and duties of government, both general and local, which are neither legislative nor judicial. — *3.* The body of persons who are intrusted with the execution of laws and the superintendence of public affairs: in particular, in Great Britain, the ministry; in the United States, the President and cabinet, or the President and cabinet during one presidential term: as, Washington's first administration.

Did the administration . . . avail themselves of any one of those opportunities?

Burke, *Tracts on Popery Laws*.

It was, therefore, clear from the beginning that the new administration was to have a settled and strong opposition.

T. H. Benton, *Thirty Years*, I. 55.

4. Any body of men intrusted with executive or administrative powers.

The support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns.

Jefferson, *First Inaugural Address*.

5. The period during which an executive officer or a ministry holds office; specifically, in the United States, the period during which the President holds office. — *6.* Dispensation; distribution; rendering; as, the administration of justice, of the sacraments, or of grace.

For the administration of this service not only supplieth the wants of the saints, but is abundant also by many thanksgivings unto God.

2 Cor. ix. 12.

7. The act of prescribing medically. — *8.* The act of tendering or imposing, as an oath. — *9.* In law: (*a*) The management of the estate of an intestate person, or of a testator having no competent executor, under a commission (called letters of administration) from the proper authority. This management consists in collecting debts, paying debts and legacies, and distributing surplus among the next of kin. (*b*) In some jurisdictions, the management of the estate of a deceased person by an executor, the corresponding term *execution* not being in use. Administration of a deceased person's estate may be granted for general, special, or limited purposes; as: (1) *Administration durante absentia* (during absence), when the next person entitled to the grant is beyond sea. (2) *Administration pendente lite* (while the suit is pending), when a suit is commenced in the probate court regarding the validity of a will or the right to administration, and lasting till the suit is determined. (3) *Administration cum testamento annexo* (with the will annexed), in cases where a testator makes a will without naming executors, or where the executors named in the will are incapable of acting or refuse to act. (4) *Administration de bonis non* (concerning goods not, that is, not administered), when the first administrator dies before he has fully administered. (5) *Administration ad colligendum* (for the purpose of collecting), for collecting and preserving goods about to perish. (6) *Ancillary administration* is subordinate to the principal administration for collecting the assets of foreigners. It is taken out in the country where the assets are. See *ancillary*. (7) *Administration minori etate* (during minority, or minority) is granted when the executor is a minor. (8) *Foreign administration* is administration exercised by authority of a foreign power. — **Council of administration.** See *council*. = *Syn. I.* Conduct, control, superintendence, regulation, execution.

administrational (ad-min-is-trā'shən-āl), *a.* Pertaining or relating to administration.

The administrative merits of Darius are so great that they have obscured his military glories.

G. Rawlinson, *Five Great Monarchies*, III. 429.

administrative (ad-min-is-trā-tiv), *a.* [*L. administrativus*, practical, *< administrare*, *pp. administratus*: see *administer*, *v.*] Pertaining to administration; executive; administering.

The production and distribution of wealth, the growth and effect of administrative machinery, the education of the race, these are cases of general laws which constitute the science of sociology.

W. K. Clifford, *Lect.*, II. 284.

Sometimes the term Executive, which strictly means an Authority which puts the laws in force, is opposed to the term Administrative, which implies the performance of every other sort of immediate Governmental act, such as collecting taxes, organizing and directing the Army, Navy, and Police, supervising trade, locomotion, postal communication, and carrying out in detail legislative measures for promoting public health, education, morality, and general contentment.

S. Anos, *Sci. of Pol.*, p. 99.

administratively (ad-min-is-trā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an administrative manner; in relation to administration; from an administrative point of view; as regards administration.

The English country gentleman, who was lord of the manor, was administratively a person of great authority and influence.

Maine, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 314.

Administratively, Kazan is divided into twelve districts.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 20.

administrator (ad-min-is-trā-tor), *n.* [*L. a manager*, *< administrare*, *pp. administratus*: see *administer*, *v.*] *1.* One who administers; one who directs or manages affairs of any kind: sometimes used as a title of executive office. — *2.* In law: (*a*) One who, by virtue of a commission from a probate, orphans', or surrogate's court, or, in England, from the probate, divorce, and admiralty division of the High Court of Justice, has charge of the goods and chattels of one dying without a will. In some jurisdictions his power is extended to real property. Often contracted to *admr.* (*b*) In *Scots law*, a tutor, curator, or guardian, having the care of one who is incapable of acting for himself. The term is usually applied to a father who has power over his children and their estate during their minority. — **Administrator bishop.** See *bishop*. — **Public administrator**, a public officer authorized to administer the estates of persons dying without relatives entitled to perform the duty.

administratorship (ad-min-is-trā-tor-ship), *n.* The office of administrator.

Removed by order of court from an administratorship for failure to settle his accounts.

The Nation, XXXVI. 540.

administratress (ad-min-is-trā'tres), *n.* [*< administrator* + *-ess*. Cf. *administratrice*.] A female administrator.

administratrice, *n.* [*< F. administratrice*, *< It. amministratrice*, *< NL. administratrix* (*-trix*); see *administratrix*.] A female administrator.

administratrix (ad-min-is-trā'triks), *n.*; *pl. administratrices* (ad-min-is-trā'trī'sēz). [*NL.*, *fem.* of *L. administrator*, *q. v.*] A female administrator. Often contracted to *admr.*

admirability (ad'mi-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. admirabilitas*, *< admirabilis*, admirable: see *admirable*.] Admirableness. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

admirable (ad'mi-rā-bl), *a.* [*< F. admirable*, *< L. admirabilis*, *< admirari*, admire: see *admire*.] *1*†. Fitted to excite wonder; marvelous; strange; surprising.

It seemeth equally admirable to me that holy King Edward the Sixth should do any wrong, or harsh Edward the Fourth do any right to the Muses.

Fuller.

In man there is nothing admirable but his ignorance and weakness.

Jer. Taylor, *Diss. from Popery*, II. i. § 7.

2. Worthy of admiration; having qualities to excite wonder, with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection; very excellent: used of persons or things.

What a piece of work is a man! How noble in reason! how infinite in faculty! in form and moving, how express and admirable!

Shak., *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

admirableness (ad'mi-rā-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being admirable; the power of exciting admiration.

admirably (ad'mi-rā-bli), *adv.* In an admirable manner; in a manner to excite wonder, approbation, and esteem; excellently.

admiral (ad'mi-rāl), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. admiral*, *amiral*, *amyrall*, *amerall*, *amrall*, with varying term. *-alle*, *-ale*, *-ail*, *-ayl*, *-ayle*, *-el*, *-elle*, *-ald*, *-eld*, *-ant*, *-aunt*, *< OF. admiral*, *amiral*, *almiral*, *-ail*, *-alt*, *-aut*, *-aut*, *-ant*, *-and*, *-auble*, *-aflē*, *-et*, *-é*, *mod. F. amiral* = *Pr. amirau*, *amirall*, *amiratz*, *mod. Pr. amiral* = *OSp. almiralle*, *-age*, *Sp. almirante* = *Pg. amirall*, *almirante* = *It. ammiraglio*, *< ML. admiralis*, *-allus*, *-alius*, *-aldus*, *-arius*, *-abilis*, *-andus*, *-atus*, *almiraldus*, *am-*

mirandus, *ammiratus*, etc., and *prop. ammiralis* (the forms in *adm-*, *abu-* being due to popular etymology, which associated the word with *L. admirare*, admire, *admirabilis*, admirable, or with *Sp. Ar. al-*, the, and the termination being variously accommodated), *< Ar. amir*, *emir*, a ruler, commander (see *ameer* and *emir*), the *-al* being due to the *Ar.* article *al*, present in all the Arabic and Turkish titles containing the word, as *amir-al-umara*, ruler of rulers, *amir-al-bahr*, commander of the sea, *amir-al-muminin*, commander of the faithful. The present sense of *admiral* is due to *Ar. amir-al-bahr*, Latinized as *admiralibus maris* and Englished under Edward III. as "anyrel of the se," or "admyrall of the navy," afterward simply *admiral*. *N. E. D.*]

I. n. *1*†. An emir or prince under the sultan; any Saracen ruler or commander. [The common Middle English and Old French sense.] — *2.* A naval officer of the highest rank; a commander-in-chief of a fleet. In the United States navy, as in most foreign services, there are three degrees of this rank, viz., *admiral*, *vice-admiral*, and *rear-admiral*. These titles did not exist in the United States till the grade of rear-admiral was created in 1862, that of vice-admiral in 1864, and that of admiral in 1866. An admiral displays his distinguishing flag at the mainmast, a vice-admiral at the foremast, and a rear-admiral at the mizzenmast. In the British navy, admirals were formerly divided into three classes, named, after the colors of their respective flags, admirals of the red, of the white, and of the blue, with vice-admirals and rear-admirals of each flag; but in 1864 this distinction was abolished, and all British men-of-war now display the white ensign.

3. The recognized chief commander or director of a mercantile fleet, as one of fishing-vessels off Newfoundland or in the North Sea. A royal proclamation in 1708 ordered that the master of the first vessel that entered a harbor or creek in Newfoundland for the fishing season should be admiral thereof, the second vice-admiral, and the third rear-admiral.

4. The ship which carries the admiral; hence, the most considerable ship of any fleet, as of merchantmen or of fishing-vessels.

The admiral of the Spanish Armada was a Flemish ship.

Sir R. Hakkins, *Voyage*, p. 19.

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine,
Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the mast
Of some great ammiral, were but a wand,
He walk'd with to support uneasy steps
Over the burning marle.

Milton, *P. L.*, l. 294.

5. A collectors' name for butterflies of the family *Papilionide*, especially the *Limnitis camilla*, distinguished as *white admiral*, and the *Faenusa atalanta*, or *red admiral*. — *6.* A name given by collectors of shells to a univalve shell, the admiral-shell (which see). — **Admiral of the fleet**, a title of distinction conferred on a few admirals in the British service, corresponding to that of field-marshal in the army. — **Lord high admiral**, in Great Britain, the officer at the head of the naval administration when, as has been rarely the case since 1632, the office is held by a single person. See *admiralty*. — **Yellow admiral**, a name applied in the British navy to a rear-admiral who is retired without having served afloat after his promotion.

The inglorious condition of a retired or yellow admiral.

Thos. Cochrane (Earl of Dundonald), *Autobiog.*, II. 276.

II. a. Carrying an admiral; chief in a fleet.

The admiral galley . . . struck upon a rock.

Knolles, *Hist. Turks*.

admiral-shell (ad'mi-rāl-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Conus*, the *Conus ammiralis*, a species formerly esteemed as much for its rarity as for its beauty.

admiralship (ad'mi-rāl-ship), *n.* [*< admiral* + *-ship*.] The office or position of an admiral. [Rare.]

admiralty (ad'mi-rāl-ti), *n.* [Early *mod. E. admiraltic*, *amiraltie*, *amraltic*, *< ME. amyralte*, *ameraltie*, *amraltie*, *< OF. admiralte*, *amiraulte*: see *admiral* and *-ty*.] *1.* In Great Britain: (*a*) The office and jurisdiction of the lords commissioners appointed to take the general management of maritime affairs, and of all matters relating to the royal navy, with the government of its various departments. (*b*) The body of officers appointed to execute the office of lord high admiral; a board of commissioners, called lords (or, in full, lords commissioners) of the admiralty, for the administration of naval affairs. (*c*) [*cap.*] The building in which the lords of the admiralty transact business, and in which the clerks and other officials connected with this department are employed. — *2.* That branch of law which deals with maritime cases and offenses.

The power [of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States] extends . . . to all cases of admiralty and marine jurisdiction.

Cathoun, *Works*, I. 213.

Admiralty court, or **court of admiralty**, a tribunal having jurisdiction over maritime causes, whether of a civil or criminal nature. In England it was formerly held before the lord high admiral, and afterward before his deputy or the deputy of the lords commissioners; but now it forms a branch of the probate, divorce, and admiralty di-

vision of the High Court of Justice, the judge in it being appointed by the crown as one of the judges of the High Court. The English court of admiralty is twofold, the *instance court* and the *prize court*. The civil jurisdiction of the instance court extends generally to such contracts as are made upon the sea, and are founded in maritime service or consideration. It also regulates many other points of maritime law, as disputes between part-owners of vessels, and questions relating to salvage. It has likewise power to inquire into certain wrongs or injuries committed on the high seas, as in cases of collision. In criminal matters the court of admiralty has, partly by common law and partly by a variety of statutes, cognizance of piracy and all other indictable offenses committed either upon the sea or on the coasts when beyond the limits of any English county. The prize court is the only tribunal for deciding what is and what is not lawful prize, and for adjudicating upon all matters, civil and criminal, relating to prize, or every acquisition made by the law of war which is either itself of a maritime character or is made, whether at sea or by land, by a naval force. In Scotland the cases formerly brought before this court, which has been abolished, are now prosecuted in the Court of Session or in the sheriff court, in the same way as ordinary civil causes. In the United States the admiralty powers are exclusively vested in the federal courts. They extend over the great lakes and navigable rivers.—**Droits of admiralty.** See *droit*.—**High Court of Admiralty**, an ancient English court, held before the lord high admiral of England or his deputy (styled judge of the admiralty), with cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed either upon the sea or upon the coasts, out of the body or extent of any English county. It proceeded without jury, a method contrary to the genius of the law of England. *Stephens*.

admirancet (ad-mir'ans), *n.* [*OF. admirance, < admirer: see admire and -ance.*] Admiration.

[She] with great admirance inwardly was moved,
And honour'd him with all that her behoved,
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 39.

admiration (ad-mi-rā'shon), *n.* [*late ME. admiryng, < OF. admiration, < L. admiratio(n-), < admirari, admire: see admire.*] 1†. Wonder; astonishment; surprise.

And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints,
... and when I saw her, I wondered with great admiration.
Rev. xvii. 6.

Your boldness I with admiration see.
Dryden.

2. Wonder mingled with approbation, esteem, love, or veneration; an emotion excited by what is novel, great, beautiful, or excellent: as, admiration of virtue or goodness; admiration of a beautiful woman or a fine picture.

Where imitation can go no farther, let admiration step on, whereof there is no end in the wisest form of men.
Str T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 2.

If it should be here objected, as Cicero objected to Caesar, "We have matter enough to admire, but would gladly see something to praise," I answer, that true admiration is a superlative degree of praise.
Bacon, Essays, etc. (Bohn ed.), p. 486.

There is a pleasure in admiration, and this is that which properly causeth admiration, when we discover a great deal in an object which we understand to be excellent.
Tillotson.

3†. The quality of exciting wonder or surprise; marvelousness; admirableness.

Admir'd Miranda!
Indeed the top of admiration.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1.

4. An object of wonder or approbation: now only in the phrase *the admiration of*.

He was the admiration of all the negroes.
Irving, Sleepy Hollow.

Note of admiration, an exclamation-point (!).—**To admiration**, in a very excellent or admirable manner; in a manner to elicit admiration.

They have curious straw worke among the nuns, even to admiration.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

[He] . . . moulded heads in clay or plaster of Paris to admiration, by the dint of natural genius merely.
Lamb, Old Benchers.

admirative (ad'mi-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Expressing admiration or wonder. [Rare.]

II.† *n.* The point of exclamation or admiration (!).

admiratively (ad'mi-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an admirative manner; admiringly. [Rare.]

admire (ad-mir'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *admired*, ppr. *admiring*. [*F. admirer, OF. admirer, earlier ammirer, = Sp. Pg. admirar = It. ammirare, < L. admirari, wonder at, < ad, at, + mirari (for *smirari), wonder, = Gr. μειδαν for *μειδαν, smile, = Skt. √ smi, smile: cf. smile, smirk.*] I. *trans.* 1. To regard with wonder or surprise; wonder or marvel at: formerly used literally, but now chiefly in an ironical or sarcastic sense, with reference to meaning 2: as, I admire your audacity.

Neither is it to be admired that Henry, who was a wise as well as a valiant prince, should be pleased to have the greatest wit of those times in his interests.
Dryden, Pref. to Fables.

One hardly knows whether most to admire the stupidity of such a degradation or to detest its guilt.
Farrar, Marl. Sermons, iv. 36.

2. To regard with wonder mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection; feel admiration for; take pleasure in the beauty

or qualities of; look on or contemplate with pleasure.

The fact seems to be, that the Greeks admired only themselves, and that the Romans admired only themselves and the Greeks.
Macaulay, History.

And Enid woke and sat beside the couch,
Admiring him, and thought within herself,
Was ever man so grandly made as he?
Tennyson, Geraint.

II. *intrans.* 1. To wonder; be affected with surprise; marvel: sometimes with *at*. [Nearly obsolete in the literal sense.]

Let none admire
That riches grow in hell.
Milton, P. L., l. 690.

I admire where a fellow of his low rank should acquire such a nobleness and dignity of sentiment.
Henry Brooke.

I more admire at a third party, who were loyal when rebellion was uppermost, and have turned rebels (at least in principle) since loyalty has been triumphant.
Dryden, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

2. To feel or express admiration.

I'll report it,
Where senators shall mingle tears with smiles;
Where great patricians shall attend, and shrug,
I'll the end admire.
Shak., Cor., i. 9.

3. To feel pleasure; be pleased: as, I should admire to go. [Colloq., U. S.]

admired (ad-mir'd'), *p. a.* Regarded with wonder; wonderful; astonishing.

You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most admir'd disorder.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

admirer (ad-mir'ēr), *n.* One who admires; specifically, one who pays court to or manifests his admiration of a woman; a lover.

For fear of Lucia's escape, the mother is . . . constantly attended by a rival that explains her age, and draws off the eyes of her admirers.
Tatler, No. 206.

admiringly (ad-mir'ing-li), *adv.* In an admiring manner; with admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

admissibility (ad-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< admissible, after F. admissibilité.*] The quality of being admissible.

admissible (ad-mis'i-bl), *a.* [*< F. admissible, < ML. admissibilis, < L. admissus, pp. of admittere, admit: see admit.*] 1. Capable or worthy of being admitted or suffered to enter.

They were admissible to political and military employment.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. That may be allowed or conceded; allowable: as, your proposals are not admissible.—

3. In law, capable of being considered in reaching a decision: used of evidence offered in a judicial investigation.

No confession is admissible when made in terror.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 200.

admissibleness (ad-mis'i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being admissible or allowable.

admissibly (ad-mis'i-bli), *adv.* In an admissible manner; so as to be admitted, entertained, or allowed.

admission (ad-mish'on), *n.* [*< ME. admyssion, < L. admissio(n-), < admissus, pp. of admittere, admit: see admit.*] 1. The act of admitting or allowing to enter; the state of being admitted; entrance afforded by permission, by provision or existence of means, or by the removal of obstacles: as, the admission of aliens into a country; the admission of light into a room by a window or by opening the window.

Some minds seem well glazed by nature against the admission of knowledge.
George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, p. 91.

2. Admittance; power or permission to enter; entrance; access; power to approach: as, to grant a person admission.

I . . . applied to one of the vergers for admission to the library.
Irving, Mutability of Lit.

3. The price paid for entrance; admission fee: as, the admission was one dollar.—4. *Eccles.*: (a) In the Church of England, an act of a bishop accepting a candidate presented to a benefice. (b) In the Presbyterian churches, especially in Scotland, a similar official act of a presbytery admitting a minister to his church.—5. The act of expressing assent to an argument or proposition, especially one urged by an opponent or adversary; hence, a point or statement admitted; concession; allowance: as, this admission lost him the argument.—6. Acknowledgment; confession of a charge, an error, or a crime: as, he made full admission of his guilt.

Maggie had no sooner uttered this treaty than she was wretched at the admission it implied.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 9.

7. In law: (a) A voluntary acknowledgment that something is true. Admissions in an action may be made by a party to it, or by his attorney, in writing or in open court. Other admissions, whether by word

or act, may be proved against a party if they were made by him or by one authorized by or sufficiently identified with him. (b) The act of receiving evidence offered upon a judicial investigation, as competent for consideration in reaching a decision.

= *Syn.* 2. *Admittance, Admission.* See *admittance*.
admissive (ad-mis'iv), *a.* [*< LL. admissivus (used once in sense of 'permissive'), < L. admissus, pp. of admittere, admit: see admit.*] Tending to admit; having the nature of an admission; containing an admission or acknowledgment.

A compliment which is always more admissive than excusatory.
Lamb, Elia.

admissory (ad-mis'ō-ri), *a.* [*< L. as if *admissorius, < admissor, one who grants or allows, < admittere, pp. admissus, admit: see admit.*] Granting admittance; admitting.

admit (ad-mit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *admitted*, ppr. *admitting*. [*< ME. admitten, amitten, amyttēn, < OF. admettre, amette, < L. admittere, lit. send to, < ad, to, + mittere, send: see missile.*] I. *trans.* 1. To suffer to enter; grant or afford entrance to: as, to admit a student into college; windows admit light and air; to admit a serious thought into the mind.

Mirth, admit me of thy crew.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 38.
O, I am a brute, when I but admit a doubt of thy true constancy!
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 2.

2. To give right or means of entrance to: as, a ticket admits one into a theater; this key will admit you to the garden.—3. To permit to exercise a certain function; grant power to hold a certain office: as, he was admitted to the bar; to admit a man to the ministry.—4. To have capacity for the admission of at one time: as, this passage admits two abreast.—5. To grant in argument; receive as true; concede; allow: as, the argument or fact is admitted.

It was admitted that the heavy expenditure which had been occasioned by the late troubles justified the king in asking some further supply.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

It is so hard for ahewdness to admit
Folly means no harm when she calls black white!
Browning, Ring and Book, l. 36.

6. To permit, grant, allow, or be capable of: as, the words do not admit such a construction. See II.—7. To acknowledge; own; confess: as, he admitted his guilt.—*Syn.* *Acknowledge, Admit, Confess, etc. (see acknowledge); to let in, receive, take in.*

II. *intrans.* To give warrant or allowance; grant opportunity or permission: with *of*; as, circumstances do not admit of this; the text does not admit of this interpretation.

Economy is a subject which admits of being treated with levity, but it cannot so be disposed of.

To answer a question so as to admit of no reply, is the test of a man,—to touch bottom every time.
Emerson, Clubs.

admittable (ad-mit'a-bl), *a.* [*< admit + -able. Cf. admissible.*] Capable of being admitted or allowed. Sometimes spelled *admittible*. [Rare.]

admittance (ad-mit'ans), *n.* [*< admit + -ance.*] 1. The act of admitting.—2. Permission to enter; the power or right of entrance; hence, actual entrance: as, he gained admittance into the church.

[Bacon's philosophy] found no difficulty in gaining admittance, without a contest, into every understanding fitted . . . to receive her.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

3†. Concession; admission; allowance: as, the admittance of an argument.—4†. The custom or privilege of being admitted to the society of the great.

Sir John, . . . you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, . . . of great admittance.
Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2.

5. In law, the giving possession of a copyhold estate.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Admittance, Admission, introduction, initiation, reception, welcome, access.* In the separation of admittance and admission, the latter has taken the figurative senses, while not yet wholly abandoning to the former the literal ones. Hence in its figurative use admittance has meanings that admittance has not. When admittance has the literal meaning, its use is generally broader, having less definiteness with respect to place. No admittance except through the office; admission to the harbor; admission to the peerage; he gave no admission to unkind thoughts; admission of a fault. Perhaps admission implies somewhat more of selection or judgment passed upon the person admitted: as, admission to society.

He [the traveler] must obtain admittance to the convivial table and the domestic hearth.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng.

When once love pleads admission to our hearts,
In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman who deliberates is lost.

It is to M. Guizot that I was . . . obliged for admittance to the French archives.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., Pref.

admittatur (ad-mi-tā'tēr), *n.* [L., let him be admitted, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *admittere, admit: see admit.*] A certificate of

admission to membership in a university or college.

admittedly (ad-mit'ed-li), *adv.* In an acknowledged manner; confessedly.

The influence of ocean-currents in the distribution of heat over the surface of the globe would still be *admittedly* erroneous. *J. Croll, Climate and Time, p. 52.*

admittendo clerico (ad-mi-ten'dō kler'i-kō), [ML., for admitting a clerk (clergyman): *L. admittendo*, abl. of *admittendus*, gerund of *admittere*, admit; see *admit*; ML. *clerico*, abl. of *clericus*, a clerk: see *clerk*.] An old English writ, issued to the bishop instead of to the sheriff as in ordinary actions, to enforce a judgment establishing the right of the crown to make a presentation to a benefice.

admittendo in socium (ad-mi-ten'dō in sō'shi-um). [ML., for admitting as an associate: *L. admittendo*; see above; *in, to, as*; *socium*, acc. of *socius*, a fellow, associate; see *social*.] An old English writ addressed to justices of assize requiring them to associate with themselves other designated persons, commonly knights of the county, in holding assizes at the circuit.

admitter (ad-mit'er), *n.* One who or that which admits.

admittible (ad-mit'i-bl), *a.* [*admit* + *-ible*: see *-able, -ible*.] Same as *admittable*.

admix (ad-miks'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *admixed* and *admist*, ppr. *admixing*. [First in p. a. *admixed*, prop. *admixt*, of *L. origin*, < *admixtus*, pp. of *admiscere*, mix with, < *ad, to, + miscere* = AS. *miscan, E. mix, q. v.*] To mingle with something else; add to something else. See *mix*.

The small quantities of alkalis present [in the topaz] may be attributed either to *admixed* impurity, or to an incipient alteration. *Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX, 329.*

admixture (ad-miks'chun), *n.* [*L. admixtio(n)-, admiscere*, pp. *admixtus*, mix with; see *admix*.] The act of mingling or admixing; a mingling of different substances; the addition of an ingredient; admixture.

All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by admixture of salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Bacon.*

admixture (ad-miks'tūr), *n.* [*L. admixtus*, pp. of *admiscere*, mix with; see *admix* and *mixture*.] 1. The act of mingling or mixing; the state of being mingled or mixed.

When a metallic vapour is subjected to admixture with another gas or vapour, or to reduced pressure, its spectrum becomes simplified. *J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 154.*

2. That which is mingled or formed by mingling; a compound made by mixture.—3. An ingredient different in kind from that which gives a mixture its principal properties.—4. In general, anything added; especially, any alien element or ingredient.

ad modum (ad mō'dum). [*L.*; lit., to the way, mode, means, manner: *ad, to*; *modum*, acc. of *modus*: see *mode*.] In the manner; in such way, or to such effect; as; like.

admonish (ad-mon'ish), *v. t.* [*ME. admonysshēn, amonysshēn, -esshēn, -asen*, etc., earlier and prop. *amonestēn, -isten* (adm- for am- in imitation of the *L. original*, and *-ish* for *-est* in imitation of verbs in *-ish*), < *OF. amonestēn* (F. *admonester*), advise, < *ML. *admonistare*, a corruption of *admonitāre*, freq. of *L. admonere*, pp. *admonitus*, advise, < *ad, to, + monere*, advise, warn: see *monish, monition*.] 1. To notify of or reprove for a fault; reprove with mildness.

Count him not as an enemy, but admonish him as a brother. *2 Thea. iii. 15.*

2. To counsel against something; caution or advise; exhort; warn.

I warn'd thee, I admonish'd thee, foretold
The danger and the lurking enemy. *Milton, P. L., ix. 1171.*

Me fruitful scenes and prospects waste
Alike admonish not to roam. *Corper, The Shrubby.*

3. To instruct or direct; guide.

Ye choice spirits that admonish me. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.*

Moses was admonished of God when he was about to make the tabernacle. *Heb. viii. 5.*

This view, which admonishes me where the sources of wisdom and power lie, carries upon its face the highest certificate of truth. *Emerson, Nature.*

4. To inform; acquaint with; notify; remind; recall or incite to duty.

The angel bright,
Ere he drew nigh, his radiant visage turn'd,
Admonish'd by his ear. *Milton, P. L., iii. 647.*
But Maggie stood, right sair astonish'd,
Till by the heel and hand admonish'd. *Burns, Tam o' Shanter.*

admonisher (ad-mon'ish-ēr), *n.* One who reproves or counsels.

Horace was a mild admonisher, a court satirist fit for the gentle times of Augustus. *Dryden.*

admonishingly (ad-mon'ish-ing-li), *adv.* By way of admonition; in an admonishing manner.

admonishment (ad-mon'ish-ment), *n.* Admonition; counsel; warning. [Rare.]

When was my lord so much ungently temper'd
To stop his ears against admonishment?
Unarm, unarm, and do not fight to-day. *Shak., T. and C., v. 3.*

Thy grave admonishments prevail with me. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.*

admonition (ad-mō-nish'on), *n.* [*ME. amonition, -oun*, < *OF. amonition*, later *admonition*, < *L. admonitio(n)-, admonere*, advise, admonish: see *admonish*.] 1. The act, or an act, of admonishing; counsel or advice; gentle reproof; instruction in duties; caution; direction.

Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples: and they are written for our admonition. *1 Cor. x. 11.*
He learns the look of things, and none the less
For admonitions from the hunger-pinch. *Browning, Fra Lippo Lippi.*

2. *Eccles.*, public or private reproof to reclaim an offender: the first step in church discipline, followed, when unheeded, by suspension or excommunication. = *Syn. Admonition, Reprehension, Reproof, Monition, Censure, Reproach, Rebuke, Reprimand, remonstrance, expostulation, warning, suggestion, hint, intimation.* In the primary and almost invariable sense, *admonition, reprehension, and reproof* are bestowed upon conduct which is morally defective. *Censure* and *reprehension* may or may not be addressed directly to the person blamed; the utterances expressed by the other words are always so addressed. *Admonition* is caution or warning with reference to future conduct; it is often based upon past failures: as, *admonition* not to repeat a fault. It is often an official act, as of the authorities of a church, school, or college. *Monition* is a softer word, and is mostly confined to subjective promptings or warnings: as, the *monitions* of conscience or of reason. The other words are wholly retrospective. *Reprehension* may be the mildest of them, or may be strengthened by an adjective: as, the severest *reprehension*. It is unofficial, and may denote the act of an equal. *Reproof* is the act of a superior or elder, an authoritative and personal censure. *Censure* is unfavorable judgment, generally severe, possibly official. *Reproach* is censure with opprobrium; it is used chiefly as a relief to excited feelings, and is intended to humiliate rather than correct. *Rebuke* is energetic and summary, like stopping one's mouth; it implies feeling, like *reproach*, but more self-control. *Reprimand* is the act of a superior, is severe, and is often official and public as a form of penalty: as, sentenced to receive a *reprimand* from his commanding officer in the presence of the regiment. (See the discrimination of corresponding verbs under *censure, v.*)

A man that is an heretic, after the first and second admonition, reject. *Tit. iii. 10.*

The admonitions, fraternal or parental, of his fellow-Christians, or the governors of the church, then more public *reprehensions*. *Hammond.*

Those beat can bear reproof who merit praise. *Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 583.*

Divine monition Nature yields,
That not by bread alone we live. *Wordsworth, Devotional Incitements.*

The pain of a little censure, even when it is unfounded, is more acute than the pleasure of much praise. *Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 440.*

Dread of reproach, both by checking cowardice in battle and by restraining misbehaviour in social life, has tended to public and private advantage. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 526.*

My caution was more pertinent
Than the rebuke you give it. *Shak., Cor., ii. 2.*

The knight . . . inquires how such an one's wife, or mother, or son, or father do(es), whom he does not see at church; which is understood as a secret reprimand to the person absent. *Addison, Spectator.*

admonitioner (ad-mō-nish'on-ēr), *n.* [Formerly also *admonishioneer*; < *admonition* + *-er*.] An admonisher; a dispenser of admonitions; specifically, an Admonitionist (which see). *Hales.*

Admonitionist (ad-mō-nish'on-ist), *n.* [*admonition* + *-ist*.] A name given to the followers of Thomas Cartwright, two of whom in 1572 published "An Admonition to Parliament," followed by a second one by himself, strongly advocating church government by presbyters as opposed to bishops, and the supremacy of the church over the state.

admonitive (ad-mon'i-tiv), *a.* [*L. admonitus*, pp. of *admonere*: see *admonish*.] Containing admonition. [Rare.]

Instructive and admonitive emblems. *Barrow, Works, II. xxvi.*

admonitor (ad-mon'i-tor), *n.* [*L.*, < *admonere*: see *admonish*.] An admonisher; a monitor.

Conscience . . . is at most times a very faithful and very prudent admonitor. *Shenstone, Essays (1763), p. 222.*

admonitorial (ad-mon-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* [*admonitory* + *-al*.] Reproving; admonishing; having the manner of an admonitor; admonitory.

Miss Tox . . . had acquired an admonitorial tone, and a habit of improving passing occasions. *Dickens, Dombey and Son, li.*

admonitorily (ad-mon'i-tō'ri-li), *adv.* In an admonitory manner; with warning or reproof. *Carlyle.*

admonitory (ad-mon'i-tō-ri), *a.* [*L.* as if **admonitorius*; cf. *admonitorium*, an admonition.] Containing admonition; tending or serving to admonish: as, "admonitory of duty," *Barrow, Works, I. 430.*

She held up her small hand with an admonitory gesture. *Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ix.*

admonitrix (ad-mon'i-triks), *n.*; pl. *admonitrices* (ad-mon-i-tri'sēz). [*L.*, fem. of *admonitor*, q. v.] A female admonitor; a monitress. *N. E. D.*

admortization (ad-mōr-ti-zā'shon), *n.* Same as *amortization*.

admove (ad-mōv'), *v. t.* [Earlier *amove* (see *amove*), < *L. admove*, move to, < *ad, to, + move*, move: see *move*.] To move (to); bring (to): as, "admoved unto the light," *Coverdale, tr. of Erasmus, 1 John ii. 8.*

admr. A contraction of *administrator*.

adm. A contraction of *administratrix*.

adnascent (ad-nas'ens), *n.* [*adnascent*: see *-ence*.] Adhesion of parts to each other by the whole surface. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

adnascent (ad-nas'ent), *a.* [*L. adnascent(-)is*, ppr. of *adnasci*, usually *agnasci*, full form *adgnasci*, grow to, < *ad, to, + gnasci*, usually *nasci*, grow, be born: see *agnate* and *nascent*.] Growing to or on something else.

Moss, which is an adnascent plant. *Everlyn, Sylva, II. vii. § 8.*

adnata (ad-nā'tä), *n.* [*NL.*; (1) fem. sing., (2) neut. pl. of *L. adnatus*: see *adnate*.] 1. *sing.* Same as *tunica adnata* (which see, under *tunica*).—2. *pl.* In *zool.*, tegumentary appendages, as hair or feathers, or other covering or growth superficially attached to an animal.

adnate (ad'nāt), *a.* [*L. adnatus*, grown to, pp. of *adnasci*: see *adnascent*, and cf. *agnate*.]

In *physiol.* and *bot.*, congenitally attached or grown together. See *adnation*. Also *coadnate, coadunate, coadunated, and consolidated*.—**Adnate anther**, an anther that is attached for its whole length to one side of its filament.

adnation (ad-nā'shon), *n.* The state of being adnate; congenital union of different organs by their surfaces. Specifically, in *bot.*, the union or adhesion of different circles of inflorescence, as the calyx-tube to the ovary, in distinction from *coadescence*, which denotes the union of members of the same circle only. Also called *consolidation*.

ad nauseam (ad nā'sē-am). [*L.*: *ad, to*; *nauseam*, acc. of *nausea*: see *nausea*.] Literally, to sickness; to disgust; to the extent of exciting disgust, especially the disgust which arises from satiety or wearisome repetition: as, statements or complaints repeated *ad nauseam*.

adnerval (ad-nēr'val), *a.* [*L. ad, to, + nervus, nerve*.] Moving toward the nerve: a term applied to electrical currents passing in a muscular fiber toward the point of application of a nerve-fiber.

adnexed (ad-nekst'), *a.* [*L. adnexus*, connected, + *-ed*.] In *bot.*, annexed or connected: applied to the gills in *Agaricus* when they reach to the stem but are not adnate to it.

adnominal (ad-nom'i-nal), *a.* [*L.* as if **adnominatus*: see *adnoun*.] In *gram.*, belonging to or qualifying a noun; adjectival.

The true genitive is originally *adnominal*; that is, its primary function is to limit the meaning of a substantive. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 7.*

adnomination (ad-nom-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*L. adnominatio(n)-, agnominatio(n)-*, equiv. to Gr. *παρονομασία*, a pun; < *ad, to, + nominare*, name, < *nomen (nomin-)*, a name.] A play upon words; paronomasia.

adnoun (ad'noun), *n.* [*L. ad + noun*. Cf. *L. adnomen*, usually *agnomen*, surname: see *agnomen*.] In *gram.*, an adjective or attributive word; an adjunct to a noun; specifically, according to some grammarians, an adjective used substantively, as the *good*, the *true*, and the *beautiful*.

ado (a-dō'), *n.*, orig. *inf.* [*ME. ado*, at *do*, North. dial. equiv. to *E. to do*, the prep. *at*, Scand. *at*, being the sign of the *inf.*, like *to* in literary *E.* From the use of this *inf.* in phrases like *much ado, little ado, more ado, i. e., much to do, etc.*, *ado* came to be regarded as a noun ("ado, or greto bysynesse, sollicitudo," *Prompt. Parv., p. 7*), qualified by *much, little, more*, and hence later *great, any, etc.*, as an adj. Cf. *affair*, < *OF. a faire, to do, a-do.*] **I. † inf.** 1. To do.



1, Adnate Anther.
2, Adnate Stipule.

With that prync Must we have at do.

Townley Mysteries, p. 237.

He schalle have *ado* every day with hem.

Mandeville, p. 132.

I wonder what he had *ado* in appearing to me?

J. Hogg, Tales (1837), II. 194.

2. In doing; being done.

Only an eager bustling, that rather keeps *ado* than does anything.

Earle, Microcosm., xvii. 58.

II. n. Doing; action; business; bustle; trouble; labor; difficulty: as, to persuade one with much *ado*.

Let's follow, to see the end of this *ado*.

Shak., T. of the S., v. 1.

We had much *ado* to keepe ourselves above water, the billows breaking desperately on our vessel.

Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 22, 1641.

And what is life, that we should moan? why make we such *ado*?

Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.

-ado. [Sp. Pg. *-ado*, It. *-ato* = F. *é*, < L. *ātus*, m.: see *-ate*.] A suffix of Latin origin, the Spanish masculine form of *-ade*¹, *-ate*¹, as in *renegado*, *desperado*, etc. In some words *-ado* is an erroneous form of *-ada*, as in *bastinado*. See *-ada*.

adobe (a-dō'bā), *n.* and *a.* [Less correctly *adobi*, colloquially shortened to *dobie*; < Sp. *adobe*, an unburnt brick dried in the sun, < *adobar*, daub, plaster. Cf. *daub*.] **I. n.** 1. The Mexican-Spanish name of the sun-dried brick in common use in countries of small rainfall and of inferior civilization.

This is a desolate town of two thousand inhabitants dwelling in low dilapidated huts of the most common building material in the Andes—*adobe*, or sun-dried blocks of mud mingled with straw.

J. Orton, Andea and Amazon, p. 46.

2. Clay or soil from which sun-dried bricks are made, or which is suitable for making them.—

3. In the quicksilver-mines of the Pacific coast, a brick made of the finer ores mixed with clay, for more convenient handling in the furnace.

II. a. 1. Built or made of adobes or sun-dried bricks.—2. Suitable for making sun-dried bricks: as, an *adobe* soil.

adolescence (ad-ō-les'ēns), *n.* [< ME. *adolescēcie*, < OF. *adolescēcie*, < L. *adolescētia*, usually *adulescētia*, < *adolescēnt* (*-s*), usually *adulescēt* (*-s*), young: see *adolescēnt*.] The state of growing; specifically, youth, or the period of life between puberty and the full development of the frame, extending in man from about the age of fourteen years to twenty-five, and in woman from twelve to twenty-one: applied almost exclusively to the young of the human race.

adolescent (ad-ō-les'ēnt), *a.* and *n.* [< late ME. *adolescēnt*, *n.*, < OF. *adolescēnt*, < L. *adulescēt* (*-s*), usually *adulescēt* (*-s*), growing up, not yet grown, young, a youth, prop. ppr. (and as such prop. written *adulescēt* (*-s*)) of *adulescere*, grow up (see *adult*), < *ad*, to, + *olescere*, the inceptive form of *olēre*, grow, < *alēre*, nourish: see *aliment*.] **I. a.** Growing up; advancing from childhood to manhood or womanhood; youthful.

Schools, unless discipline were doubly strong,

Detain their *adolescent* charge too long.

Cowper, Tirocinium.

II. n. One who is growing up; a person of either sex during the period of adolescence.

adolode (ad'ō-lōd), *n.* [< Gr. *á-priv.* + *δόλος*, fraud (see *dole*³, deceit), + *δόξ*, way.] An apparatus for detecting fraud in distillation.

Adonai (ad-ō-nā'i or a-dō'nī), *n.* [Heb. *adōnāi*, lit. 'my lords,' < *adōn*, lord. Cf. *Adonis*.] A Hebrew name of God, reverentially used in reading as a substitute for the "ineffable name" JHVH, that is, Jehovah. See *Adonist* and *Jehovah*.

Adonean (ad-ō-nē'an), *a.* [< L. *Adonēus*, < Gr. *Ἀδωνεύς*, < *Ἄδωνις*, *Adonis*.] Pertaining to or connected with Adonis: as, "fair *Adonean* Venus." *Faber*.

Adonia (a-dō'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀδωνία*, prop. neut. pl. of adj. *Ἀδωνίος*, pertaining to *Ἄδωνις*, *Adonis*.] A festival of two days' duration (properly, the rites performed during the festival), anciently celebrated by women in honor of Adonis, among the Phenicians and Greeks.

The first day was spent in mourning and lamentation, and the second in feasting and merrymaking, commemorating the periodical death and return to life of Adonis, personifying the alternation of the seasons and the productive forces in nature.

Adonian (a-dō'ni-ān), *a.* Same as *Adonic*.

Quevedo . . . must have done violence to his genius in the composition of ten short pieces, which he calls *Eudechas*, in *Adonian* verse.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., III. 52.

Adonic (a-dō'nik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **Adoniceus*, < *Adonis*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Adonis. See *Adonis*, etymology.—**Adonic** verse. See **II.**

II. n. An Adonic verse: so called, it is said, because used in songs sung at the Adonia, or festival of Adonis. It consists of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee, as *rara jānātus*, and on account of its animated movement is adapted to gay and lively poetry. It is seldom used by itself, but is joined with other kinds of verse. It is said to have been devised by Sappho.

Adonis (a-dō'nis), *n.* [< L. *Adōnis*, < Gr. *Ἄδωνις*, also *Ἄδων*, in myth., a favorite of Aphrodite (Venus); according to the oldest tradition, the son of Theias, king of Assyria, and his daughter Myrrha or Smyrna. He was killed by a wild boar, but was permitted by Zeus to pass four months every year in the lower world, four with Aphrodite, and four where he chose. The name, like the myth, is of Phenician origin, akin to Heb. *adōn*, lord: see *Adonai*.] **1.** A beau; a dandy; an exquisite: as, he is quite an *Adonis*.—**2.** In bot., a genus of European plants belonging to the natural order *Ranunculaceae*. In the corn-adonis, or pheasant's-eye, *A. autumnalis*, the petals are bright scarlet, and are considered as emblematical of the blood of Adonia, from which the plant is fabled to have sprung.

3†. [*l. e.*] A kind of wig formerly worn.

He puts on a fine flowing *adonis* or white periwig.

R. Graves, Spirit, Quixote, III. xix.

Adonist (a-dō'nist), *n.* [< Heb. *adōnāi* (see *Adonai*) + *-ist*.] One who maintained that the vowel-points ordinarily written under the consonants of the Hebrew word JHVH (pronounced since the sixteenth century, except among the Jews, *Jehovah*) are not the natural points belonging to that word, but are vowel-points belonging to the words *Adonai* and *Elohim*; these words are substituted in reading by the Jews for the name JHVH, a name which they are forbidden to utter, and the true pronunciation of which is lost. Those persons who held the opposite view were termed *Jehovists*.

adonize (ad'ō-nīz), *v. t.* [= F. *adonisier*; < *Adonis*, *q. v.*, + *-ize*.] To make beautiful or attractive; adorn one's self with the view of attracting admiration: said only of men. [Rare.]

I employed three good hours at least in adjusting and *adonizing* myself.

Smollett, Ir. of Gil Blas, III. 418.

adoorst (a-dōrz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [A reduced form of both of *doors* and *at doors*, as in the phrases *out of doors*, *out o' doors*, *forth a doors*, and *in a doors*, *in at doors*: see *a-3*, *a-7*, and *door*.] *At doors; at the door.*

If I get in *a-doors*, not the power o' th' country,

Nor all my nays' curses shall disemogue me.

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.

adopt (a-dopt'), *v.* [< F. *adopter*, < L. *adoptare*, *adopt*, choose, < *ad*, to, + *optare*, wish: see *optative*.] **I. trans.** 1. To choose for or take to one's self; make one's own by selection or assent; receive or agree to as a personal belonging or opinion: as, to *adopt* a name or an idea; an *adopted* citizen or country; the meeting *adopted* the resolution.

Tell me, may not a king *adopt* an heir?

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., 1. 1.

I have *adopted* the Roman sentiment, that it is more honorable to save a citizen than to kill an enemy.

Johnson, Pref. to Shak.

Men resist the conclusion in the morning, but *adopt* it as the evening wears on, that temper prevails over everything of time, place, and condition.

Emerson, Experience.

2. Specifically, to admit into a relation of affiliation; confer the rights or privileges of kinship upon, as one who is not naturally related or connected; especially, to receive and treat as a child or member of one's family, etc.: as, the orphans were *adopted* by friends. See *adoption*, 2.—3. To take or receive into any kind of new relationship: as, to *adopt* a person as an heir, or as a friend, guide, or example.

Titus, I am incorporate in Rome,

A Roman now *adopted* happily.

Shak., Tit. And., i. 2.

Strangers were very rarely *adopted* into a right of property in clan land in the early time.

D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, p. 73.

II. intrans. In *euchre*, to play with the suit turned up for trumps: a privilege of the dealer.

adoptability (a-dop'ta-bil'i-ti), *n.*; *pl. adoptabilities* (*-tiz*). The state of being adoptable; the capability of being adopted; that which can be adopted or made use of: as, "the select *adoptabilities*." *Carlyle, Past and Present*, II. xvii.

adoptable (a-dop'ta-bl), *a.* [< *adopt* + *-able*.] Capable of being adopted; fit or worthy to be adopted.

The Liturgy or *adoptable* and generally adopted set of prayers.

Carlyle, Past and Present, II. xvii.

adoptant (a-dop'tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *adoptant*, < L. *adoptant* (*-s*), ppr. of *adoptare*: see *adopt*.] **I. a.** Adopting.

II. n. One who adopts a child or thing as his own.

adoptate (a-dop'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *adoptatus*, pp. of *adoptare*: see *adopt*.] To adopt.

adoptative (a-dop'tā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *adoptatus*, pp. of *adoptare* (see *adopt*), + *-ive*.] Same as *adoptive*. [Rare.]

adoptedly (a-dop'ted-li), *adv.* By adoption.

Lucio, Is she your cousin?

Isab. Adoptedly, as school-maids change their names.

Shak., M. for M., i. 5.

adopter (a-dop'tēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which adopts.—2. In *chem.*, same as *adapter*.

adoptian (a-dop'shan), *a.* [< ML. *Adoptiani*, the adoptian heretics, irreg. < L. *adoptare*: see *adopt*.] In *theol.*, of or pertaining to the doctrine of adoption.—**Adoptian controversy**. See *adoptionism*.

adoptionism (a-dop'shan-izm), *n.* [< *adoption* + *-ism*.] Same as *adoptionism*.

The recantation was probably insincere, for on returning to his diocese he [Felix, bishop of Urgel] taught *adoptionism* as before.

Encyc. Brit., I. 163.

adoptionist (a-dop'shan-ist), *n.* [< *adoption* + *-ist*.] Same as *adoptionist*.

It was under this pontificate [Leo III.] that Felix of Urgel, the *adoptionist*, was anathematized by a Roman synod.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 449.

adoption (a-dop'shon), *n.* [< L. *adoptio* (*-n*), a shorter form of *adoptatio* (*-n*), < *adoptare*, *adopt*: see *adopt*.] 1. The act of adopting or taking as one's own; a choosing for use, or by way of preference or approval; assumption; formal acceptance: as, the *adoption* of a distinctive dress; he favored the *adoption* of the bill; the *adoption* of a new word into a language.

The *adoption* of vice has ruined ten times more young men than natural inclinations.

Lord Chesterfield.

2. The act of taking into an affiliated relation; admission to some or all of the privileges of natural kinship or membership: as, the *adoption* of a child; *adoption* into a tribe; a son by *adoption*. Simple adoption of a child extends only to his treatment as a member of the household; legal adoption may confer upon him any or all of the rights of actual relationship. In the absence of any legally assumed obligation, an adopted child is not in law deemed a relative of the adopting parent, and does not inherit as such, and the adopting parent acquires no other authority than that which affection or the consent of the natural parent may give. The civil or statute laws of most countries strictly regulate the principles of legal adoption with reference to its limitation, the rights of natural heirs, etc.

3. In *theol.*, that act of divine grace by which, through Christ, those who have been justified "are taken into the number and enjoy the liberties and privileges of the children of God." *West. Conf. of Faith*, xii.

But ye have received the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father.

Rom. viii. 15.

adoptional (a-dop'shon-al), *a.* [< *adoption* + *-al*.] Relating to adoption.

adoptionism (a-dop'shon-izm), *n.* [< *adoption* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that Christ is the Son of God by adoption only. It was held that, as the son of David, he had simply a human nature, which afterward by an act of adoption became united with the divine nature, or the eternal Word. This doctrine, though not unknown in the early church, was first distinctly propounded in Spain near the end of the eighth century by Felix, bishop of Urgel, and Elipandus, archbishop of Toledo. It was opposed by Alcuin, and condemned by three councils, at Ratisbon in 792, at Frankfurt in 794, and at Aix-la-Chapelle about 799. Also written *adoptionism*.

adoptionist (a-dop'shon-ist), *n.* [< *adoption* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of adoptionism. Also written *adoptionist*.

adoptitious (a-dop'shus), *a.* [< *adoption* + *-ous*. Cf. *ambitious*, *ambition*.] Adoptive; adopted or assumed.

Pretty, fond, *adoptitious* christendoms.

Shak., All's Well, I. 1.

adoptive (a-dop'tiv), *a.* [< L. *adoptivus*, < *adoptare*: see *adopt*.] 1. Fitted for or given to adopting: as, a receptive and *adoptive* language.—2. Constituted by adoption; adopting or adopted: as, an *adoptive* father or son.—3. Assumed: as, "*adoptive* and cheerful boldness." *Milton, Ref.*

in Eng., i.—**Adoptive arms**, in *her.*, arms which the adopter is obliged to marshal with his own, as the condition of some honor or estate left him.

adoptively (a-dop'tiv-li), *adv.* In an adoptive manner; by way of adoption.

adorability (a-dōr'a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *adorable*: see *-ability*.] The quality of being adorable.

adorable (a-dōr'a-bl), *a.* [< F. *adorable*, < L. *adorabilis*, < *adorare*, adore: see *adore*¹.] 1. De-

manding adoration; worthy of being adored; worthy of divine honors.

There are those who have treated the history of Abraham as an astronomical record, and have spoken of our adorable Saviour as the sun in Aries.

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 364.

2. Worthy of the utmost love or admiration; as, she is an *adorable* creature; an *adorable* statue.

When he [the pope] touched, as he did briefly, on the misfortunes of the church, an *adorable* fire came into his eyes.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 114.

adorableness (a-dŏr'ä-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being adorable, or worthy of adoration.

adorably (a-dŏr'ä-bli), *adv.* In a manner worthy of adoration.

adoral (ad-ŏ'ral), *a.* [*L. ad, to, + os (ŏr-), mouth, + -al; after aboral.*] In *zool.*, situated at or near the mouth; being relatively toward the mouth: the opposite of *aboral*.

They [*Halatier*] have a spiral *adoral* wreath of cilia for swimming.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 43.

The object of the unique, one-sided arrangement of the *adoral* cilia is to direct food-particles to the mouth.

Amer. Jour. of Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 328.

adorally (ad-ŏ'ral-i), *adv.* Toward or in the direction of the mouth.

adoration (ad-ŏ-rä'shŏn), *n.* [*F. adoration, < L. adoratio(n-), < adorare: see adore¹.*] 1. The act of paying honors, as to a divine being; worship addressed to a deity; the supreme worship due to God alone. [Sometimes used specifically of words addressed to the Deity expressive of a sense of his infinite holiness and perfection.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, *adoration* is applied to any one of three kinds of worship (though properly only to the first), namely: *latría*, or worship due to God alone; *dulia*, or the secondary worship paid to angels and saints directly, or through the veneration of relics and images; and *hyperdulia*, the higher worship paid to the Virgin Mary. The saints and the Virgin are adored as the friends of God, having intercessory power with him.

Lowly reverent

Towards either throne they bow, and to the ground

With solemn *adoration* down they cast

Their crowns. Milton, P. L., iii. 351.

Knowledge is the fire of *adoration*, *adoration* is the gate of knowledge.

Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 163.

They [Indians] perform their *adorations* and conjurations in the general language before spoken of, as the Catholics of all nations do their mass in the Latin.

Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 31.

2. Homage, or an act of homage, paid to one in high place or held in high esteem; profound reverence; the utmost respect, regard, or esteem; the highest degree of love, as of a man for a woman; heart's devotion.

Oli. How does he love me?

Vio. With *adorations*, with fertile tears,

With groans that thunder love, with sighs of fire.

Shak., T. N., I. 5.

3. In *art* and *archæol.*: (a) A representation of the adoration of the infant Jesus by the magi or the shepherds. (b) A representation of the worship of an ancient divinity, of the deified dead, or of a king or an emperor.

In Latin, *adoratio*. Such representations are common in Greek vase-paintings and funeral sculptures, and in Roman reliefs and medals. The ancient adoration is usually characterized by the gesture of raising the right hand, particularly with the thumb laid on the first finger; though it is sometimes exhibited, chiefly in Oriental examples, in a prostrate position.

4. A method of electing a pope. See *extract*.

The third way of creating Popes is by *Adoration*, which is performed in this manner: That Cardinal who . . . desires to favour any other Cardinal . . . puts himself before him in the Chappel, and makes him a low Reverence; and when it falls out that two thirds of the Cardinals do the same, the Pope is then understood to be created.

G. H., tr. of Hist. Cardinals, III. 286. (N. E. D.)

Adoration of the blessed sacrament, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, supreme worship (*latría*) paid to the eucharist. "Catholics say to the eucharist . . . wherever it may be present that supreme worship which is due to God alone."

Cath. Dict. (1884), p. 321. Religious communities of women for the perpetual adoration of the blessed sacrament have been founded at various times, the first by Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV.—**Adoration of the cross**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, that part of the service on Good Friday, following the prayers, in which the cross is exposed to view and "adored" by clergy and people.—**Adoration of the host**, in the celebration of the mass, the silent worship paid by the congregation, kneeling, at the elevation of the host. See *host* 3.—**Adoration of the pope**, a mark of homage paid to the pope immediately after his election, by kissing the golden cross on the sandal worn on his right foot. Cardinals also kiss his right hand, receiving in return the kiss of peace. The ceremony is



An ancient Adoration.—Coin of Ephesus struck under Macrinus; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

four times repeated; the first two adorations take place in the conclave itself, the third in the Sistine chapel, and the fourth in St. Peter's, where the homage of the people is received.

adoratory (a-dŏr'ä-tŏ-ri), *n.*; pl. *adoratories* (-ri). [*< ML. adoratorium, explained as "an underground place where the Indians sacrificed to their gods and departed ancestors," < L. adorare, adore: see adore¹ and oratory.*] A place of worship; especially, a pagan temple or place of sacrifice. [Rare.]

adore¹ (a-dŏr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *adored*, ppr. *adoring*. [*< ME. adouren, < OF. adourer, adorer (earlier ME. aouren, < OF. aouwer, aürer, aörer), mod. F. adorer = Pr. Sp. Pg. adorar = It. adorare, adore, < L. adorare, speak to, address, beseech, pray, to adore, worship, < ad, to, + orare, speak, pray, < os (ŏr-), the mouth: see oral.*] I. *trans.* 1. To worship; pay supreme reverence to; address in prayer and thanksgiving; pay divine honors to; honor as divine.

Bishops and priests . . . bearing the host, which he publicly *adored*.

Smollett, Hist. Eng., an. 1689.

God shall be all in all. But, all ye gods,

Adore him, who to compass all this dies;

Adore the Son, and honour him as me.

Milton, P. L., iii. 342.

2. To honor and regard in a very high degree; regard with the utmost esteem, love, and respect.

The people appear *adoring* their prince. Tattler, No. 57.

Thus, Madam, in the midst of crowds, you reign in solitude; and are *adored* with the deepest veneration, that of silence.

Dryden, Ded. of State of Innocence.

When he who *adores* thee has left but the name

Of his faults and his follies behind. Moore, Irish Mel.

= *Syn. Adore, Worship, Reverence, Venerate, Revere, Idolize, delfy, pay homage to. Adore and worship*, when not applied exclusively to God or gods, are manifestly hyperbolic: as, he *worshipped* the ground she trod on. The others seem literal when applied to men, places, or things. *Adore* and *worship* are applied primarily to acts and words of homage; the others are not. None of them primarily includes the idea of intercessory prayer. *Adore* is the noblest of the words. To *worship* is to pay homage by outward forms or in customary places: "A man of Ethiopia . . . had come to Jerusalem for to *worship*."

Acts viii. 27. In the Bible *worship* is used to express also extreme manifestations of respect paid to men: "As Peter was coming in, Cornelius met him, and fell down at his feet, and *worshipped* him." Acts x. 25. *Reverence* is upon a plane a little different from that of *venerate*, there being sometimes more fear suggested by the former and more sacredness by the latter. We should *revere* reverence position, ability, and character; we should *venerate* old age. *Revere* differs from *reverence* chiefly in suggesting rather less solemnity or awe.

It [worship] is also an act of the will, whereby the soul adores and *reverences* his majesty. . . . We must *worship* God understandingly; it is not else a reasonable service.

Charnock, Attributes.

Fall down and dy before her;

So dying live, and living do *adore* her.

Spenser, Sonnets, xiv.

I love Quaker ways and Quaker worship, I *venerate* the Quaker principles.

Lamb, Elia.

A foolish world is prone to laugh in public at what in private it *reveres* as one of the highest impulses of our nature; namely, love.

Longfellow, Hyperion, iii. 8.

II. *intrans.* To perform an act of worship; be filled with adoration, reverence, or reverential admiration.

How the stars should appear one night in a thousand years, how would men believe and *adore*! Emerson, Nature.

Litanies, chanted day and night by *adoring* hearts.

De Quincey, Secret Societies, I.

adore² (a-dŏr'), *v. t.* [A poet. perversion of *adore*; perhaps only in the two passages quoted.] To gild; adorn.

Like to the hore

Congeaed little drops which doe the morne *adore*.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 46.

Armlets for great queens to *adore*.

Fletcher and Massinger, Elder Brother, iv. 3. (N. E. D.)

adoremēt (a-dŏr'mēt), *n.* Adoration; worship.

Adoremēt of cats, lizards, and beetles.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 3.

adorer (a-dŏr'ēr), *n.* [*< adore¹ + -er.*] One who adores. (a) One who worships or honors as divine. (b) One who esteems or respects highly; a lover; an admirer.

I profess myself her *adorer*, not her friend.

Shak., Cymbeline, I. 5.

adoring (a-dŏr'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *adore¹.*] An act of adoration, or one of homage paid by a lover.

And soft *adorings* from their loves receive.

Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, vi.

adoringly (a-dŏr'ing-li), *adv.* With adoration.

adorn (a-dŏrn'), *v. t.* [*< ME. adornen, adournen, < OF. adorer, adourner (earlier ME. aournen, aornen, < OF. aourner, aürner, aörner), mod. F. adorne = Sp. Pg. adornar = It. adornare, < L. adornare, < ad, to, + ornare, deck, beautify: see*

ornate.] 1. To beautify or decorate; increase or lend beauty or attractiveness to, as by dress or ornaments; hence, in general, to render pleasing, or more pleasing or attractive; embellish.

A bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels. Isa. lxi. 10.

Virtue *adorn'd* his mind, triumph his brow.

Ford, Fame's Memorial.

He left the name at which the world grew pale,

To point a moral, or *adorn* a tale.

Johnson, Van. of Hum. Wishes, I. 222.

2. To display the beauty or excellence of; as, to "*adorn* the doctrine of God." Tit. ii. 10. = *Syn. Adorn, Ornament, Decorate, Embellish, Beautify, Deck, Array, grace, garnish, bedeck, set off.* (See *decorate*.)

The italicized words, except *deck* and *array*, are expressive of the attempt to add or increase beauty. *Adorn* has the most nobleness and spirituality; it is the least external.

Garments that *adorn* a woman seem a part of her personality and bring out her comeliness; many virtues *adorn* his character; the hall was *adorned* with the portraits of their ancestors. In these examples, no other word in the list is high enough or near enough to take the place of *adorn*.

Ornament and *decorate* express the addition of something external, which still preserves its separate character and may perhaps be easily removed. *Ornament*, as kindred to *adorn*, is nearer to its meaning; *decorate* expresses that which is more showy; *ornamented* with pictures; the bare walls were *decorated* for the occasion with flags and wreaths. Both express the adding of beauty to that which was deficient in it before. *Embellish* implies previous beauty, to which luster or brilliancy is added by something which perhaps becomes a part of the original: as, a book *embellished* with plates; a style *embellished* with figures of speech. The word is sometimes used of over-ornamentation. *Beautify* is the most direct in its expression of the general idea. Of the first five words, *decorate* is the least often used figuratively; *decorated* speech is speech in which the ornaments have no vital connection or harmony with the thought, so that they seem merely ornamental. *Deck* is to cover, and hence to cover in a way to please the eye: as, *decked* with flowers. *Array* is used especially of covering with splendid dress, the meaning being extended from persons to animals, etc.: the fields were *arrayed* in green.

But that which fairest is, but few behold,
Her mind *adorn'd* with vertue manifold.

Spenser, Sonnets, xv.

A whimsical fashion now prevailed among the ladies, of strangely *ornamenting* their faces with abundance of black patches cut into grotesque forms.

I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 311.

Ivy climbs the crumbling hall
To *decorate* decay. Bailey, Festus.

We are to dignify to each other the daily needs and offices of man's life, and *embellish* it by courage, wisdom, and unity.

Emerson, Friendship.

Nature has laid out all her art in *beautifying* the face.

Addison, Spectator, No. 98.

And, with new life from aun and kindly showers,
With beauty *deck* the meadow and the hill.

Jones Very, Poems, p. 90.

Even Solomon in all his glory was not *arrayed* like one of these lillies].

Mat. vi. 29.

adorn† (a-dŏrn'), *n.* [= *It. Sp. adorn*, ornament; from the verb.] Ornament.

Her brest all naked, as nett yvory
Without *adorn*e of gold or silver bright.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 20.

adorn† (a-dŏrn'), *a.* [*< It. adorn*, short form of *adornato* (= *Sp. Pg. adornado*), pp. of *adornare*, < *L. adornare: see adornate, adorn, v.*] Adorned; decorated.

Made so *adorn* for thy delight. Milton, P. L., viii. 576.

adornat† (a-dŏr'nāt), *v. t.* [*< L. adornatus*, pp. of *adornare: see adorn, v.*] To adorn.

To *adornate* gardens with the fairnesse thereof.

Frampton, p. 33.

adornment† (ad-ŏr-nā'shŏn), *n.* [*< L. as if *adornatio(n-), < adornare*, pp. *adornatus: see adorn, v.*] Ornament.

Memory is the soul's treasury, and thence she hath her garments of *adornment*.

Wits' Commonwealth, p. 81.

adorner (a-dŏr'nēr), *n.* One who adorns.

adorning (a-dŏr'ning), *n.* Ornament; decoration.

Whose *adorning* let it not be that outward *adorning* of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel.

1 Pet. iii. 3.

adorningly (a-dŏr'ning-li), *adv.* By adorning; in an adorning manner.

adornment (a-dŏrn'mēt), *n.* [*< ME. adornment, < OF. adornement, adornement (earlier ME. aournement, aournement, < OF. aournement)*, mod. F. *adornement: see adorn and -ment.*] An adorning; that which adorns; ornament.

I will write all down:
Such and such pictures.—There the window: Such
The *adornment* of her bed. Shak., Cymbeline, II. 2.

adorsed (a-dŏrst'), *p. a.* [Also written *adorsed*, a restored form of *adossed*, *adossed*, < *F. adossé*, pp. of *adossier*, set back to back (< *à, to, + dos, < L. dorsum, the back, + -ed².*)]

Placed back to back. In *her.*, applied to any two animals, birds, fishes, or other



Two Dolphins Adorsed.

bearings placed back to back: opposed to *affronté*. Equivalent forms are *adorsed*, *adossed*, *adossé*, *adossée*, and *indorsed*.

adosculation (ad-os-kū-lā'shon), *n.* [*L.* as if **adosculatio* (*n.*), < *adosculari*, kiss, < *ad*, to, + *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] 1. In *physiol.*, impregnation by external contact merely, as in some fishes, and not by intromission.—2. In *bot.*: (a) The impregnation of plants by the falling of the pollen on the pistils. (b) The insertion of one part of a plant into another. [Rare.]

adossé, adossée (a-dos-ā'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *adossier*: see *adorsed*.] In *her.*, same as *adorsed*.

adossed (a-dost'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *adorsed*.
adown (a-doun'), *adv.* (orig. *prep. phr.*) and *prep.* [*ME.* *adoun*, *adun*, *adoune*, *adune*, *odune*, < *AS.* *ādūne*, *adv.* and (rarely) *prep.*, orig. *prep. phr.*, of *dūne*, down, downward, lit. off the down or hill: *of*, *prep.*, off, from; *dūne*, dat. of *dūn*, down: see *down*¹, *n.* The *adv.* and *prep.* *down* is a short form of *adown*.] I. *adv.* From a higher to a lower part; downward; down; to or on the ground.

Thrice did she sinke *adowne*. Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 24.
Of braided blooms unmon, which crept
Adown to where the water slept.
Tennyson, Recol. of Ar. Nights, st. 3.

II. *prep.* 1. From a higher to a lower situation; down: implying descent.

Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair. Dryden.
Star after star looked palely in and sank *adown* the sky.
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

2. From top to bottom of; along the length of; downward; all along.

Full well 'tis known *adown* the dale,
Tho' passing strange indeed the tale.
Percy's Reliques, I. iii. 14.

Adoxa (a-dok'sū), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ἀδοξος*, without glory, < *ἀ-* priv. + *δόξα*, glory: see *doxology*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Caprifoliaceae*. The only species, *A. Moschatellina* (hollow-root), is a little inconspicuous plant, 4 or 5 inches high, found in woods and moist shady places in the cooler regions of the northern hemisphere. The pale-green flowers have a musky smell, whence its common name of moschatel.

adoze (a-dōz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*L.* *ad*, prep., + *doze*.] In a doze or dozing state.

adpao (ad'pou), *n.* [*E. Ind.*, < *ad*, *ād* (cerebral *d*) = *Hind.* *ar*, *ār*, a prefix implying deviation or inferiority, + *Hind.*, etc., *pauwā*, *pāo*, a quarter, a weight, the quarter of a ser.] An East Indian weight, equal in some places to a little less, and in others to a little more, than 4 lbs. avoirdupois.

ad patres (ad pā'trēz). [*L.*: *ad*, to; *patres*, acc. pl. of *pater* = *E. father*.] Literally, to the fathers; gathered to one's fathers, that is, dead.
adpress (ad-pres'), *v. t.* [*L.* *adpressus*, pp. of *adprimere*, < *ad*, to, + *primere*, press.] To lay flat; press closely (to or together).

Birds when frightened, as a general rule, closely *adpress* all their feathers. Darwin, Express. of Emot., p. 100.

A most artfully coloured spider lying on its back, with its feet crossed over and closely *adpressed* to its body.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 64.

adpressed (ad-prest'), *p. a.* In *bot.*, growing parallel to and in contact with the stem, without adhering to it, as leaves or branches. Also written *appressed*.

adpromissor (ad-prō-mis'or), *n.* [*L.*, < *adpromittere*, promise in addition to, < *ad*, to, + *promittere*, promise: see *promise*.] In *Rom. law*, a surety for another; security; bail.

ad quod damnum (ad kwod dam'num). [*L.*, to what damage: *ad*, to; *quod* = *E. what*; *damnum*, damage.] In *law*, the title of a writ (I) ordering the sheriff to inquire what damage will result from the grant by the crown of certain liberties, as a fair or market, a highway, etc.; (2) ordering the assessment of the compensation and damages to be paid when private property is taken for public use.

adradt (a-drad'), *p. a.* Same as *adread*², *p. a.*
I was the less *a-drad*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 13.

adradial (ad-rā'di-āl), *a.* [*L.* *ad*, to, near, + *radius*, a ray, + *-āl*.] Situated near a ray. A term applied by Lankester to certain processes or tentacles of a third order which appear in the development of some hydrozoans, the primary ones being termed *peradial*, the secondary ones *interadial*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 553.

adradially (ad-rā'di-āl-i), *adv.* In an adradial manner.

adragant (ad'ra-gant'), *n.* [*F.* *adragant* (= *Sp.* *adragante*, *It.* *adraganti*), a corrupt form of *tragacanth*: see *tragacanth*.] An old name of gum tragacanth.

adraganthin (ad-ra-gan'thin), *n.* [*L.* < *adragant* (*h*) + *-in*.] A name given to purified gum tragacanth. See *bassorin*.

adras (a-dras'), *n.* A stuff, half silk and half cotton, woven in central Asia, having a gloss, and usually striped. The gloss is heightened by beating with a broad, flat wooden instrument. *E. Schuyler*, *Turkistan*, I. 5.

adread¹ (a-dred'), *v.* [*ME.* *adreden* (pret. *adredde*, *adradde*, *adred*, *adrad*, pp. *adred*, *adrad*, *adredde*, *adradde*), < *AS.* *adrēdan*, reduced form of *anddrēdan*, *andrādan*, *ondrādan* (= *OS.* **anddrādan*, *andtrādan*, *andrādan* = *OHG.* *intrātan*), tr. and intr., dread, fear, refl. fear, be afraid, < *and*, *an*, *on* (*E. a*-) + **drēdan* (only in comp.), dread. Mixed in *ME.* and later with *adread*², *q. v.*] I. *trans.* To dread; fear greatly.
The pes is sauf, the werre is ever *adrad*.
Pol. Poems and Songs, II. 6. (N. E. D.)

II. *intrans.* or *refl.* To fear; be afraid.
Ganhardin selghe that slight,
And sore him gan *adrede*.
Sir Tristrem, I. 288. (N. E. D.)

adread² (a-dred'), *v. t.* [*ME.* *adreden*, *ofdrēden*, < *AS.* *ofdrēdan*, make afraid, terrify, < *of* (*E. a*-) + **drēdan*, dread. Hence *p. a.* *adread*², *q. v.* Mixed in *ME.* and later with *adread*¹, *q. v.*] To make afraid; terrify.
With these they *adrad*, and gasten, sencelesse old women.
Harsnet, Pop. Impost., p. 135. (N. E. D.)

adread² (a-dred'), *p. a.* [*ME.* *adred*, *adrad*, *adredde*, *adradde*, earlier *ofdrēd*, *ofdrad*, pp. of *adreden*, *ofdrēden*, *E. adread*², *v.*, make afraid: see *adread*², *v.*] Affected by dread.
Thinking to make all men *adread*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia (1622), p. 126.

adreamed, adreamt (a-drem'd, a-drem't'), *p. a.* [*L.* < *a*- + *dream* + *-ed*². The formation is unusual, and the prefix is uncertain, prob. *a*-2, the suffix *-ed*² being used, as sometimes in other instances, for the suffix *-ing*¹. To be *adreamed* would thus be equiv. to be *a-dreaming*.] In the state of dreaming.—To be *adreamed* or *adreamt* (the only form of its use). (a) To dream.
Hee is *adreamd* of a dry summer.
Withals, Dict. (1556). (N. E. D.)
I was *a-dream'd* I overheard a ghost.
Fielding, Pasquin, iv. 1. (N. E. D.)

(b) To doze; be between sleeping and waking. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Hallivell*.

adrectal (ad-rek'tal), *a.* [*L.* < *ad*- + *rectum*.] Situated at or by the rectum: specifically applied to the purpuriparous gland or purple-gland of mollusks.

The presence of glandular plication of the surface of the mantle-flap and an *adrectal* gland (purple-gland) are frequently observed.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 648.

ad referendum (ad ref-er-en'dum). [*L.*: *ad*, to; *referendum*, gerund of *referre*: see *refer*.] To be referred; to be held over for further consideration.

ad rem (ad rem). [*L.*: *ad*, to; *rem*, acc. of *res*, thing, matter, case, point, fact: see *res*.] To the point or purpose; pertinently to the matter in hand; to the question under consideration; practically, considering the peculiarities of the special case.

Your statements of practical difficulty are indeed much more *ad rem* than my mere assertions of principle.
Ruskin, Daily Telegraph, Sept. 7, 1865.

adrenal (ad-rē'nal), *n.* [*L.* *ad*, to, + *ren*, only in pl. *renes*, kidney: see *renal*.] In *anat.*, a suprarenal capsule; one of a pair of small glandular or follicular but ductless bodies, of unknown function, capping the kidneys in mammals and most other vertebrates. Also called *atrillary capsule*. In man the adrenals are an inch or two long, less in width, and about a fourth of an inch thick, and consist essentially of an outer yellowish cortical portion, an inner medullary portion (of very dark color, whence the term *atrillary*), with vessels, nerves, etc. See *Addison's disease*, under *disease*. See cut under *kidney*.

Adrian (ā'dri-an), *a.* [*L.* *Adrianus*, prop. *Adrianus*, *Adriatic*.] Same as *Adriatic*.

Adrianite (ā'dri-an-it), *n.* [*ML.* *Adrianite*, < *L.* *Adrianus*, prop. *Hadrianus*.] 1. A member of a supposed Gnostic school of heretics mentioned by Theodoret.—2. One of a sect of Anabaptists in the sixteenth century, followers of Adrian Hamstedius, who held, among other things, that Jesus Christ was formed solely from the substance of his mother. Also *Adrianist*.

Adrianople red. See *red*.

Adriatic (ā-dri-at'ik), *a.* [*L.* *Adriaticus*, prop. *Hadriaticus*, < *Hadria* (now *Adria*), a town between the mouths of the Po and the Adige, after which the sea was named.] Appellative of the sea east of the peninsula of Italy (the Adriatic sea); pertaining to that sea: as, the *Adriatic* coast.

adrift (a-drift'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*L.* *ad*³ + *drift*.] 1. Floating at random; not fastened by any kind of moorings; at the mercy of winds and currents.

Trees *adrift*
Down the great river. Milton, P. L., xl. 832.
So on the sea she shall be set *adrift*,
And who relieves her dies.
Dryden, Marriage à la Mode, iii.

Hence—2. Figuratively, swayed by any chance impulse; all abroad; at a loss.

Frequent reflection will keep their minds from running *adrift*.
Locke, Education.

To turn *adrift*, to unmoor; set drifting; hence, figuratively, to turn away, dismits, or discharge, as from home, employment, etc.; throw upon the world.

Great multitudes who had been employed in the woollen manufactories, or in the mines, were turned *adrift*.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.

adrip (a-drip'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*L.* *ad*³ + *drip*.] In a dripping state. D. G. Mitchell.

adrogate (ad'rō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adrogated*, ppr. *adrogating*. [*L.* *adrogatus*, pp. of *adrogare*, later *arrogare*, take a homo sui juris (a person not under the power of his father) in the place of a child, adopt, < *ad*, to, + *rogare*, ask. The same word in other senses gave rise to *arrogate*, *q. v.* See *adrogation*.] To adopt by adrogation.

Clodius, the enemy of Cicero, was *adrogated* into a plebeian family.
Smith, Dict. Antiq., p. 15.

adrogation (ad-rō-gā'shon), *n.* [*L.* *adrogatio* (*n.*), later *arrogatio* (*n.*), < *adrogare*: see *adrogate*.] A kind of adoption in ancient Rome, by which a person legally capable of choosing for himself was admitted into the relation of son to another by a vote of the people in the Comitia Curiata, or in later times by a rescript of the emperor: so called from the questions put to the parties. Also written *arrogation*.

adrogator (ad'rō-gā-tor), *n.* [*L.*, < *adrogare*: see *adrogate* and *arrogate*.] One who adrogates.

adroit (a-droit'), *a.* [*F.* *adroit*, dexterous, < *à droit*, right, rightly: *à*, to, toward; *droit*, right, < *ML.* *driectum*, prop. *directum*, right, justice, neut. of *directus*, right: see *direct*. Cf. *mal-adroit*.] Dexterous; skilful; expert in the use of the hand, and hence of the mind; ingenious; ready in invention or execution; possessing readiness of resource.

You may break every command of the decalogue with perfect good-breeding: nay, if you are *adroit*, without losing caste.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 63.

=*Syn.* *Cunning*, *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. See *cunning*¹. *Adroit*, *Dexterous*, *Expert*, *Skilful*, *Clever*, smart, handy, apt, quick, subtle. The first four words express primarily various degrees in the combination of manual facility with knowledge. *Adroit* and *dexterous* make prominent the idea of a trained hand: as, an *adroit* pickpocket; a *dexterous* conjurer, swordsman. *Adroitness* implies quickness or suddenness; *dexterity* may require sustained agility. *Adroit* tends toward sinister figurative meanings: as, an *adroit* rogue; but mental *adroitness* may be simply address or tact. *Expert* emphasizes experience, practice, and hence is commonly a lower word than *skilful*, which makes knowledge the principal thing: a *skilful* mechanic makes more use of his mind than an *expert* mechanic. *Clever* implies notable quickness, readiness, resource in practical affairs, and sometimes the lack of the larger powers of mind: a *clever* mechanic has fertility in planning and skill in executing what is planned. A *clever* statesman may or may not be an able one; a man may be *clever* in evil.

Why, says Plato, if he be manually so *adroit*, likely he will turn pickpocket. S. Lanier, The Eng. Novel, p. 117.

The *dexterous* management of terms, and being able to fend and prove with them, passes for a great part of learning.
Locke.

His only books were an almanac and an arithmetic, in which last he was considerably *expert*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 161.

Thus, like a *skilful* chess-player, by little and little he draws out his men, and makes his pawns of use to his greater persons.
Dryden, Dram. Poesy.

But the names of the *clever* men who invented canoes and bows and arrows are as utterly unknown to tradition as the names of the earliest myth-makers.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 204.

adroitly (a-droit'li), *adv.* In an *adroit* manner; with dexterity; readily; skilfully.

He [Edmund] turned his new conquest *adroitly* to account by using it to bind to himself the most dangerous among his foes.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 266.

adroitness (a-droit'nes), *n.* The quality of being *adroit*; dexterity; readiness in the use of the hands or of the mental faculties.

Sir John Blaquiere had some debating power and great skill and *adroitness* in managing men.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

adroop (a-drōp'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*L.* *ad*³ + *droop*.] In a drooping position. J. D. Long, Æneid, xi. 1128.

adrostral (ad-ros'tral), *a.* [*L.* *ad*, to, at, + *rostrum*, beak.] In *zool.*, pertaining to or situated at the beak or snout.

adry (ə-dri'), *a.* [*<a-4 + dry*; prob. in imitation of *athirst*, *q. v.*] In a dry condition; thirsty.

Doth a man that is *adry* desire to drink in gold?

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 355.

adscendent (ad-sen-'dent), *a.* [*<L. adscenden(t)-s, ascenden(t)-s: see ascendent.*] Ascending. *Imp. Dict.*

adscite (ad-'sit), *a.* [*<L. adscitus*, derived: see below.] In *entom.*, pertaining to the *Braconidae*, or *Ichnumoncs adsciti*.

Adsciti (ad-'si-ti), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *L. adscitus*, derived, assumed, foreign: see *adscititious*.] A group of ichneumon-flies which have only one recurrent nervure in the fore wing instead of two. It corresponds to the modern family *Braconidae* (which see).

adscititious (ad-si-tish-'us), *a.* [*<L. as if *adscititius*, *< adscitus*, derived, assumed, foreign, pp. of *adsciscere*, later *asciscere*, take knowingly to one's self, appropriate, assume, adopt, *< ad*, to, + *sciscere*, seek to know, *< scire*, know: see *science*.] Added or derived from without; not intrinsic or essential; supplemental; additional. Also written *ascititious*.

The fourth epistle on happiness may be thought *adscititious*, and out of its proper place.

J. Warton, *Essay on Pope*.

The first *s* of the tense-sign *sis* is an *adscititious* sibilant added to the root.

Am. Jour. of Philol., VI. 280.

adscitiously (ad-si-tish-'us-li), *adv.* In an *adscititious* manner.

adscript (ad-'skript), *a. and n.* [*<L. adscriptus*, pp. of *adscribere*, later *ascribere*, enroll, *< ad*, to, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] *I. a. 1.* Written after, as distinguished from *subscript*, or written under: as, in Greek grammar, an iota (*i*) *adscript*.—*2.* Attached to the soil, as a slave or feudal serf. See *adscriptus glebe*.

II. n. A serf attached to an estate and transferable with it.

adscripted (ad-skrip-'ted), *a.* Same as *adscript*.

adscription (ad-skrip-'shon), *n.* [*<L. adscriptio(n)-*, later *ascriptio(n)-*, *>E. ascription*, *q. v.*] *1.* Same as *ascription*.—*2.* Attachment to the soil, or as a feudal inferior to a superior or overlord.

adscriptitious (ad-skrip-tish-'us), *a.* [*<L. adscriptivus*, *ascriptivus*, enrolled, bound, *< adscriptus*, *ascriptus*: see *adscript*.] Bound by *adscription*. *N. E. D.*

adscriptive (ad-skrip-'tiv), *a.* [*<L. adscriptivus*, enrolled, *adscript*, *< adscriptus*: see *adscript*.] Held to service as attached to an estate, and transferable with it, as a serf or slave.

Many estates peopled with crown peasants have been ceded to particular individuals on condition of establishing manufactories; these peasants, called *adscriptive*, working at the manufactories on fixed terms.

Brougham.

adscriptus glebe (ad-skrip-'tus glē-'bē), *pl. adscripti glebe (-ti)*. [*L. adscriptus*, *adscript*; *glebe*, gen. of *gleba*, *glebe*.] Belonging or attached to the soil, as a serf. In Roman law this term was applied to a class of slaves attached in perpetuity to and transferred with the land they cultivated. The same custom prevailed among all Germanic and Slavic peoples, and has been but gradually abolished during the past three hundred years, down to the emancipation of the Russian serfs in 1861.

adsignification (ad-sig-'ni-fi-kā-'shon), *n.* [*<ML. adsignificatio(n)-*, *<L. adsignificare*, make evident: see *adsignify*.] The act of *adsignifying*; a modification of meaning by a prefix or suffix; an additional signification. [Rare.]

And in this opinion (viz., that there is no *adsignification* of manner or time in that which is called the indicative mood, no *adsignification* of time in that which is called the present participle) I am neither new nor singular.

Horne Tooke, Purley.

adsignify (ad-sig-'ni-fi), *v. t.* [*<L. adsignificare*, show, make evident, denote, point out, *< ad*, to, + *significare*, signify: see *ad-* and *signify*.] To add signification or meaning to (a word) by a prefix or suffix. *Horne Tooke*. [Rare.]

adsorption (ad-sōrp-'shon), *n.* [*<L. ad*, to, + *sorptio(n)-*, after *absorption*, *q. v.*] Condensation of gases on the surfaces of solids.

adstipulate (ad-stip-'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *adstipulated*, ppr. *adstipulating*. [*<L. adstipulari*, *astipulari*, stipulate with, *< ad*, to, + *stipulari*, stipulate.] To act as second stipulant or receiving party to a bargain, attaining thereby an equal claim with the principal stipulant. *N. E. D.*

adstipulation (ad-stip-'ū-lā-'shon), *n.* [*<L. adstipulatio(n)-*, *astipulatio(n)-*, *< adstipulari*: see *adstipulate*.] The addition of, or action as, a second receiving party in a bargain. *N. E. D.*

adstipulator (ad-stip-'ū-lā-tōr), *n.* [*L.*, also *astipulator*, *< adstipulari*, *astipulari*: see *ad-*

stipulate.] In law, an accessory party to a promise, who has received the same promise as his principal did, and can equally receive and exact payment.

adstrict, **adstriction**, **adstringent**, etc. See *adstrict*, etc.

adsum (ad-'sum). [*L.*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of *adesse*, to be present, *< ad*, to, + *esse*, be: see *essence*.] I am present; present; here: used in some colleges and schools by students as an answer to a roll-call.

adurgent (ad-sēr-'jent), *a.* Same as *assurgent*.
adterminal, **atterminal** (ad-, a-tēr-'mi-nal), *a.* [*<L. ad*, to, + *terminus*, end, + *-al*.] Moving toward the end: an epithet applied to electrical currents passing in a muscular fiber toward its extremities.

adubi (a-'dub'), *v. t.* [*<ME. adubben*, *adouben*, *<OF. adubber*, *aduber*, *adouben*, equip a knight, array, *< a*, to, + *duber*, *douber*, dub: see *dub*.] *1.* To knight; dub as a knight.—*2.* To equip; array; accoutre.

adularia (ad-'ū-lā-'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Adula*, a mountain group in the Grisons Alps, formerly confounded with St. Gotthard, where fine specimens are found.] A variety of the common potash feldspar orthoclase, occurring in highly lustrous transparent or translucent crystals. It often exhibits a delicate opalescent play of colors, and is then called *moonstone* (which see). Fine specimens are obtained from various localities in the Alps.

adulate (ad-'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adulated*, ppr. *adulating*. [*<L. adularius*, pp. of *adulari*, flatter, fawn upon as a dog, *< ad*, to, + **ulari*, a word of undetermined origin, not found in the simple form; according to some, *< *ūla* = Gr. *οὐρά*, a tail, *adulari* meaning then 'wag the tail at,' as a dog.] To show feigned devotion to; flatter servilely.

It is not that I *adulate* the people;

Without me there are demagogues enough.

Byron, *Don Juan*, ix. 25.

Love shall he, but not *adulate*

The all-fair, the all-embracing Fate.

Emerson, *Woodnotes*, II.

adulation (ad-'ū-lā-'shon), *n.* [*<F. adulation*, *<L. adulatio(n)-*, flattery, fawning, *< adulari*, flatter: see *adulate*.] Servile flattery; excessive or unmerited praise; exaggerated compliment.

Adulation pushed to the verge, sometimes of nonsense, and sometimes of implety, was not thought to disgrace a poet.

And there he set himself to play upon her

With . . . amorous *adulation*, till the maid

Rebell'd against it.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

=*Syn.* *Adulation*, *Flattery*, *Compliment*. These are varieties of praise. *Adulation* is servile and fulsome, proceeding either from a blind worship or from the hope of advantage. It may not be, but generally is, addressed directly to its object. *Flattery* is addressed to the person flattered; its object is to gratify vanity, with or without a selfish ulterior object. It is generally praise beyond justice. *Compliment* is milder, and may be expressive of the truth; it may be sincere and designed to encourage or to express respect and esteem. We may speak of a compliment, but not of an *adulation* or a *flattery*. *Adulation* of the conqueror; gross or delicate *flattery* of those in power; the language of *compliment*. In conduct, the correspondent to *adulation* is *obsequiousness*.

Adulation ever follows the ambitious; for such alone receive most pleasure from *flattery*.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, iii.

Flattery corrupts both the receiver and the giver; and *adulation* is not of more service to the people than to kings.

Burke, *Rev. in France*.

Who flatters is of all mankind the lowest,

Save he who courts the *flattery*.

Hannah More, *Daniel*.

The salutations of Arabs are such that . . . "compliments in a well-bred man never last less than ten minutes."

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 343.

adulator (ad-'ū-lā-tōr), *n.* [*L.*, *< adulari*: see *adulate*.] An obsequious flatterer; one who offers praise servilely.

And became more than ever an *adulator* of the ruling powers.

D. G. Mitchell, *Wet Days*.

adulatory (ad-'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*<L. adulatorius*, *< adulator*: see *adulator*.] Characterized by *adulation*; fulsomely flattering; servilely praising: as, an *adulatory* address.

You are not lavish of your words, especially in that species of eloquence called the *adulatory*.

Chesterfield.

adulatress (ad-'ū-lā-tres), *n.* [= *F. adulatrice*, *<L. adulatricem*, acc. of *adulatrix*, fem. form of *adulator*: see *adulator*.] A female *adulator*.

Indiana, when the first novelty of *tête-à-têtes* was over, wished again for the constant *adulatress* of her charms and endowments.

Miss Burney, *Camilla*, x. 14.

Adullamite (ə-dul-'am-it), *n.* [*< Adullam* + *-ite*.] *1.* An inhabitant of the village of Adullam. Gen. xxxviii. 12.—*2.* In *Eng. hist.*, one of a group of Liberals who seceded from the Whig

party and voted with the Conservatives when Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone introduced a measure for the extension of the elective franchise in 1866. They received the name from their being likened by Mr. Bright to the discontented persons who took refuge with David in the cave of Adullam (1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2). The party was also known collectively as *the Cave*.

The Conservative party then presented a tolerably solid front against the extension of the suffrage, and received besides a large reinforcement of *Adullamites* from the Liberal side.

New York Times, July 19, 1884.

adult (ə-dult'), *a. and n.* [*<L. adultus*, grown up, pp. of *adolescere*, grow up: see *adolescent*.] *I. a. 1.* Having arrived at mature years, or attained full size and strength: as, an *adult* person, animal, or plant.

The elaborate reasonings of the *adult* man.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*

2. Pertaining or relating to adults; suitable for an adult: as, *adult* age; an *adult* school.

II. n. A person or (sometimes) an animal grown to full size and strength; one who has reached the age of manhood or womanhood.

Embryos and *adults* of common and curious forms are constantly met with, thus furnishing material both for general work and original investigation. *Science*, V. 212.

adulter† (ə-dul-'tēd), *a.* Completely grown.

Now that we are not only *adulter* but ancient Christians, I believe the most acceptable sacrifice we can send up to heaven is prayer and praise.

Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 32.

adulter† (ə-dul-'tēr), *n.* [*L.*, an adulterer, a counterfeiter, *adulter*, adj., adulterous; formation uncertain, perhaps *< ad*, to, + *alter*, other, different. In mod. E. *adulter*, *adulterer*, etc., have been substituted for the older *avouter*, *advouter*, etc.: see *advouter*, etc.] An adulterer.

We receive into our mass open sinners, the covetous, the extortioners, the *adulter*, the back-biter.

Tyndale, *Expos.* 1 John.

adulter† (ə-dul-'tēr), *v.* [*<L. adulterare*, commit adultery: see *adulterate*, *v.*] *I. intrans.* To commit adultery. *B. Jonson*, *Epigrams*.

II. trans. To pollute; adulterate: as, "*adulterating spots*," Marston, *Scourge of Villainy*, ii.

adulterant (ə-dul-'tēr-ant), *a. and n.* [*<L. adulterans(t)-*, pp. of *adulterare*: see *adulterate*, *v.*] *I. a.* Adulterating; used in *adulterating*.

II. n. A substance used for adulterating.

adulterate (ə-dul-'tēr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *adulterated*, ppr. *adulterating*. [*<L. adulteratus*, pp. of *adulterare*, commit adultery, falsify, adulterate, *< adulter*, an adulterer, a counterfeiter: see *adulter*, *n.*] *I. trans. 1.* To debase or deteriorate by an admixture of foreign or baser materials or elements; as, to *adulterate* food, drugs, or coins; *adulterated* doctrines.

The present war has . . . *adulterated* our tongue with strange words.

Speetator, No. 65.

2†. To graft; give a hybrid character to.

Excellent forms of grafting and *adulterating* plants and flowers.

Peacham, *Exper. of Own Times*.

3†. To defile by adultery.

To force a rape on virtue, and *adulterate* the chaste bosom of spotless simplicity.

Ford, *Line of Life*.

=*Syn.* *1.* To mix, degrade, corrupt, contaminate, vitiate, alloy, sophisticate.

II.† intrans. To commit adultery.

But Fortune, O! . . .

She *adulterates* hourly with thy uncle John.

Shak., *K. John*, iii. 1.

adulterate† (ə-dul-'tēr-āt), *a.* [*<L. adulteratus*, pp.: see the verb.] *1.* Tainted with adultery: as, "*the adulterate Hastings*," Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 4.—*2.* Debased by foreign mixture; adulterated: as, "*adulterate copper*," Swift, *Miscellanies*.

No volatile spirits, nor compounds that are *Adulterate*.

Carew, *To G. N.*

adulterately (ə-dul-'tēr-āt-li), *adv.* In an *adulterate* manner.

adulterateness (ə-dul-'tēr-āt-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being *adulterated* or debased.

adulteration (ə-dul-tē-rā-'shon), *n.* [*<L. adulteratio(n)-*, adulteration, sophistication, *< adulterare*: see *adulterate*, *v.*] *1.* The act of *adulterating*, or the state of being *adulterated* or debased by admixture with something else, generally of inferior quality; the use, in the production of any professedly genuine article, of ingredients which are cheaper and of an inferior quality, or which are not considered so desirable by the consumer as other or genuine ingredients for which they are substituted.

In commerce, there are several kinds of *adulteration*: conventional, to suit the taste and demands of the public; fraudulent, for deceptive and gainful purposes; and accidental or unintentional *adulteration*, arising from carelessness in the preparation of the staple or commodity at the place of growth or shipment. *Simmonds*, *Com. Dict.*

2. The product or result of the act of adulterating; that which is adulterated.

adulterator (a-dul'tér-à-tòr), *n.* [*L.*; *adulterator moneta*, a counterfeit of money; < *adulterare*: see *adulterare*, *v.*] One who adulterates.

adulterer (a-dul'tér-èr), *n.* [*L.*; *adulter*, *v.*, + *-er*]; substituted for the older form *avoutter*, *advoutter*, *q. v.*] A man guilty of adultery; a married man who has sexual commerce with any woman except his wife. See *adultery*. Formerly also spelled *adultror*.

adulteress (a-dul'tér-es), *n.* [*L.*; *adulter*, *n.*, + *-ess*]; substituted for the older form *avoutress*, *advoutress*, *q. v.*] A woman guilty of adultery. Formerly also spelled *adultriss*.

adulterine (a-dul'tér-in), *a.* and *n.* [*L.*; *adulterinus*, < *adulter*: see *adulter*, *n.*] **I. a.** 1. Of adulterous origin; born of adultery.

It must be, however, understood that strong moral repugnance to the fictitious affiliation of these illegitimate and adulterine children begins to show itself among the oldest of the Hindu law-writers whose treatises have survived.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 99.

2. Relating or pertaining to adultery; involving or implying adultery: as, *adulterine* fiction; *adulterine* marriage (used by St. Augustine of a second marriage after divorce).—3. Characterized by adulteration; spurious; base: as, *adulterine* drugs or metals. [A Latinism, now rare].—4. Illegitimate; illicit; unauthorized: as, *adulterine* castles (castles built by the Norman barons in England, after the conquest, without royal warrant).

The *adulterine* guilds, from which heavy sums were exacted in 1180, were stigmatized as *adulterine* because they had not purchased the right of association, as the older legal guilds had done, and had set themselves up against the government of the city which the king had recognised by his charter.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., III. 584.

II. n. In *civil law*, a child begotten in adultery.

adulterize (a-dul'tér-iz), *v. i.* [*L.*; *adulter* + *-ize*.] To be guilty of adultery. *Milton*. Also spelled *adulterise*. [Rare.]

Where did God ever will thee to lie, to swear, to oppress, to adulterise? *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 365.

adulterous (a-dul'tér-us), *a.* [*L.*; *adulter* + *-ous*]; substituted for the older form *avoutrous*, *q. v.*] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by adultery; given to adultery.

An evil and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign. *Mat. xii. 39.*

2. Illicit: said of combinations or relations of any kind.

Some of our kings have made adulterous connections abroad. *Burke*, On a Regicide Peace.

3. Spurious; corrupt; adulterated: as, "forged and adulterous stuff." *Casaubon*, Of Credulity (trans.), p. 297. [Rare.]

adulterously (a-dul'tér-us-li), *adv.* In an adulterous manner.

adultery (a-dul'tér-i), *n.*; pl. *adulteries* (-iz). [*L.*; *adulterium*, < *adulter*: substituted for the older form *advotry*, *q. v.*] **I.** Violation of the marriage-bed; carnal connection of a married person with any other than the lawful spouse; in a more restricted sense, the wrong by a wife which introduces or may introduce a spurious offspring into a family. It is sometimes called *single adultery* when only one of the parties is married, and *double adultery* when both are married. In some jurisdictions the law makes adultery a crime, in some only a civil injury. In England, formerly, it was punished by fine and imprisonment, and in Scotland it was frequently made a capital offense. In Great Britain at the present day, however, it is punishable only by ecclesiastical censure; but when committed by the wife, it is regarded as a civil injury, and forms the ground of an action of damages against the paramour. Contrary to the previous general opinion, it has recently been held in the United States that the wife may have a corresponding action against a woman who seduces away her husband. In England and Scotland the husband's recovery of damages against the paramour can now be had only by joining him with the wife in an action for divorce. See *divorce*.

2. In the seventh commandment of the decalogue, as generally understood, all manner of lewdness or unchastity in act or thought. See *Mat. v. 28*.—3. *Eccles.*, intrusion into a bishopric during the life of the bishop.—4. In *old arboriculture*, the grafting of trees: so called from its being considered an unnatural union.—5. Adulteration; corruption: as, "all the adulteries of art." *B. Jonson*, *Epicœne*, i. I.—6. Injury; degradation; ruin.

You might wrest the adulcous out of my hand to the adultery and spoil of nature.

B. Jonson, *Mercurie Vindicated*.

adulthood (a-dul't'nes), *n.* The state of being adult.

adumbral (ad-un'bräl), *a.* [*L.*; *ad*, to, + *umbra*, shade. Cf. *adumbrate*.] 1. Shady.—2. Same as *adumbrellar*.

adumbrant (ad-un'm'brant), *a.* [*L.*; *adumbrant* (t-s), ppr. of *adumbrare*: see *adumbrate*.] Giving a faint shadow, or showing a slight resemblance.

adumbrate (ad-un'm'brät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adumbrated*, ppr. *adumbrating*. [*L.*; *adumbratus*, pp. of *adumbrare*, cast a shadow over; in painting, to represent an object with due mingling of light and shadow, also represent in outline; < *ad*, to, + *umbra*, shadow.] 1. To overshadow; partially darken or conceal.

Nor did it [a veil] cover, but *adumbrate* only Her most heart-piercing parts. *Marlowe and Chapman*, *Hero and Leander*, iv.

2. Figuratively, to give a faint shadow or resemblance of; outline or shadow forth; foreshadow; prefigure.

Both in the vastness and the richness of the visible universe the invisible God is *adumbrated*. *Is. Taylor*.

In truth, in every Church those who cling most tenaciously to the dogma are just the men "who have least hold of the divine substance" which it faintly *adumbrates*. *H. N. Ozenham*, *Short Studies*, p. 314.

adumbration (ad-un'm-brä'shön), *n.* [*L.*; *adumbratio* (n-), < *adumbrare*: see *adumbrate*.] 1. The act of adumbrating or making a shadow or faint resemblance.—2. Figuratively, a faint sketch; an imperfect representation; something that suggests by resemblance, or shadows forth; a foreshadowing.

Our knowledge is . . . at best a faint confused *adumbration*. *Glennville*, *Scep. Sci.*

Belief comes into existence when man is not reasonable enough to have a theory about anything, while he is still mainly a feeling animal, possessing only some *adumbrations* or instincts of thought. *Keary*, *Prim. Belief*, p. 23.

3. In *her.*, the shadow only of a figure, outlined, and painted of a color darker than the field. Shadow, however, has no proper place in heraldry. It is a modern abuse.

adumbrative (ad-un'm-brä-tiv), *a.* [*L.*; *adumbrate* + *-ive*.] Shadowing forth; faintly resembling; foreshadowing or typical.

We claim to stand there as mute monuments, pathetically *adumbrative* of much. *Carlyle*, *Fr. Rev.*, II. i. 10.

adumbratively (ad-un'm-brä-tiv-li), *adv.* In an adumbrative manner.

adumbrellar (ad-un'm-brel'är), *a.* [*L.*; *ad*, to, + *NL. umbrella*, the disk of aculephs: see *umbrella*.] Pertaining to the upper surface of the velum in sea-blubbers (*Medusa*): opposed to *adumbrellar*.

adunation (ad-ün-nä'shön), *n.* [*L.*; *adunatio* (n-), < *adunare*, pp. *adunatus*, make into one, < *ad*, to, + *unus* = *E. one*: see *union*, *unite*, etc. Cf. *atone*, the cognate *E. form*.] The act of uniting or the state of being united; union: as, "real union or *adunation*," *Boyle*, *Scept. Chym.* (1680), p. 94. [Rare.]

adunc (ad-ungk'), *a.* [Formerly *adunque*, as if *F.*; < *L. aduncus*, hooked: see *aduncous*.] Same as *aduncous*.

Parrots have an *adunque* Bill. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 238.

The Nose . . . if *Aquiline* or *Adunc*. *Evelyn*, *Numismata*, p. 297. (*N. E. D.*)

aduncal (ad-ung'kal), *a.* [*L.*; *aduncus*: see *aduncous*.] Same as *aduncous*.

The spire also opens out at its growing margin, . . . and this gives rise to . . . the common *aduncal* type of this organism (*Orbiculina*). *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros*, § 464.

aduncate (ad-ung'kät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aduncated*, ppr. *aduncating*. [*L.*; *ML. aduncatus*, pp. of *aduncare*, hook, curve, < *L. aduncus*, hooked: see *aduncous*.] To curve inward, as a bird's beak or a nose.

aduncate (ad-ung'kät), *a.* [*L.*; *ML. aduncatus*, pp.: see the verb.] *Aduncous*; hooked; having a hook: as, the *aduncate* bill of a hawk.

aduncity (a-dun'si-ti), *n.* [*L.*; *aduncitas*, hookedness, < *aduncus*, hooked: see *aduncous*.] The condition of being hooked; hookedness.

The *aduncity* of the pounces and beaks of the hawks. *Martinius Scriblerus*.

aduncous (a-dung'kus), *a.* [*L.*; *aduncus*, hooked, < *ad*, to, + *uncus*, hooked, barbed, *uncus*, a hook, barb.] Hooked; bent or made in the form of a hook; incurved. Equivalent formations are *adunc* and *aduncal*.

ad unguem (ad ung'gwem). [*L.*: *ad*, to; *unguem*, acc. of *unguis*, nail, claw.] To the nail, or touch of the nail; exactly; nicely.

adunquet (ad-ungk'), *a.* Obsolete form of *adunc*.

adure† (a-dür'), *v. t.* [*L.*; *adurere*, set fire to, burn, < *ad*, to, + *urere*, burn, akin to *Gr. eiver*, singe, *avev*, kindle, *Skt. √ ush*, burn. Hence *adust*, *q. v.*] To burn completely or partially; calcine, scorch, or parch.

adurent† (a-dü'rent), *a.* [*L.*; *aduren* (t-s), ppr. of *adurere*: see *adure*.] Burning; heating. *Bacon*. [Rare.]

adusk (a-dusk'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*L.*; *a³*, *prep.*, + *dusk*.] In the dusk or twilight; dark; in gloom. [Rare.]

You wish to die and leave the world *adusk* For others. *Mrs. Browning*, *Aurora Leigh*, i. 502.

adust¹ (a-dust'), *prep. phr.* as *a.* [*L.*; *a³*, *prep.*, + *dust*.] Dusty.

He was tired and *adust* with long riding; but he did not go home. *George Eliot*, *Romola*, xiv.

Lose half their lives on the road often mired or *adust*. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXI. 792.

adust² (a-dust'), *a.* [*L.*; *adustus*, burned, pp. of *adurere*: see *adure*.] 1. Burned; scorched; become dry by heat; hot and fiery.

Which with torrid heat, And vapour as the Libyan air *adust*, Began to parch that temperate clime.

Milton, *P. L.*, xli. 685.

2. Looking as if burned or scorched.

In person he was tall, thin, erect, with a small head, a long visage, lean yellow cheek, dark twinkling eyes, *adust* complexion, . . . and a long, sable-silvered beard. *Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, II. 109.

3. In *pathol.*, having much heat: said of the blood and other fluids of the body; hence, ardent; sanguine; impetuous.

If [melancholy] proceed from blood *adust*, or that there be a mixture of blood in it, "such are commonly ruddy of complexion, and high-coloured," according to *Sallust*, *Salvianus*, and *Hercules de Saxonia*.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 242.

adusted† (a-dus'ted), *a.* [*L.*; *adust* + *-ed*.] Become hot and dry; burned; scorched.

Those rays which scorch the *adusted* soyles of Calabria and Spain. *Hovell*, *Forreine Travell*, p. 74.

adustible† (a-dus'ti-bl), *a.* [*L.*; *adust* + *-ible*.] Capable of being burned up.

adustion† (a-dus'tiön), *n.* [*L.*; *adustio* (n-), < *adurere*: see *adure*, *adust*.] 1. The act of burning, scorching, or heating to dryness; the state of being thus heated or dried. *Harvey*.

Others will have them [symptoms of melancholy] come from the diverse *adustion* of the four humours.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 242.

2. In *med.*, cauterization.

adv. A common abbreviation of *adverb* and of *advertisement*.

available† (ad-vä'lä-bl), *a.* Obsolete form of *available*.

ad val. An abbreviation of *ad valorem*.

ad valorem (ad va-lö'rem). [*NL.*: *L. ad*, to; *LL.* and *NL. valorem*, acc. of *valor*, value: see *valor*.] According to value. Applied—(1) in *com.*, to customs or duties levied according to the marketable value or worth of the goods at the original place of shipment, as sworn to by the owner and verified by the customs appraisers; (2) in *law*, to lawyers' fees for the drawing of certain deeds or other work chargeable according to the value of the property involved.

advance (ad-väns'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *advanced*, ppr. *advancing*. [Earlier *avaunce*, *avaunce*, < *ME. avaucen*, *avaunsen*, *avancen*, *avansen*, < *OF. avancer*, *avancier*, later *avancer*, "to forward, set forward, further, put on; also, to hasten; and to shorten or cut off by haste; also, to advance, prefer, promote" (*Cotgrave*), mod. *F. avancer* = *Pr. Sp. avanzar* = *Pg. avançar* = *It. avanzare*, < *ML. *abanteare*, < *abante*, away before, > *It. Sp. Pg. avante*, *Pr. OF. F. avant*, before: see *avant*, *avaunt*, and *van*.] The prefix is thus historically *av-* for orig. *ab-*; the spelling *adv-*, now established in this word and *advantage*, is due to a forced 'restoration' of *a-* taken as a reduced form of *ad-*: see *a-11* and *a-13*.]

I. trans. 1. To bring forward in place; move further in front.

Now Morn, her rosy steps in the eastern clime *Advancing*, sow'd the earth with orient pearl. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 2.

One lac'd the helm, another held the lance: A third the shingling buckler did *advance*.

Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, i. 1732.

A line was entrenched, and the troops were *advanced* to the new position. *U. S. Grant*, *Pers. Mem.*, I. 377.

2. To forward in time; accelerate: as, to *advance* the growth of plants.—3. To improve or make better; benefit; promote the good of: as, to *advance* one's true interests.

As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more *advances* his calling. *South*, *Sermons*.

4. To promote; raise to a higher rank: as, to *advance* one from the bar to the bench.

And to *advance* again, for one man's merit, A thousand heirs that have deserved nought? *Sir J. Davies*, *Immortal. of Soul*, viii.

It has ben the fate of this obliging favorite to *advance* those who soon forget their original.

Evelyn, *Diary*, July 22, 1674.

5. To raise; enhance: as, to *advance* the price of goods.—6. To offer or propose; bring to view or notice, as something one is prepared to abide by; allege; adduce; bring forward: as, to *advance* an opinion or an argument.

Propositions which are *advanced* in discourse generally result from a partial view of the question, and cannot be kept under examination long enough to be corrected.

Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

7. In *com.*, to supply beforehand; furnish on credit, or before goods are delivered or work is done, or furnish as part of a stock or fund; supply or pay in expectation of reimbursement: as, to *advance* money on loan or contract, or toward a purchase or an establishment.

Two houses *advanced* to Edward the Third of England upwards of three hundred thousand marks.

Macaulay, Machiavelli.

8. To raise; lift up; elevate.

They . . .

Advanced their eyelids. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, iv. 1.
O, peace! Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him! how he jets under his *advanced* plumes!

Shak., *T. N.*, ii. 5.

A cherub tall;
Who forthwith from the glittering staff unfurled
The imperial ensign, which, full high *advanced*,
Shone like a meteor.

Milton, *P. L.*, l. 536.

9. To put forth or exhibit with a view to display. [Rare.]

And every one his love-fest will *advance*
Unto his several mistress.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2.

10. To commend; extol; vaunt.

Greatly *advancing* his gay chivalree.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. v. 16.

11. To impel; incite.

That lewd rybald with vyle lust *advanset*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. i. 10.

=*Syn.* 4. To elevate, exalt, prefer, aggrandize, dignify.—5. To increase, augment.—6. *Advance*, *Allege*, *Assign* (see *advance*); propound, bring forward, lay down.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move or go forward; proceed: as, the troops *advanced*.

But time *advances*: facts accumulate; doubts arise. Faint glimpses of truth begin to appear, and shine more and more unto the perfect day.

Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

They watched the reapers' slow *advancing* line.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 375.

2. To improve or make progress; grow, etc.: as, to *advance* in knowledge, stature, wisdom, rank, office, dignity, or age.

A great *advancing* soul carries forward his whole age; a mean, sordid soul draws it back.

J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 34.

3. To increase in quantity, price, etc.: as, the stock *advanced* three points.

advance (ad-vāns'), *n.* [= *F.* *avance*; from the verb.] 1. A moving forward or toward the front; a forward course; progress in space: as, our *advance* was impeded by obstructions.

Don Alonso de Aguilá and his companions, in their eager *advance*, had . . . got entangled in deep glens and the dry beds of torrents.

Irving, *Granada*, p. 90.

2. *Milit.*, the order or signal to advance: as, the *advance* was sounded.—3. A step forward; actual progress in any course of action: often in the plural: as, an *advance* in religion or knowledge; civilization has made great *advances* in this century.

Witness the *advance* from a rustic's conception of the Earth to that which a travelled geologist has reached.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 481.

4. An act of approach; an effort for approximation or agreement; anything done to bring about accord or any relation with another or others: with to before the person and toward before the object or purpose: as, A made an *advance* or *advances* to B, or toward acquaintance with B.

Frederic had some time before made *advances* toward a reconciliation with Voltaire.

Macaulay, *Frederic the Great*.

5. A forward position; place in front, at the head, or in the lead: as, his regiment took the *advance* in the march.—6. The state of being forward or in front; a being or going at the head or in the lead: chiefly in the phrase *in advance*: as, the groom rode *in advance* of the carriage; he is far *in advance* of the other pupils. In this sense the word is often used in composition, sometimes without joining, giving it the appearance of an adjective, as it has been called in such use, although it is never really one. Thus, an *advance* (-) *agent* is an agent sent out in advance of a theatrical company, exhibition, etc., to make preliminary arrangements; an *advance* (-) *ditch* or *foss* is a ditch around the esplanade or glacis of a fortified place, and hence in advance of it; *advance* (-) *sheets* are sheets of a printed work sent to somebody in advance of publication.

7. He who or that which is at the head or in the lead; the foremost or forward part; especially, the leading body of an army.

I got back on the 5th with the *advance*, the remainder following as rapidly as the steamers could carry them.

U. S. Grant, *Pers. Mem.*, I. 290.

8. In *schools*, a lesson not previously learned: opposed to *review*.—9. Advancement; promotion; preferment: as, an *advance* in rank or office.—10. An offer or tender.

The *advance* of kindness which I made was feigned.

Dryden, *All for Love*, iv.

11. In *com.*: (a) Addition to price; rise in price: as, an *advance* on the prime cost of goods; there is an *advance* on cottons. (b) A giving beforehand; a furnishing of something before an equivalent is received, as money or goods, toward a capital or stock, or on loan, or in expectation of being reimbursed in some way: as, A made large *advances* to B.

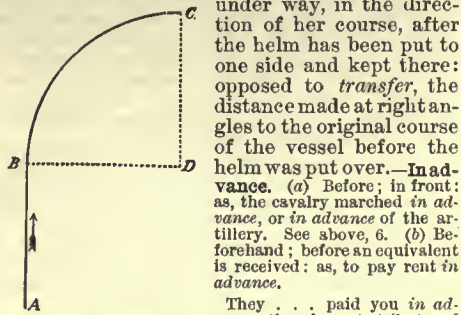
I shall, with great pleasure, make the necessary *advances*.

Jay.

The account was made up with intent to show what *advances* had been made.

Kent.

(c) The money or goods thus furnished.—12. In *naval tactics*, the distance made by a ship under way, in the direction of her course, after the helm has been put to one side and kept there: opposed to *transfer*, the distance made at right angles to the original course of the vessel before the helm was put over.—*In advance*. (a) Before; in front: as, the cavalry marched *in advance*, or *in advance* of the artillery. See above, 6. (b) Beforehand; before an equivalent is received: as, to pay rent *in advance*.



They . . . paid you *in advance* the dearest tribute of their affection.

Junius, *To the King*, 1769.

(c) In the state or condition of having made an *advance*: as, A is *in advance* to B a thousand dollars. = *Syn.* *Advancement*, *Proficiency*, etc. See *progress*, *n.*

advanceable (ad-vān'sā-bl), *a.* [*<* *advance* + *-able*.] Capable of being advanced.

advance-bill (ad-vāns'bil), *n.* Same as *advance-note*.

advanced (ad-vānst'), *p. a.* 1. Situated in front of or before others. Hence—2. In the front; forward; being in advance of or beyond others in attainments, degree, etc.: as, an *advanced* Liberal.

The most *advanced* strategic ideas of the day.

Grote, *Hist. Greece*, II. 86.

3. Having reached a comparatively late stage, as of development, progress, life, etc.: as, he is now at an *advanced* age.

advance-guard (ad-vāns'gārd), *n.* [*Cf.* *avant-garde*, *vanguard*.] *Milit.*, a body of troops or other force marching or stationed in front of the main body to clear the way, guard against surprise, etc.

advancement (ad-vāns'ment), *n.* [Earlier *advancement*, *avancement*, *<* *ME.* *avancement*, *<* *OF.* (and *F.*) *avancement*, *<* *avancer*: see *advance* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of moving forward or proceeding onward or upward.—2. The act of promoting, or state of being promoted; preferment; promotion in rank or excellence; improvement; furtherance.—3. Settlement on a wife; jointure. *Bacon*.—4. In *law*, provision made by a parent for a child during the parent's life, by gift of property on account of the share to which the child would be entitled as heir or next of kin after the parent's death.—5. The payment of money in advance; money paid in advance. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Advance*, *Proficiency*, etc. See *progress*, *n.*—2. Exaltation, elevation, preferment, enhancement, amelioration, betterment.

advance-note (ad-vāns'nōt), *n.* A draft on the owner or agent of a vessel, generally for one month's wages, given by the master to the sailors on their signing the articles of agreement. Known in the United States as an *advance-bill*. The practice was abolished in the United States by act of Congress in 1884.

advancer (ad-vān'sēr), *n.* [*ME.* *avauncer*, *avaunser*; *<* *advance* + *-er*.] 1. One who advances; a promoter.—2. A branch of a buck's horn, the second from the base.

advancingly (ad-vān'sing-li), *adv.* In an advancing manner; progressively.

advancive (ad-vān'siv), *a.* [*Irreg.* *<* *advance* + *-ive*.] Tending to advance or promote. [Rare.]

The latter . . . will be more *advancive* of individual interest than of the public welfare.

Washington, in Bancroft's *Hist. Const.*, I. 416.

advantage (ad-vān'tāj), *n.* [*<* *ME.* *avantage*, *avauntage*, *<* *OF.* (and *F.*) *avantage*, "an advantage, odds; overplus; addition; oeking; a benefit, furtherance, forwarding," etc. (*Cotgrave*), = *Pr.* *avantage* (*ML.* reflex *avantagium*), *<* *ML.* **avantaticum*, *advantage*, *<* *abante*, *>* *OF.* *avant*, etc., before: see *advance*, *v.*] 1. Any state, condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means specially favorable to success, prosperity, interest, reputation, or any desired end; anything that aids, assists, or is of service: as, he had the *advantage* of a good constitution, of an excellent education; the enemy had the *advantage* of elevated ground; "the *advantages* of a close alliance," *Macaulay*.

Advantage is a better soldier than rashness.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iii. 6.

The streets, seen now under the *advantages* of a warm morning sun adding a beauty of its own to whatever it glanced upon, showed much more brilliantly than ours of Rome.

W. Ware, *Zenobia*, I. 58.

2. Superiority or prevalence: regularly with *of* or *over*.

Lest Satan should get an *advantage* of us. 2 Cor. ii. 11.

I have seen the hungry ocean gain

Advantage on the kingdom of the shore.

The special *advantage* of manhood over youth lies . . . in the sense of reality and limitation.

J. R. Seelye, *Nat. Religion*, p. 145.

3. Benefit; gain; profit.

What *advantage* will it be unto thee? Job xxxv. 3.

Yet hath Sir Proteus, for that's his name,

Made use and fair *advantage* of his days.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, ii. 4.

4. Usury; interest; increase.

Methought you said, you neither lend nor borrow

Upon *advantage*.

And with *advantage* means to pay thy love.

Shak., *K. John*, iii. 3.

5. A thirteenth article added to a dozen, making what is commonly known as a *baker's dozen*.

If the Scripture be for reformation, and Antiquity to boot, it is but an *advantage* to the dozen.

Milton, *Ref. in Eng.*, i.

6. In *lawn-tennis*, the first point gained after deuce. Commonly called *vantage*. See *lawn-tennis*.—To *advantage*, with good effect; advantageously.—To have the *advantage* of, to have superiority over; be in a more favorable position than; in particular, to know without being known; have a personal knowledge that is not reciprocal: as, you have the *advantage* of me.—To play upon *advantage*, to cheat.—To take *advantage* of. (a) To avail one's self of; profit by in a legitimate way. (b) To overreach or impose upon. (c) To utilize as a means toward overreaching or imposition.

The restrictions both on masters and servants were so severe as to prevent either from taking *advantage* of the necessities of the other.

Froude, *Sketches*, p. 146.

= *Syn.* 1 and 3. *Advantage*, *Benefit*, *Utility*, *Profit*, *help*, *vantage-ground*, *good service*. *Advantage* is the possession of a good vantage-ground for the attainment of ulterior objects of desire: as, he has the *advantage* of a good education. *Benefit* is a more immediate and realized good: as, a chief benefit of exercise is the improvement of health. *Utility* is usefulness in the practical or material sense: the *utility* of an education is a small part of the *benefit* derived from it. *Profit* signifies gain, with a suggestion of trade or exchange. A man may have good *advantages*, but derive from them little *benefit* or *profit*; even their *utility* to him may be small.

And deny his youth

The rich *advantage* of good exercise.

Shak., *K. John*, iv. 2.

The importance of the American revolution, and the means of making it a *benefit* to the world.

Washington, *Letter to Dr. Price*.

An undertaking of enormous labour and yet of only very partial *utility*.

F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 36.

What *profit* lies in barren faith?

Tennyson, in *Memoriam*, cviii.

advantage (ad-vān'tāj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *advantaged*, pp. *advantaging*. [*<* late *ME.* *avantage*, *<* *OF.* *avantager*, *avantagier*, later *avantager*, "to advantage, give advantage unto," etc. (*Cotgrave*); from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To benefit; be of service to; yield profit or gain to.

What is a man *advantaged*, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away?

Luke ix. 25.

If trade pinches the mind, commerce liberalizes it; and Boston was also *advantaged* with the neighborhood of the country's oldest college, which maintained the wholesome traditions of culture.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 96.

2. To gain ground or win acceptance for; promote or further. [Rare.]

The Stoics that opinioned the souls of wise men dwelt about the moon, and those of fools wandered about the earth, *advantaged* the conceit of this effect.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

3. To increase, as by interest.

Advantaging their loan with interest

Of ten times double gain of happiness.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 4.

4†. Reflexively, to cause to be an advantage to; avail (one's self).

It is observed of wolves, that when they go to the fold for prey, they will be sure to advantage themselves of the wind. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 121.*

II. intrans. To gain an advantage; be benefited.

The carnivora advantage by the accident of their painted skins. *P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 185.*

advantageable (ad-van'tāj-a-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *avantagable*; < *advantage* + *-able*.] Profitable; convenient; gainful. [Rare.]

It is advantageable to a physician to be called to the cure of declining disease. *Sir J. Hayward.*

advantage-ground (ad-van'tāj-ground), *n.* Vantage-ground. *Clarendon.*

advantageous (ad-van-tā'jus), *a.* [Formerly *advantagious*; < *advantage*, *n.*, + *-ous*, after F. *avantageux*, < *avantage*.] Of advantage; furnishing convenience or opportunity to gain benefit; gainful; profitable; useful; beneficial: as, an *advantageous* position of the troops; trade is *advantageous* to a nation.

Between these colonies and the mother country, a very *advantageous* traffic was at first carried on. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xv.*

It is evident that they [changes in color] are under the control of the fish, and therefore *advantageous*. *Science, IV. 339.*

= **Syn.** Helpful, serviceable, favorable, remunerative.

advantageously (ad-van-tā'jus-li), *adv.* In an advantageous manner; with advantage; profitably; usefully; conveniently.

It was *advantageously* situated, there being an easy passage from it to India by sea. *Arbutnot.*

Their mother is evidently not without hopes of seeing one, at least [of her daughters], *advantageously* settled in life. *Barham, Ingoldby Legends, I. 184.*

advantageousness (ad-van-tā'jus-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience.

The last property, which qualifies God for the fittest object of our love, is, the *advantageousness* of His to us, both in the present and the future life. *Boyle, Works, I. 279.*

advectitious (ad-vek-tish'us), *a.* [*L. advectitius*, prop. *advecticius*, brought to a place from a distance, foreign, < *advectus*, pp. of *advēhere*, bring to; see *advēnt*.] Brought from another place. *Blount.*

advēhent (ad'vē-hent), *a.* [*L. advēhen(t)-s*, ppr. of *advēhere*, bring to, carry to, < *ad*, to, + *vehere*, bring, carry; see *vehicle*, *convey*.] Bringing; carrying to; afferent: in *anat.*, applied to sundry vessels: the opposite of *revehent*.

advēne (ad-vēn'), *r. i.* [*L. advēnīre*, come to, arrive at, < *ad*, to, + *venīre*, come, = E. *come*, q. v. Cf. *convēne*, *intervēne*, *supervēne*.] To accede or come; be added or become a part, though not essential. [Rare.]

Where no act of the will *advēnes* as a co-efficient. *Coleridge, Remains (1836), III. 19.*

advēnent† (ad-vē'nient), *a.* [*L. advēnīen(t)-s*, ppr. of *advēnīre*: see *advēne*.] Advēning; coming from without; superadded.

Divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by *advēnent* deception. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 3.*

advēnt (ad'vent), *n.* [*ME. advēnt*, < *L. advēntus*, a coming to, approach, < *advēnīre*: see *advēne*.] 1. A coming into place, view, or being; visitation; arrival; accession: as, the *advēnt* of visitors, of an infant, or of death. [A modern use of the word, the ecclesiastical use having been the original one in English.]

With the *advēnt* of the empire all this was destined to undergo a complete change. *Mirivale, Roman Empire, xxxv.*

With the *advēnt* to power of a liberal-minded Sovereign . . . it might have been expected that there would be an immediate change in the Government of Piedmont. *E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 54.*

Specifically—2. The coming of Christ as the Saviour of the world. Hence—3. [*cap.*] *Feles.*, the period immediately preceding the festival of the Nativity. It includes four Sundays, reckoning from the Sunday nearest St. Andrew's day (Nov. 30) to Christmas eve, and has been observed since the sixth century as a season of devotion with reference to the coming of Christ in the flesh and to his second coming to judge the world; in the Roman Catholic Church observed also as a time of penance and fasting. In the Oriental and Greek Churches the period includes six Sundays, or forty days.—**Second advēnt**, the second coming of Christ to establish a personal reign upon the earth as its king. See *millenarianism* and *premillennialism*.

Advēntist (ad'ven-tist), *n.* [*L. advēnt* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the second coming of Christ to establish a personal reign upon the earth; a millenarian; a Second-advēntist. The Advēntists of the United States owe their origin to the millenarian teachings of William Miller (see *Millerite*), most of them believing at first in various dates fixed for the second coming of Christ from 1843 to 1861, but after-

ward abandoning the attempt to determine the date. There are several divisions or sects of Advēntists, the principal of which are: the *Advent* (or *Second Advent*) *Christians*, the largest; the *Seventh-day Advēntists*, much smaller, but more compactly organized; and the *Evangelical Advēntists*, the smallest. The members of the first believe in the final annihilation of the wicked, which those of the other two reject. The second observe the seventh day as the Sabbath, and believe in the existence of the spirit of prophecy among them; they maintain missions in various parts of the world, and a number of institutions at Battle Creek, Michigan, their headquarters.

advēntitia (ad-ven-tish'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, fem. sing. (sc. *membrana*, or *tunica*) of *L. advēntitus*: see *advēntitious*.] In *anat.*, any membranous structure covering an organ but not properly belonging to it (in full, *membrana advēntitia*, advēntitious membrane); specifically, the outermost of the three coats of a blood-vessel (in full, *tunica advēntitia*, advēntitious tunica), consisting of connective tissue.

advēntitious (ad-ven-tish'us), *a.* [*L. advēntitius*, prop. *advēnticius*, coming from abroad, < *advēntus*, pp. of *advēnīre*: see *advēne*.] 1. Added extrinsically; not springing from the essence of the subject, but from another source; foreign; accidentally or casually acquired: applied to that which does not properly belong to a subject, but which is superadded or adopted, as in a picture or other work of art, to give it additional power or effect.

Every subject acquires an *advēntitious* importance to him who considers it with application. *Goldsmith, Polite Learning, xiv.*

But apart from any *advēntitious* associations of later growth, it is certain that a very ancient belief gave to magic the power of imparting life, or the semblance of it, to inanimate things. *Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 117.*

2. In *bot.* and *zool.*, appearing casually, or in an abnormal or unusual position or place; occurring as a straggler or away from its natural position or habitation; advēntive.

The inflorescence [of *Cuscuta glomerata*] is developed from numerous crowded *advēntitious* buds, and not by the repeated branching of axillary, flowering branches, as commonly stated. *Science, IV. 342.*

3. In *anat.*, of the nature of *advēntitia*: as, the *advēntitious* coat of an artery.

advēntitiously (ad-ven-tish'us-li), *adv.* In an advēntitious or extrinsic manner; accidentally.

advēntitiousness (ad-ven-tish'us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being advēntitious.

advēntive (ad-ven'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*L. advēntivus*, pp. of *advēnīre* (see *advēne*), + *-ivē*.] 1. a. 1†. Accidental; advēntitious.

The relative and *advēntive* characters of offences. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.*

Specifically—2. In *bot.* and *zool.*, only transient and locally spontaneous, not thoroughly naturalized: applied to introduced plants and animals.

II.† *n.* One who or that which comes from without; an immigrant.

That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the *advēntives* also. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

advēntrī† (ad-ven'trī), *n.* [*L. advēntrī*, as if **advēntrīus*.] An enterprise; an adventure. [Rare.]

Act a brave work, call it thy last *advēntrī*. *B. Jonson, Epigrams.*

Advēntual (ad-ven'tū-āl), *a.* [*L.* as if **advēntualis*, < *advēntus* (*advēntu-*), approach: see *advēnt*.] Relating to the season of Advent. *Bp. Sanderson.*

advēnture (ad-ven'tūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. often also *advēnter*, < *ME. aventure*, *aventure*, often contr. *avntour*, *avnter*, *anter*, etc., < OF. (and F.) *aventure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *aventura* = It. *avventura* = Fries. *aventure* = MHG. *aventure*, G. *abenteuer* = Dan. *aventyr*, *eventyr* = Sw. *äfventyr*, < ML. *aventura*, also *advēntura*, lit. a thing about to happen, < *L. advēnīre*, fut. part. act. *advēnturus*, come to, happen: see *advēne*. The ME. prefix *a-* (*a-*11) has been restored to its orig. L. form *ad-*. Hence *peradvēnture*, q. v. Cf. *venture*.] 1†. That which comes or happens to one; hap; chance; fortune; luck.

Searching of thy wound,
I have by hard *advēnture* found mine own.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4.

And as my fair *advēnture* fell, I found
A lady all in white, with laurel crown'd.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, I. 463.

2. A hazardous enterprise; an undertaking of uncertain issue, or participation in such an undertaking.

He forged,
But that was later, boyish histories
Of battle, bold *advēnture*, dungeon, wreck.
Tennyson, Aymer's Field.

3. A remarkable occurrence in one's personal history; a noteworthy event or experience in one's life.

Come, never mind our uncle's age, let us hear his *advēntures*. *Irving, Tales of a Traveller.*

4. A speculation of any kind, commercial, financial, or mining; a venture; specifically, a speculation in goods sent abroad.

Lafayette directed the captain to steer for the United States, which, especially as he had a large pecuniary *advēnture* of his own on board, he declined doing. *Everett, Orations, I. 467.*

5†. Peril; danger.

He was in great *advēnture* of his life. *Berners.*

6. Adventurous activity; participation in exciting or hazardous undertakings or enterprises: as, a spirit of *advēnture*.—At all *advēntures*, at all hazards; whatever may be the consequence.

In this mist at all *advēntures* go. *Shak., C. of E., II. 2.*

Bill of advēnture. See *bill*.

advēnture (ad-ven'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *advēntured*, ppr. *advēnturing*. [*L. ME. aventure*, usually contr. to *avnteren*, *avntren* (which survives, prob., in *saunter*, q. v.), < OF. *aventurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *aventurar* = It. *avventurare*, < ML. *avventurare*; from the noun.] 1. *trans.* 1. To risk or hazard; put in the power of unforeseen events: as, to *advēnture* one's life.

My father fought for you, and *advēntured* his life far. *Judges ix. 17.*

2. To venture on; take the chance of; run the risk of doing or suffering.

So bold Leander would *advēnture* it. *Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1.*

Well, my lord, I do *advēnture*, on your word,
The duke's displeasure.
Dekker and Webster (?), *Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 15.*

II. intrans. To take the risk involved in doing anything; proceed at a venture.

Still y^e plague continuing in our parish, I could not without danger *advēnture* to our church. *Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 7, 1666.*

Its government began to *advēnture* on a lenient policy. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 349.*

advēntureful (ad-ven'tūr-fūl), *a.* Given to *advēnture*; full of enterprise. [Rare.]

advēnturement† (ad-ven'tūr-mēt), *n.* Hazardous enterprise.

Wiser Raymondus, in his closet pent,
Laughs at such danger and *advēnturement*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. iii. 35.

advēnturer (ad-ven'tūr-ēr), *n.* [Late ME. *advēntorer*, a gamester, suggested by F. *aventurier*, with same sense, < ML. *avventurarius*, *-erius*: see *advēnture* and *-er*.] 1. One who engages in *advēnture*; an undertaker of uncertain or hazardous actions or enterprises, as in travel, war, trade, speculation, etc.: as, the Young *Advēnturer*, a title given to Prince Charles Edward Stuart on account of his leading the desperate insurrection of 1745. Specifically—(a) One of a class of soldiers in the middle ages who sold their services to the highest bidder, or fought and plundered on their own account. (b) Formerly, a seeker of fortune by foreign trade, travel, or emigration; one who engaged in foreign discovery, colonization, or speculation for the sake of profit, especially in North America.

While these things were thus acting in America, the *advēnturers* in England were providing, though too tediously, to send them recruits. *Beverly, Virginia, i. ¶ 7.*

The [colonial] governor [of Maryland] was authorized to erect each holding of 1,000 acres and over into a manor, to be called by such name as the *advēnturer* or *advēnturers* shall desire. *Johns Hopkins Univ. Stud., III. 319.*

(c) In general, one who undertakes any great commercial risk or speculation; a speculator; a shareholder in or promoter of mines, particularly under the cost-book system. See *cost-book*.

2. In a bad sense, a seeker of fortune by underhand or equivocal means; a speculator upon the credulity or good nature of others; especially, one who ingratiates himself with society by false show or pretense in order to gain a surreptitious livelihood.—**Advēnturer tunnel.** See *tunnel*.—**Merchant Advēnturers**, the title of a commercial company first established in Antwerp, and chartered in England by Henry IV. in 1406, and by successive sovereigns down to Charles I. in 1634, who carried on trading and colonizing enterprises in North America and other parts of the world. Several local associations of merchants still exist in England under this name, that of Newcastle reckoning its origin from the seventeenth year of King John (1216).

advēnturesome (ad-ven'tūr-sum), *a.* [*L. advēnture*, *n.*, + *-some*.] Bold; daring; *advēnturous*; incurring hazard. See *venturesome*.

Advēnturesome, I send
My herald thought into a wilderness.
Keats, Endymion, i.

advēnturesomeness (ad-ven'tūr-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being bold and *venturesome*.

advēntress (ad-ven'tūr-es), *n.* [*L. advēnturer* + *-ess*.] A female *advēnturer*; a woman engaged in or capable of bold enterprises, especially enterprises of equivocal character.

It might be very well for Lady Bareacres . . . and other ladies . . . to cry fie at the idea of the odious *adventuress* making her curtsy before the sovereign.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

adventurous (ad-ven'tūr-us), *a.* [*ME. aventurous, aventurus, aunterous, etc., <OF. aventeros, F. aventureux = Pr. aventuros = It. avventuroso: see adventure, n., and -ous.*] 1. Inclined or willing to incur hazard or engage in adventures; bold to encounter danger; daring; venturesome; courageous; enterprising.

In many a doubtful fight,
Was never known a more *adventurous* knight.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 2207.

Th' *adventurous* baron the bright locks admired.
Pope, R. of the L., ll. 29.

2. Full of hazard; attended with risk; exposing to danger; requiring courage; hazardous: as, an *adventurous* undertaking.

Of instrumental harmony, that breathed
Heroic ardour to *adventurous* deeds.
Milton, P. L., vi. 66.

A Greek temple preserves a kind of fresh immortality in its concentrated refinement, and a Gothic cathedral in its *adventurous* exuberance.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 36.
= **Syn. 1.** *Adventurous, Enterprising, Rash, Reckless, Foolhardy, venturesome, venturous.* The *adventurous* man incurs risks from love of the novel, the arduous, and the bold, trusting to escape through the use of his bodily and mental powers; he would measure himself against difficult things. When this spirit does not go so far as to deserve the name of *rashness* or *foolhardiness*, it is considered a manly trait. The *enterprising* man is alert to undertake new and large things, not necessarily involving risk; he is constantly breaking out of routine. The *rash* man hastens to do a thing with little thought of the consequences, and generally in the heat of feeling. With the *foolhardy* man the risks are so great and the absence of thought is so entire that he seems to have the hardihood of the fool. The *reckless* man has the impetuosity of the *rash* man, but he is more careless of consequences. The *rash* man is too precipitate; the *reckless* man shows temerity; the *foolhardy* man is careless or defiant even when he undertakes the impossible.

Commerce is unexpectedly confident and serene, alert, *adventurous*, and unwearied. *Thoreau, Walden, p. 130.*

There have not been wanting *enterprising* and far-seeing statesmen who have attempted to control and direct the Spirit of the Age. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures, l. 80.*

He is *rash*, and very sudden in cholera, and, haply, may strike at you.

I am one, my liege,
Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world
Have so incens'd, that I am *reckless* what
I do to spite the world. *Shak., Macbeth, lii. 1.*

The *foolhardy* levity of shallow infidelity proceeds from a morbid passion for notoriety, or the malice that finds pleasure in annoyance. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S., l. 194.*

adventurously (ad-ven'tūr-us-li), *adv.* In an *adventurous* manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he durst steal anything *adventurously*. *Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4.*

adventurousness (ad-ven'tūr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being *adventurous*; daring.

adverb (ad'verb), *n.* [*F. adverb, <L. adverbium, an adverb (a tr. of Gr. ἐπίρρημα, an adverb, something additional to the predication), <ad, to, + verbum, a word, verb: see verb.*] In *gram.*, one of the indeclinable parts of speech: so called from being ordinarily joined to verbs for the purpose of limiting or extending their signification, but used also to qualify adjectives and other adverbs: as, I *readily* admit; you *speak wisely*; *very* cold; *naturally* brave; *very generally* acknowledged; *much more* clearly. Adverbs may be classified as follows: (1) Adverbs of place and motion, as *here, there, up, out, etc.* (2) Of time and succession, as *now, then, often, ever, etc.* (3) Of manner and quality, as *so, thus, well, truly, faithfully, etc.* (4) Of measure and degree, as *much, more, very, enough, etc.* (5) Of modality, as *surely, not, perhaps, therefore, etc.* Often abbreviated *adv.*

adverbial (ad-verb'i-əl), *a.* [*L. adverbialis, <adverbium, adverb: see adverb.*] 1. Pertaining to, or having the character or force of, an adverb.—2. Much inclined to use adverbs; given to limiting or qualifying one's statements. [*Rare.*]

He is also wonderfully *adverbial* in his expressions, and breaks off with a "Perhaps" and a nod of the head upon matters of the most indifferent nature. *Tatler, No. 191.*

Adverbial modality (of a proposition), in *logic*, modality expressed by an adverb: as, offenses *necessarily* come: opposed to *nominal modality*, which is expressed by an adjective: as, it is *necessary* that offenses should come.—**Adverbial phrase, or adverb-phrase**, a collocation of two or more words in a sentence having conjointly the grammatical force of an adverb. The most distinct adverbial phrases consist of a preposition and a noun or a word used as a noun, with or without adjuncts, as *on the whole, in very deed, by the way, by chance, of course.* In this dictionary many such phrases in common use are defined under their principal words. Many elliptical phrases without a preposition are in reality adverbial, but are not usually treated as such: as, he goes there *every day*; this is *many times* larger than that. Some phrases have been made compound adverbs by coalescence, as *indeed, per-*

chance, nevertheless, nowadays. See *prepositional phrase, under prepositional.*

adverbiality (ad-verb'i-āl'i-ti), *n.* [*<adverbial + -ity; = F. adverbialité.*] The state or quality of being adverbial; adverbial form of expression. *N. E. D.*

adverbialized (ad-verb'i-āl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adverbialized*, ppr. *adverbializing*. [*<adverbial + -ize.*] To give the form or force of an adverb to; use as an adverb.

adverbially (ad-verb'i-āl-i), *adv.* In the manner or with the force or character of an adverb; as an adverb.

adversaria (ad-verb-sā'ri-ri), *n. pl.* [*L. (sc. scripta), miscellaneous notes, memoranda, lit. writings lying before one's eyes, <adversarius, turned toward, being in front of, standing opposite: see adversary.*] A miscellaneous collection of notes, remarks, or selections; a commonplace-book; memoranda or annotations.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria*. *Bp. Bull, Sermons.*

adversarius (ad-verb-sā'ri-us), *a.* [*<L. adversarius: see adversary.*] Adverse; hostile.

adversary (ad'ver-sā-ri), *a. and n.* [*<ME. adversary, adversarie (also adversere, <AF. adverser, OF. adversier, avversier, mod. F. adversaire), <L. adversarius, a., standing opposite or opposed to, turned toward, <adversarius, n., antagonist, opponent, <adversus, opposite: see adverse, a.*] 1. *a.* 1. Opposed; opposite to; adverse; antagonistic: as, "adversary forces," *Bp. King.* [*Rare or obsolete.*].—2. In law, having an opposing party, in contradistinction to *unopposed*: as, an *adversary* suit.

II. n.; pl. *adversaries* (ad'ver-sā-riz). 1. One who acts adversely or inimically; an unfriendly opponent or antagonist; an enemy.

The Lord will take vengeance on his *adversaries*. *Nahum i. 2.*

We carry private and domestic enemies within, public and more hostile *adversaries* without. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, li. 7.*

Specifically.—2. [*cap.*] The devil; Satan as the general enemy of mankind: as, the wiles of the *Adversary*.—3. An opponent in a contest; one who contends against another or strives for victory; a contestant.

Agree with thine *adversary* quickly, . . . lest at any time the *adversary* deliver thee to the judge. *Mat. v. 25.*

Forsaketh yet the lists
By reason of his *adversary's* odds. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5.*

The *adversaries* may consult as to a fresh deal [in whist]. *American Hoyle, p. 2.*

= **Syn. 1 and 3.** *Adversary, Antagonist, Opponent, Enemy, Foe.* These words vary in strength according as they express spirit, action, or relation. A *foe* has most of the spirit of enmity, or is actively hostile. The word is more used in poetry than in prose. *Enemy*, as denoting an opponent in war, or a member of an opposing party, does not necessarily imply personal hostility. *Opponent, adversary, and antagonist* are less severe in their opposition, and need have no animosity. *Opponent* is often a passive word; *antagonist* is always active and personal. A man may be our *opponent* in an argument or a lawsuit, our *adversary* in a game, as chess, our *antagonist* in a wrestling or boxing-match, or other occasion of strenuous exertion: the choice between the three words depends chiefly upon the measure of activity involved. In the Bible, *adversary* covers the meaning of all five words.

I will be . . . an *adversary* to thine *adversaries*. *Ex. xxlii. 22.*

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our *antagonist* is our helper. *Burke, Rev. in France.*

In the Socratic way of dispute you agree to everything your *opponent* advances. *Addison, Spectator, No. 239.*

If they are spared by the humanity of the enemy and carried from the field, it is but a prolongation of torment. *R. Hall, Mod. Infidelity.*

Those who are national or political *enemies* are often private friends. *Crabb.*

No man's defects sought they to know,
So never made themselves a *foe*. *Prior, Epitaph.*

adversary† (ad'ver-sā-ri), *v. t.* [*<adversary, a.*] To antagonize; oppose.

To give any retorting accounts of the principal persons who thus *adversaried* him. *C. Mather, Mag. Chris., li. 12.*

adversatio† (ad-verb-sā'shōn), *n.* [*<L. adversatio(n-), <adversari, pp. adversatus, oppose: see adverse, v.*] The state of being adverse; adverseness; opposition; hostility.

adversative (ad-verb-sā-tiv), *a. and n.* [*<LL. adversativus, <adversatus, pp. of adversari, oppose: see adverse, v.*] 1. *a.* 1. Expressing difference, contrariety, opposition, or antithesis: as, an *adversative* conjunction. In the sentence, he is an honest man, but a fanatic, but has an *adversative* force, and is called an *adversative* conjunction, and the whole proposition is called an *adversative* proposition.

2†. Of adverse nature; inimical.

II. n. A word or proposition denoting contrariety or opposition.

adversatively (ad-verb-sā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an *adversative* or opposing manner.

adverse (ad'vers, sometimes ad-verb's), *a.* [*<ME. adverse, <OF. adverser, earlier avers, auvers, F. adverse = Pr. adverse = Sp. Pg. adverso = It. avverso, <L. adversus, earlier adversus, turned toward, over against, opposite, opposed, pp. of advertere, earlier advortere, turn to: see advert.*] 1. Being or acting in a contrary direction; opposed or opposing in position or course; opposite; confronting: most commonly used of hurtful or hostile opposedness, but sometimes of mere opposition in space.

With *adverse* blast upturns them from the south
Notus. *Milton, P. L., x. 701.*

Thus marching to the trumpet's lofty sound,
Drawn in two lines *adverse* they wheel'd around.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 286.

He looked upon the bright green slope, that skirts the *adverse* hills. *Blackie, Lays of Highlands, p. 167. (N. E. D.)*

2. Antagonistic in purpose or effect; opposite; hostile; inimical: as, an *adverse* party; *adverse* criticism.

The spirit of personal invective is peculiarly *adverse* to the coolness of rhetoric. *De Quincey, Rhetoric.*
Error is *adverse* to human happiness. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 238.*

3. Opposing desire; contrary to the wishes or to supposed good; hence, unfortunate; calamitous; unprosperous: as, *adverse* fate or circumstances.

He lived, we are told, to experience sport of *adverse* fortune. *Mervale, Roman Empire, xlii.*

In studying the minor poets, we see with especial clearness the *adverse* influences of a transition era, composite though it be. *Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 28.*

4. In *bot.*, turned toward the axis: the opposite of *averse*, but rarely used. See *anotropous*. [The early botanists used the term in the sense of *opposite*.]—**Adverse leaf**, a leaf which has its upper surface turned toward the stem.—**Adverse possession**, in law, occupancy of realty as if by right without molestation, which may at length ripen into a sufficient title.—**Adverse radicle**, in *bot.*, a radicle turned toward the hilum, as in *anotropous seeds*. See *anotropous*. = **Syn. 1.** Opposite, contrary, unfavorable.—2. *Averse, Inimical, etc.* See *hostile*.—3. Unfortunate, unlucky, calamitous, untoward, disastrous.

adverse† (ad-verb's), *v. t.* [*<L. adversari, oppose, <adversus, opposite: see adverse, a.*] To oppose.

Fortune should him *adverse*. *Gower, Conf. Amant., li.*

adversely (ad'vers-li), *adv.* In an *adverse* manner; oppositely; inimically; offensively; unfortunately; unprosperously; in a manner contrary to desire or success.

If the drink you give me touch my palate *adversely*, I make a crooked face at it. *Shak., Cor., ii. 1.*

adverseness (ad'vers-nes), *n.* 1. Opposition; repugnance.

This would account for an *adverseness* to all our overtures for peace. *Hallam.*

2. Adversity; unprosperousness: as, *adverseness* of circumstances.

adversifoliate (ad-verb-si-fō'li-āt), *a.* [*<L. adversus, opposite, + folium, leaf, + -ate¹.*] In *bot.*, having opposite leaves: applied to plants where the leaves are arranged opposite to each other on the stem.

adversifolious (ad-verb-si-fō'li-us), *a.* [As *adversifoli-ate* + *-ous*.] Same as *adversifoliate*.

adversio† (ad-verb'shōn), *n.* [*<L. adversio(n-), a turning to, <advertere, pp. adversus, turn to: see advert.*] Attention; perception.

The soul bestoweth her *adversio*
On something else. *Dr. H. More, Phil. Poems, p. 294.*

adversity (ad-verb'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *adversities* (-tiz). [*<ME. adversite, <OF. adversiteit, adversitet, adversitet, <L. adversita(-s), <adversus, adverse: see adverse, a.*] 1. Adverse fortune or fate; a condition or state marked by misfortune, calamity, distress, or unhappiness.

Sweet are the uses of *adversity*,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.

Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

2. An unfortunate event or circumstance; an ill chance; a misfortune or calamity; generally in the plural.

Ye have this day rejected your God, who himself saved you out of all your *adversities*. *1 Sam. x. 19.*

= **Syn.** Trouble, distress, misery, disaster, woe, ill luck. **advert** (ad-vert'), *v.* [*<ME. adverten, averten, <OF. avertir, later advertir, "to inform, certify, advertise," etc. (Cotgrave), <L. advertere, earlier advortere, turn toward; animum advertere (see animadvert), or simply advertere, turn*

2. Marked by or resulting from advice or deliberation; considerate or considered; prudent; expedient: now used chiefly in composition with *well* or *ill*: as, a *well-advised* movement; your conduct is very *ill-advised*.

We have no express purpose . . . nor any *advised* determination.
Hooker, Works, I. 49.

advisedly (ad-vī'zed-li), *adv.* With advice or deliberation; heedfully; purposely; by design: as, I speak *advisedly*; an enterprise *advisedly* undertaken.

advisedness (ad-vī'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being advised; deliberate consideration; prudent procedure.

advisement (ad-vīz'ment), *n.* [*< ME. avise-ment, < OF. avisement = Pr. avisament = Pg. avisamento = It. avvisamento; from the verb: see advise and -ment.*] 1†. Counsel; advice.

I will, according to your *advisement*, declare the evils which seem most hurtful.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. Deliberation; circumspection; consultation: now used chiefly in the phrase *under advisement*.

Among those that do all things with *advisement* there is wisdom.
Prov. xiii. 10 (trans. 1639).

I have not decided against a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, but hold the matter *under advisement*.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 215.

adviser (ad-vī'zēr), *n.* [*< advise + -er.* Cf. *ML. advisor.*] One who gives advice or admonition; also, in a bad sense, one who instigates or persuades. Specifically, in *politics*, one of the counselors or ministers about a ruler, who may or may not be legally responsible for their superior's official acts. In the United States government the official advisers of the President are the heads of the various departments, collectively called the Cabinet. He requests their opinions in accordance with custom, but not through any provision of the Constitution. In England, until the middle of the seventeenth century, the Privy Council formed the King's executive advisers. This body, greatly enlarged, is now summoned in full only upon extraordinary occasions, and the ordinary advisers of the crown are those members of the ministry who constitute the Cabinet, which is in effect a committee of the Privy Council. The responsibility rests with the ministry, and not with the sovereign. See *cabinet*, and *privy council*, under *council*.

advisership (ad-vī'zēr-ship), *n.* The office of an adviser. [Rare.]

advising (ad-vī'zing), *n.* Advice; counsel.

Fasten your ear on my *advisings*.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

adviso† (ad-vī'zō), *n.* [With orig. *ad-* for *ac-*, < *Sp. Pg. aviso = It. avviso: see advice.*] 1. Advice; suggestion; information given: as, "counsels and *advisos*," *Whitlock, Manners of English, p. 176.*—2. An advice- or despatch-boat; an aviso.

advisory (ad-vī'zō-ri), *a.* [*< advise + -ory.*] Pertaining to or giving advice; having power to advise: as, their opinion is only *advisory*; an *advisory* council.

The powers of both these bodies are merely *advisory*.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 356.

The general association has a general *advisory* superintendence over all the ministers and churches.
B. Trumbull, Hist. Conn.

ad vivum (ad vī'vum), [*L. ad, to; vivum, acc. neut. of vivus, alive: see vivid.*] To the life; lifelike; strikingly exact or good: said of portraits, etc.

advocacy (ad'vō-kā-si), *n.*; pl. *advocacies* (-siz). [*< ME. advocacie, < OF. advocacie, advocacie, advocassie, < ML. advocatia, < L. advocatus, advocate: see advocate, n., and -acy.*] 1. The act of pleading for, supporting, or recommending; active espousal.

His *advocacy* or denunciation of a measure is to affect for evil or good the condition of millions.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 193.

2†. A lawsuit; a plea or pleading: as, "*advocacies* news," *Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1469.*

advocate (ad'vō-kāt), *n.* [*< ME. advocat, advoket, -ette, earlier avocat, avoket, in late ME. also clipped vocat, vokat, < OF. avocat, later advocat, F. avocat, vernacular OF. avoet, avoc, avoue (> E. avowce, advowce, q. v.), = Pr. avoucat = Sp. abogado = Pg. advogado = It. avvocato, < L. advocatus, an advocate, attorney, orig. a person called by one of the parties in a suit to aid as a witness or counsel, < advocatus, pp. of advocare, call to, < ad, to, + vocare, call, < vox, voice: see voice, vocation.*] 1. One who pleads the cause of another in a court of law; specifically, a lawyer of full rank in a country, or practising before a court, in which the civil or the canon law prevails, as France and Scotland, and the admiralty and ecclesiastical courts of England.—2. One who defends, vindicates, or espouses a cause by argument; a pleader in favor of any person or thing; an upholder; a defender: as, an *advocate* of peace or of the oppressed.

That cause seems commonly the better that has the better *advocate*.
Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.

This is the mode of the *advocate* rather than of the critic.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 138.

Advocate of the church (*ML. advocatus ecclesie*), a person, usually a layman, appointed, according to a custom originating in the fifth century, to protect the property of a church or an abbey, to plead its causes in the civil courts, and to manage its temporal affairs.—**Devil's advocate** (*ML. advocatus diaboli*). (a) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a name commonly applied to the promoter of the faith, one of the college of consistorial advocates in the papal court, from his office of urging the objections against the virtues, miracles, etc., of a person proposed for canonization. Hence—(b) One given to bringing forward accusations against personal character.—**Faculty of Advocates**, in Scotland, a society consisting of the whole body of lawyers who practise in the highest courts, and who are admitted members after following a certain course of study, undergoing the prescribed examinations, and paying the requisite fees. It consists of about 400 members, and from this body vacancies on the bench are supplied.

—**God's advocate** (*ML. advocatus Dei*), in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the procurator of the cause in a canonization, regularly one of the same order or country as the person to be canonized. See *devil's advocate*, above.—**Judge-advocate**, a person, generally a military officer, detailed by the authority appointing a court martial or military commission to prosecute cases before it and to act as its legal adviser. It is, in general, the duty of the judge-advocate to see that the court conforms to the law and to military custom, to secure for the accused his rights before the court, to summon witnesses, and to administer oaths.

—**Judge-advocate general**. (a) In the United States army, a staff-officer with the rank of brigadier-general, who is also chief of the bureau of military justice, and whose duty it is to receive, revise, and record the proceedings of all courts martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions. (b) In England, formerly, an official who prosecuted in all criminal cases falling under military law which concerned the crown; now, a subordinate member of the government who acts as the legal adviser of the crown in all matters of military law.—**Lord advocate**, in Scotland, the principal crown counsel in civil causes, the chief public prosecutor of crimes, and an important political functionary in the management of Scottish affairs. His tenure of office ceases with that of the administration with which he is connected. He is assisted in the discharge of his duties by the solicitor-general and four advocates depute, appointed by himself. The lord advocate has usually a seat in Parliament, and before the union he had *ex officio* a seat in the Scots Parliament. He is also called *crown advocate*, *queen's (or king's) advocate*.

advocate (ad'vō-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *advocated*, pp. *advocating*. [*< L. advocatus, pp. of advocare: see advocate, n.* In the sense of 'act as an advocate,' the verb is from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1†. To invoke.

[The mercy of God] is not to be *advocated* upon every vain trifle.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, V. 634.

2. To plead in favor of; defend by argument before a tribunal; support or vindicate.

This is the only thing distinct and sensible which has been *advocated*.
Burke, Ref. of Representation.

The most eminent orators were engaged to *advocate* his cause.
Mitford.

3. In *Scots law*, formerly, to transfer from an inferior court to the Court of Session, as an action while still pending, or after judgment had been given, in order that the judgment might be reviewed. See *advocation*, 2. = *syn.* 2. To plead for, stand up for, favor, uphold.

II. intrans. To act as an advocate; plead. [Rare.]

To *advocate* in my own child's behalf.
Darweny, Hist. Cromwell (1659), Pref.

I am not going to *advocate* for this sense of actual.
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 75.

advocateship (ad'vō-kāt-ship), *n.* The office or duty of an advocate.

advocatess† (ad'vō-kā-tes), *n.* [Improp. < *advocate + -ess.*] A female advocate. [Rare.] See *advocatress*.

God hath provided us of an *advocatess* [in some editions, *advocatress*].
Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, i. § 8.

advocation (ad'vō-kā-shŏn), *n.* [*< L. advocatio(n)-, a calling in of legal assistance, legal assistance, time allowed for procuring it, any kind of delay or adjournment, < advocare, call in legal assistance: see advocate, n.* See also *advowson*, which is a doublet of *advocation*. The first sense of *advocation* is due to *advocate, v.*] 1†. The act of advocating; a pleading for; plea; apology.

My *advocation* is not now in tune.
Shak., Oth., iii. 4.

2. In *Scots law*, a form of process, now obsolete, the object of which was to remove a cause from an inferior to the supreme court for review or continuance.

advocator (ad'vō-kā-tŏr), *n.* [*< LL. advocator, an advocate, < L. advocare: see advocate, n.*] An advocate; a supporter.

The *advocators* of change in the present system of things.
Browning, Soul's Tragedy, ii. (N. E. D.)

advocatory (ad'vō-kā-tŏ-ri), *a.* [*< ML. advocatorius, < LL. advocator: see above.*] Of or pertaining to an advocate or his functions.

advocatress (ad'vō-kā-tres), *n.* [*< advocator, q. v., + -ess; prob. after advocatrice.*] A female advocate; an advocatrix or advocatess.

advocatricet† (ad'vō-kā-tris), *n.* [*ME. advocatrice, < OF. advocatrice, < ML. advocatrix, acc. advocatricem: see advocatrix.*] An advocatrix.

Swich an *advocatric* who can dyvnye . . . our greeves to redresse.
Chaucer, Mother of God, i. 40.

The emperor rejoyced to him selfe, that Cinna had founde such an *advocatric*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 7.

advocatricet† (ad'vō-kā-triks), *n.* [*ML., fem. of LL. advocatrix, advocate: see advocator.*] A female advocate; an advocatess. [Rare.]

advocatus Dei (ad'vō-kā'tus dē'ī), [*ML.*] Same as *God's advocate* (which see, under *advocate*).

advocatus diaboli (ad'vō-kā'tus di-ab'ŏ-li), [*ML.*] Same as *devil's advocate* (which see, under *advocate*).

advoket† (ad'vōk'), *v. t.* [*< L. advocare, summon, call to: see advocate, n.*] To transfer; relegate; specifically, call to a higher court.

Queen Katharine had privately prevailed with the Pope to *advoket* the cause to Rome.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., I. 48.

advouter† (ad-vou'tēr), *n.* [*< late ME. advouter, advoutour, advoutre (also advow-), earlier avouter, avoutere, avoutter (also avow-), < OF. avoutre, avoutre, earlier avoltre, avultre, later advoutre, = Pr. avoutre, avoutro, < L. aduler, an adulterer: see advouter (with additional suffix), and the later substituted forms aduler, n., and adulterer.*] An adulterer.

advouteret† (ad-vou'tēr), *n.* [*< late ME. advouter, advouterer, advouterere (also advow-), earlier avouter, avouterer, avouterere (also avow-), < advouter, avouter, + -er.* See the later substituted form *adulterer.*] An adulterer.

advoutress† (ad-vou'tres), *n.* [Early mod. E. *advoutresse, -trice, < ME. avoutres, avoutresse (also avow-), < OF. avoutresse, avotresse, < avoutre, an adulterer (see advouter), + -esse, E. -ess.* See the later substituted form *adulteress.*] An adulteress.

advoutrous† (ad-vou'trus), *a.* [*< late ME. advoutrous, < advouter + -ous.* See the later substituted form *adulterous.*] Adulterous.

advoutry† (ad-vou'tri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *advoutry, -trie, -tery, advoutry, etc., < ME. avoutrie, avoutrie, avutry, -trie, -terje, etc., also avouter, < OF. avoutrie, avouterie, earlier avouterie, avouterie (< L. as if *adulteria, f.), also avoutrie, avouter, avouterie, avouterie, < L. adulterium, neut., adultery, < aduler, an adulterer.* See the later substituted form *adultery.*] Adultery. Also written *avoutry*.

A marriage compounded between an *advoutry* and a rape.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

advowee (ad-vou'ē'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *avowee, < ME. avowe, < OF. avoue, earlier avoe, avoet, < L. advocatus, patron, advocate: see advocate, n., and advowson.*] In England, one who has the right of advowson. So called originally as being the advocate, protector, or patron of an ecclesiastical office, house, or benefice.

advowson (ad-vou'zn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *advowzen, advouson, < ME. avowson, avoweson, avoweisoun, < AF. advouison, advoweson, advowson, OF. avowson, < L. advocatio(n)-, a calling to or summoning of legal assistance, hence in ML. the duty of defense or protection, the right of presentation, < advocare, call to defend: see advocation, and cf. advocall.*] 1†. Originally, the obligation to defend an ecclesiastical office or a religious house. See *advocate of the church*, under *advocate*.—2. In *Eng. law*, the right of presentation to a vacant benefice. It was originally vested in the bishop of the diocese, but was often transferred to the founder or patron of the church. *Advowsons* are of three kinds, *presentative, collative, and donative: presentative* when the patron presents a clergyman to the bishop with a petition that he be instituted with the benefice; *collative* when the bishop is the patron, and both present and institutes (or *collates*) the incumbent; *donative* when the sovereign, or any subject by his license, having founded a church, appoints its incumbent without any reference to the bishop. *Advowsons* are also *appendant*, that is, annexed to the possession of a certain manor; or *in gross*, that is, separated by legal conveyance from the ownership of the manor.

advoyer (ad-voi'ēr), *n.* Same as *avoyer*.

advvt. A common contraction of *advertisement*.

adward† (ad-wārd'), *n.* and *v.* A forced spelling of *avard*. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 17.*

adynamia (ad-i-nā'mi-ā), *n.* [*> E. adynamy = F. adynamie, < Gr. adynawia, weakness, < adynawos, weak, < a-priv-, without, + dynawis, power: see dynamic.*] In *pathol.*, weakness;

want of strength occasioned by disease; a deficiency of vital power; asthenia. Also called *adynamy*.

adynamic (ad-i-nam'ik), *a.* [As *adynamia* + *-ic*: see *a*¹⁸ and *dynamic*.] 1. In *pathol.*, of or pertaining to *adynamia*; characterized by or resulting from vital debility; asthenic: as, *adynamic* fevers; an *adynamic* condition; the *adynamic* sinking of typhoid fever.—2. In *phys.*, characterized by absence of force.

adynamy (a-din'a-mi), *n.* Same as *adynamia*.

adyt (ad'it), *n.* Same as *adytum*.

Behold, amidst the *adys* of our gods, . . . The ghosts of dead men howling walk about. *Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.*

adytum (ad'i-tum), *n.*; pl. *adyta* (-tā). [L., < Gr. *āduron*, an adytum, a shrine, a place not to be entered, neut. of *āduros*, not to be entered, < *ἀ-* priv. + *δύω*, verbal adj. of *δύω*, enter.] 1. In ancient worship, a sacred place which the worshippers might not enter, or which might be entered only by those who had performed certain rites, or only by males or by females, or only on certain appointed days, etc.; also, a secret sanctuary or shrine open only to the priests, or whence oracles were delivered; hence, in general, the most sacred or reserved part of any place of worship. In Greece an adytum was usually an inner recess or chamber in a temple, as in that of Hera at Ægium; but it might be an entire temple, as that of Poseidon at Mantinea, or a grove, inclosure, or cavern, as the sacred inclosure of Zeus on the Lycæan mount in Arcadia. The most famous adytum of Greece was the sanctuary of the Pythic oracle at Delphi. The Jewish holy of holies in the temple at Jerusalem may be considered as an adytum. The word is also applied sometimes to the chancel of a Christian church, where the altar stands.

2. Figuratively, the innermost or least accessible part of anything; that which is screened from common view; hidden recess; occult sense.



Cooper's Adz.

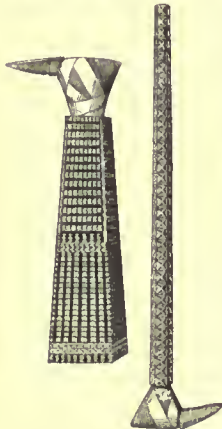


Ship-carpenter's Adz.



Railroad Adz.

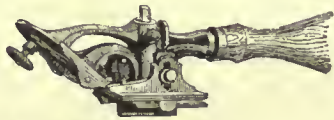
adz, adze (adz), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ads*, *adds*, *addes*, *addis*, *addice*, < ME. *adis*, *adse*, *adese*, < AS. *adesa*, an adz or ax, a word thought by some to be a corruption of an older **acwesa* (= Goth. *akwisi*), the full form of *ax*, *acs*, *acs*, ONorth. *acasa*, *acase*, ax; but in the earliest example *adesa* occurs in connection with *acs* as a different word: see *ax*.] A cutting-tool somewhat like an ax, but having the blade placed at right angles to the handle and formed to a curve nearly corresponding to its sweep through the air when in use. It is used for dressing timber, and has its cutting edge ground upon the concave side. The adz is also used, though rarely, as a weapon; and among certain savage tribes adzes of hard stone are richly adorned for ceremonial uses.—**Hollow adz**, a tool with a curved blade used in chamfering the chine of a cask on the inner side.



South-Sea Island Adzes.

adz, adze (adz), *v. t.* [< *adz*, *n.*] To chip or shape with an adz: as, to *adz* logs or timber.

adz-plane (adz'plān), *n.* A tool adapted for



Adz-plane and Specimen of Work.

molding and rabbeting, used in panel-work by coach- and pattern-makers.

æ (ā), *a.* [For Sc. *ane*, = E. *a* (emphatic) from *one*: see *a*² and *one*.] *One*. [Scotch.]

æ¹. (As a character, pron. ē, or, spelled out, ā-ē; in words, E. or L., according to the E. pron.

regularly as *e* in similar positions, that is, either *e* or *ē*: often impropr. pron. ē in all positions. In the Continental pron. of Latin, *e* or *ā*; in the 'Roman,' *āi* or *ōi*.) A digraph or ligature appearing in Latin and Latinized Greek words. In Middle Latin and New Latin it is usually written and printed as a ligature, and sounded like Latin *e*, with which in Middle Latin it constantly interchanges. In classical Latin it was usually written separately (and hence usually so printed in modern editions of classical texts), and pronounced probably as a diphthong. In Old Latin *ai* appears instead of *ae*, and Latin *ae, æ* is the regular transliteration of Gr. *αι*, as *aegis* or *ægis*, from Gr. *αιγίς*. In English words of Latin or Greek origin *ae* or *æ* is usually reduced to *e*, except generally in proper names, as *Cæsar*, *Æneas*, in words belonging to Roman or Greek antiquities, as *ægis*, and modern words of scientific or technical use, as *phenogamous*. But the tendency is to reduce *ae* or *æ* to *e* in all words not purely Latin or New Latin, except proper names in their original form. In some names of changed form the *a* has become permanently eliminated, as *Egypt*, and in some of otherwise unchanged form nearly or quite so, as *Etna*, *Ethiopia*. When *æ* represents the diphthong *ai*, it should be distinguished from *ae* not a diphthong, the latter being commonly marked with a diæresis, as in *airo*, *airol*, etc.

æ². A character in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet representing a simple vowel, having when short the sound of English *a* in *glad* (ā), and when long the sound of English *a* in *glare*, *dare*, etc. (ǣ), as commonly pronounced in the United States. The form is that of the late Latin *æ*, which had a sound nearly the same as simple *e* (see *e*¹). In the twelfth century short *æ* began to disappear, being represented by *a* (sometimes by *e*), without, however, any appreciable change of sound. Long *æ* also disappeared, being regularly replaced by *e* (long) or *ee*, with a change of sound through Middle English *ē* (that is, *ē* in modern pronunciation) to modern *ē* (that is, *ē* in modern pronunciation). Examples are: (1) short *æ*, whence Middle English *glad*, *sad*, *at*, *hat*, etc.; (2) long *æ*, whence Middle English *ē* or *ee*, modern English *ee* or *ea*: as, Anglo-Saxon *æd*, *rædan*, *sæ*, etc., Middle English *seed*, *rede*, *se* or *see*, etc., modern English *seed*, *read*, *sea*, etc. Before *r*, long *æ* has usually retained its Anglo-Saxon sound (at least in the United States): as, Anglo-Saxon *ær*, *thær*, *hwær*, *hær*, etc., modern English *ere*, *there*, *where*, *hair*, etc. In British works the vowel in these words is usually treated as a prolonged "short *e*" (as in *met*), or as a slightly modified "long *a*" (as in *mate*).

Æ³. The symbol used in Lloyd's Register for third-class wooden and composite ships. This class includes vessels unfit for the conveyance of dry and perishable goods on short voyages, and of cargoes in their nature subject to sea-damage on any voyage. See 41, under *a*¹.

æ. The nominative plural termination of Latin and Latinized Greek words in *-a* (in Latinized Greek also *-e*, *-as*, *-es*) of the first declension, feminine, sometimes masculine. This plural termination is sometimes retained in English, as in *formulæ*, *nebulae*, *vertebrae*, *minutiae*, etc., in some cases alongside of a regular English plural, as in *formulas*, *nebulae*, etc. In the formal and technical terminations, *-acæ*, *-æa*, *-idæ*, *-inæ*, in botany and zoology, *-æ* ends the plural names of orders, tribes, etc., of plants, and of families and subfamilies of animals.

Æchmophorus (ek-mof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1862), < Gr. *αιχμοφόρος*, one who carries a spear, < *αιχμή*, a spear, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρω* = E. *bear*¹.]



Western Grebe (*Æchmophorus occidentalis*).

A genus of large, long-necked grebes of America, having the bill extremely long, slender, and acute, whence the name. The type is *Æ. occidentalis*, known as the western grebe.

æcidia, *n.* Plural of *acidium*, 2.

æcidial (ē-sid'i-āl), *a.* Relating or pertaining to *Æcidium* (which see).

A monograph . . . by Von Thünen contains an account of the *æcidial* forms attacking Conifers, and includes a number of species found in the United States. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1880, p. 324.

æcidioform (ē-sid'i-ō-fōrm), *n.* [< NL. *æcidium* + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *acidiostage*.

Æcidomyces (ē-sid'i-ō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æcidium* + Gr. *μύκης*, pl. of *μύκης*, a mushroom, fungus.] A group of minute parasitic fungi, each species of which exists in at least two forms, usually very unlike. To this group belong many rusts, blights, and mildews which infest cultivated plants.

æcidiospore (ē-sid'i-ō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *æcidium* + Gr. *σπορά*, seed, spore.] A spore produced in the *æcidio*stage of growth of certain parasitic fungi, distinguished by or peculiar in their development by a process of abstriction. See *æcidio*stage.

æcidiostage (ē-sid'i-ō-stāj), *n.* [< NL. *æcidium* + E. *stage*.] The first of the alternations of development of numerous fungi of the order *Uredineæ*. See *Æcidium*. Also called *æcidio*form.

Æcidium (ē-sid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αικία*, injury, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] 1. A genus of fungi, natural order *Uredineæ*, now believed to be only a subordinate stage in the development of the genera *Uromyces* and *Puccinia*, though this has not been demonstrated in regard to all the reputed species.—2. [*l. c.*] pl. *æcidia* (ē-sid'i-ū). The cup-like organ (pseudoperidium) characteristic of the genus or form. See *pseudoperidium*.

These *æcidium*-fruits, which arise from the same mycelium as the apermogonia, lie at first beneath the epidermis of the leaf. *Sachs, Botany* (trans.), p. 247.

ædes (ē'dēz), *n.*; pl. *ædes*. [L., a house, a temple: see *edify*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, any edifice, sacred or profane. Specifically, as distinguished from a temple (*templum*), a building set apart for the cult of a divinity, but not solemnly consecrated by the augurs. Thus, the "temple" of Vesta is properly an *ædes*, and was so termed in antiquity.

2. In *Christian arch.*, a chapel.

ædicula (ē-dik'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *ædiculae* (-lē). [ML., dim. of L. *ædes*: see above.] In *Rom. antiq.*: (a) A very small house or chapel. (b) A shrine in the form of a small building; a recess in a wall for an altar or statue.

Every division of the city had likewise its *Læra* compartments, now three in number, who had their own *ædicula* at the cross-roads. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 313.

ædile, **ædileship**, etc. See *edile*, etc.

ædeology (ē-dē-al'ō-jī), *n.* A less proper form of *ædeology*.

ædeology (ē-dē-al'ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *αιδολία*, the private parts, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of medical science which treats of the organs of generation; also, a treatise on or an account of the organs of generation.

ædeoptosis (ē-dē-op-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αιδοία*, the private parts, + *πτῶσις*, a falling, < *πίπτω*, fall.] Displacement downward of some part of the female genital organs, and also of the bladder.

ædeotomy (ē-dē-ot'ō-mī), *n.* [< Gr. *αιδοία*, the private parts, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνω*, cut.] Dissection of the organs of generation.

æfauld (ā'fāld), *a.* [Sc., = E. *onefold*, q. v.] 1. Honest; upright; without duplicity.—2. Single; characterized by oneness: as, the *æfauld* Godhead. *Barbour*. [Scotch, and rare.]

æfauldness (ā'fāld-nes), *n.* [< Sc. *æfauld* + *-ness*.] Honesty; uprightness; singleness of heart; freedom from duplicity. [Scotch.]

Æga (ē'gā), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1815), < Gr. *αιγ* (*ai-*), goat.] A genus of isopods giving name to the family *Ægidae*. *Æ. psora*, known as the salve-bug, is a fish-louse found attached by its sharp claws to cod and halibut. See cut under *salve-bug*.

Ægæonichthyinae (ē'ji-on-ik'thi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ægæonichthys* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of pediculate fishes, of the family *Ceratiidae*. The mouth is of moderate size; the cephalic spine has its basal element subcutaneous, procumbent, and at an acute or a right angle with the distal element; the second dorsal spine is wanting; the body and head are depressed; and the mouth is vertical or inclined forward, the mandibular articulation being projected forward. The aspect of the fish is very singular.

ægæonichthyine (ē'ji-on-ik'thi-in), *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Ægæonichthyinae*.

Ægæonichthys (ē'ji-on-ik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Αιγώνιος*, in myth., a name of Briareus, also the Ægean sea, + *ιχθύς*, a fish.] The typical genus of pediculate fishes of the subfamily *Ægæonichthyinae*. But one species is known, *Æ. appelli*, occurring in the deep sea near New Zealand.

ægagre (ē-gag'rē), *n.* Same as *ægagrus*.

ægagri, *n.* Plural of *ægagrus*.

ægagropila (ē-gag-rōp'ilā), *n.*; pl. *ægagropilæ* (-læ). [NL., < Gr. *αιγᾶγρος*, the wild goat (see *ægagrus*), + L. *pila*, a ball (or *pilus*, hair).] A ball of hair found in the stomach of some ruminating quadrupeds, as the goat.

ægagropile (ē-gag'rō-pil), *n.* Same as *ægagropila*. Also contracted *ægropile*.

ægagrus (ē-gag'rus), *n.*; pl. *ægagri* (-rī). [L., < Gr. *αιγᾶγρος*, the wild goat, < *αιγ* (*ai-*), goat, + *ἄγρος*, field, *ἄγρος*, wild.] A wild goat, supposed to be the species now known to inhabit the

mountains of the Caucasus, Persia, etc., the paseng or pasing of the Persians, and the wild stock of most if not all of the breeds of the domestic goat. It is the *Capra hircus* of Linnaeus, *C. ægagrus* of Gmelin and Pallas, *C. caucasica* of H. Smith, and



Wild Goat (*Capra ægagrus*).

Hircus ægagrus of J. E. Gray. J. F. Brandt asserts that this is incontestably and exclusively the source of the domestic goat. In fact, the name *ægagrus* may have been applied sometimes to goats run wild, and the *Capra ægagrus* of both G. and F. Cuvier, the bezoar-goat, ascribed to Persia and the Alps, is said to have been merely the domestic goat run wild. The celebrated Angora goat may have been derived from a different species or variety, *Capra falconeri*, originating in central Asia. The goat or ægagrus in all its varieties is closely related to the ibex, *Capra ibex*, which, however, is a distinct species. In the stomach and intestines of the goat, as in those of other artiodactyls, are found the concretions called bezoar-stones. Also written *ægagre*.

Whether the *Capra ægagrus* or the *Capra ibex* should be regarded as the stock of the domesticated goat of Europe has long been a question among naturalists; the weighty arguments which may be drawn from the character of the wild species which was contemporary with the *Bos primigenius* . . . [are] shown . . . to be in favor of *Capra ægagrus*. Owen.

Ægean, Egean (ê-jê'an), *a.* or *n.* [*L.* *Ægeum* (sc. *mare*, sea), *<* Gr. *Αἰγαῖον* (sc. *πέλαγος*), or *Αἰγαῖος* (sc. *πόντος*), the Ægean sea, *<* *Αἶγα*, *Æga*, a town in Eubœa, and also the name of several cities.] A name often applied to that part of the Mediterranean sea otherwise called the Archipelago.

æger (ê-jêr), *n.* [*L.*, sick.] Same as *ægrotat*.
Ægeria (ê-jê'ri-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, named after *Ægeria*, or *Egeria*, a prophetic nymph or Camena celebrated in Roman legend, instructress of Numa.] In *entom.*: (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Ægeriidae*, order *Lepidoptera*. It consists of brightly colored moths with the wings wholly or in part transparent. The larvæ are endophytous, boring into the stems and trunks of shrubs and trees, and embrace some of the most destructive enemies to cultivated fruit-trees. See *borer* and *maple-borer*. Also sometimes called *Sesïa*. (*b*) A genus of *Diptera* founded by Robineau-Desvoidy. Also spelled *Egeria*.

ægarian (ê-jê'ri-an), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Ægeriidae*. Also spelled *ægarian*.

An *ægarian* enemy of the native pines. *Science*, VI. 542.

ægariid (ê-jê'ri-id), *n.* A moth of the family *Ægeriidae*; a clearwing.

Ægeriidae (ê-jê'ri-i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Ægeria* + *-idae*.] In *entom.*, a family of *Lepidoptera*, section *Heterocera*, comprising a number of interesting moths related to the sphinxes, hawk-moths, or *Sphingidae*, and commonly called clearwings, from the transparency of their wings. The larvæ live in the interior of the branches and roots of trees. Some attack the apple, and one, the *Ægeria tipuliformis*, or currant-clearwing, feeds upon the pith of currant-bushes. Also written *Ægeridae*, *Ægeriidae*, and with initial *E* instead of *Æ*. Also sometimes called *Sesïidae*.

Ægialites (ê'ji-a-li'têz), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *αἰγιαλός*, the sea-shore, beach (that over which the sea rushes? *<* *αἶσσειν*, rush, + *ἄλς*, the sea), + *-ites*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of *Limicolæ*, of the family *Charadriidae*, or plovers, chiefly distinguished from *Charadrius* by color, having the upper parts not speckled, the lower never extensively black, and bars or rings upon the head, neck, or breast. The tarsus is comparatively short, with large scutella arranged in two or three special rows. The sexes are usually distinguishable, though similar. The genus contains the numerous species of small plovers known as ring-plovers, inhabiting all parts of the world. The killdee (*Æ. vociferus*), the ring-neck (*Æ. semipalmatus*), and the piping plover (*Æ. melodus*) are characteristic species of the United States. Also written *Ægialitis*. 2. In *entom.*, the typical genus of the family *Ægialitidae*. *Eschscholtz*, 1833.

ægialitid (ê-ji-a-li't'id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Ægialitidae*.



Ringed Plover (*Ægialites hiaticula*).

Ægialitidae (ê'ji-a-li't'i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Ægialites*, 2, + *-idae*.] A family of heteromerous coleopterous insects, having the anterior coxal cavities closed behind, the tarsal claws simple, and six ventral segments, the last two being closely united and the first two connate. *J. L. Le Conte*, 1862.

Ægiceras (ê-jis'ê-ras), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *αἴξ* (*aiç-*), a goat, + *κέρας*, a horn: see *Cerastes*.] A genus of plants consisting of a single species, *Æ. majus*, belonging to the natural order *Myrsinaceæ*. It is a shrub or small tree, found on the swampy shores of the East Indies and Australia. Its seeds germinate while still on the tree, and send down perpendicular roots into the mud, thus forming impenetrable thickets, which constitute the only vegetation for miles along some coasts, particularly of Sumatra.

ægid (ê'jid), *n.* An isopod of the family *Ægidæ*.
Ægidæ (ê'ji-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Æga* + *-idae*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Æga*, having all the segments beyond the head distinct, and no operculum closing the branchial chamber.

ægilopic, egilopic (ê-ji-lop'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of ægilops.—2. Affected with ægilops.

ægilopical, egilopical (ê-ji-lop'i-kał), *a.* Same as *ægilopic*.

ægilops, egilops (ê'ji-lops), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *αἰγίλαψ* (*-ap-*), an ulcer in the eye; also, a kind of wild oats, and a kind of oak with sweet fruit. Cf. *αἰγίλος*, an herb of which goats were said to be fond; appar. *<* *αἴξ* (*aiç-*, **aiçil-*), a goat, + *ὄψ*, eye; cf. *ὄψ*, face, appearance.] 1. In *pathol.*, goat-eye; a tumor, abscess, or other affection of the inner angle (canthus) of the eye; sometimes, a fistula lacrymalis or other affection of the lacrymal duct. In a mild form, it is simply a swelling of the lacrymal papilla, and is very common.—2. [*cap.*] In *bot.*, a genus of grasses allied to *Triticum*, or wheat-grass, growing wild in the south of Europe and parts of Asia. It is believed by many botanists to be the origin of cultivated wheat.—3. A species of oak, *Quercus Ægilops*; the valonia-oak of the Levant.—4. [*cap.*] A genus of lamellibranchs. *James E. Hall*, 1850.

Ægina (ê-jî'nä), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* L. *Ægina*, *<* Gr. *Αἴγνα*, an island in the Saronic gulf; also, in myth., a nymph of Argolis, beloved by Zeus.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Æginidae*. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.—2. A genus of crustaceans.

Æginetan (ê-ji-nê'tan), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *Ægineta*, *<* Gr. *Αἰγινήτης*, an inhabitant of *Αἴγνα*: see *Ægina*.] 1. *a.* Relating or pertaining to the island of Ægina or its inhabitants.—**Æginetan sculptures**, or **Ægina marbles**, a collection of an-



Æginetan Sculpture. Heracles, from the eastern pediment of the temple of Athena.

cient sculptures discovered in 1811 on the island of Ægina, which originally decorated the temple of Athena. They date from about 475 B. C. and, although in general true to nature, their faces bear that forced smile which characterizes the portrayal of the human subject in all early Greek art. These sculptures are now the most notable ornament of the Glyptothek at Munich.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Ægina.

Æginetic (ê-ji-net'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *Αἰγινήτικός*, pertaining to *Αἴγνα*, Ægina.] Æginetan; resembling Æginetan work.

The coinage of Loeris, Phocis, and Bœotia is entirely on the Æginetic standard. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 642.

Æginidæ (ê-jin'i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Ægina*, 1, + *-idae*.] A family of *Trachymedusæ*, typified by the genus *Ægina*, containing craspedote aculephs with a hard discoidal umbrella, pouch-like enlargements of the digestive cavity, and the circular vessel usually reduced to a row of cells; related to *Geryoniidæ* and *Trachymedidæ*. The order to which the *Æginidæ* pertain is called *Hydro-medusæ*, *Hyalomorpha*, and by other names; it is that in which there is no hydriform trophosome, the medusæ developing directly from the ovum.

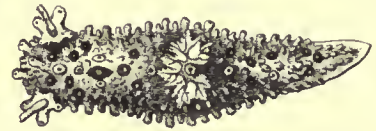
Ægiolthus (ê-ji'ô-thus), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *αἰγίοθος*, also *αἰγίθος*, and later *αἰγυθός*, a bird, perhaps the hedge-sparrow.] The redpolls or redpoll linnets, a notable genus of *Fringillidæ*, founded by Cabanis in 1851. There are several species, of Europe, Asia, and North America; the common redpoll is *Æ. linaria*; the mealy redpoll is *Æ. canescens*. They are small finches, chiefly boreal in distribution, streaked with dusky and flaxen brown and white, the males with crimson poll and rosy breast. See cut under *redpoll*.

Ægipan (ê'ji-pan), *n.* [*L.*, *<* Gr. *Αἰγίπαν*, *<* *αἴξ* (*aiç-*), goat, + *Πάν*, Pan.] 1. An epithet of the god Pan, having reference to his goat-like lower limbs, short horns, and upright pointed ears, the other portions of his body being like those of a man. See *Diopan*, and also *satyr* and *faun*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidæ*. *Seußder*, 1877.

ægirine (ê'ji-rin), *n.* Same as *ægirite*.

ægirite (ê'ji-rit), *n.* [*<* *Ægir*, the Icel. god of the sea (or *Ægirus*?), + *-ite*².] A mineral occurring in greenish-black prismatic crystals, isomorphous with pyroxene. It is a bisilicate of iron sesquioxide, iron protoxide, lime, and soda, found in Norway, and also at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Also written *ægryrite* and *ægirine*.

Ægirus (ê-ji'rus), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* (?) Gr. *Αἰγίρος*, a city of Lesbos. Cf. *αἰγίρος*, the black poplar.]



Ægirus punctilucens, dorsal view.

A genus of nudibranchiate or notobranchiate gastropods, of the family *Polyceridæ*, having large tubercles on the convex back. Three species are known from the European seas. Also written *Ægires*. *Loven*, 1844.

ægis (ê'jis), *n.* [*L.* *ægis*, *<* Gr. *αἰγίς*, the ægis, also a rushing storm, hurricane, appar. *<* *αἰσσειν*, shoot, dart, glance; popularly identified with *αἰγίς*, a goat-skin, *<* *αἴξ* (*aiç-*), a goat: see *Aix*.]

1. In *Gr. myth.*, originally the storm-cloud enveloping the thunderbolt, the especial weapon of Zeus; afterward considered as the skin of the goat Amalthea, the foster-mother of Zeus, which the latter took for defensive armor in his war with the Titans. According to another conception, it was a terrible and immortal arm wrought by Hephestus after the fashion of a thunder-cloud fringed with lightning. It was intrusted by Zeus to Apollo and to Athena, and became a characteristic attribute of the latter.

2. In *art*, a representation of the ægis as a sort of mantle fringed with serpents, much more ample in archaic examples than later, generally worn covering the breast, but sometimes held extended over the left arm, or thrown over the arm to serve as a shield. The ægis of Athena, except in the most primitive representations, bears in the midst of the head of the Gorgon Medusa, and is usually covered with scales like those of a serpent.

Hence, figuratively—3. Any influence or power which protects: as, under the imperial ægis.

Also spelled *ægis*.

Ægithalinæ (ê-jith-a-li'nê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Ægithalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of titmicæ,



Ægis.—Varvackion Statue of Athena.

family *Parida*, typified by the genus *Ægithalus*. It was named by Reichenbach in 1850, and by Gray is made to include *Panurus* and a number of other genera of tits of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Ægithalus (ê-jith'â-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰγίθαλος*, the tit, *L. parus*.] The typical genus of *Ægithalinæ*, based upon *Parus pendulinus*, one of the European bottle-tits. The name is also used for another genus of tits, more commonly called *Acrodula* (which see), of which *A. caudata* is the type. Also written *Ægithalos*.

Ægithognathæ (ê-jithog'nâ-thê), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰγίθος*, also *αἰγίδοτος*, the hedge-sparrow, or perhaps the bunting, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In Huxley's classification of birds, a suborder of *Carinata*, having the bones of the palate disposed as in the sparrow and other passerine birds, and embracing the passerines, swifts, and woodpeckers. See *ægithognathism*.

ægithognathism (ê-jithog'nâ-thism), *n.* The quality or condition of being ægithognathous; that structure of the bony palate of birds which consists in the union of the vomer with the alinasal walls and turbinals, and is characteristic of the suborder *Ægithognathæ*. Parker distinguishes four styles: (a) *incomplete*, very curiously exhibited by the low *Turnix*, which is closely related to gallinaceous birds; (b, c) *complete*, as represented under two varieties, one typified by the crow, an oscine passerine, the other by the clamatorial passerines *Pachyrhamphus* and *Pipra*; (d) *compound*, that is, mixed with a kind of desmognathism.

Ægithognathism is exhibited almost unexceptionally by the great group of passerine birds; it is also nearly coincident with Passeres, though a few other birds, notably the swifts, also exhibit it. *Coues*, N. A. Birds, p. 172.

ægithognathous (ê-jithog'nâ-thus), *a.* [As *Ægithognathæ* + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the *Ægithognathæ*; having the vomer united with the alinasal walls and turbinals. See *ægithognathism*.

Ægle (ê'glê), *n.* [L., < Gr. *αἴγλη*, splendor, a female name in Greek mythology.] 1. A genus of plants of tropical India, allied to and resembling the orange-tree, but with trifoliate leaves. *Æ. Marnelos*, the Bengal quince, golden apple, or bel, has an aromatic fruit, somewhat like an orange. A perfume and a yellow dye are obtained from the rind, and the dried fruit is a popular remedy in diarrhea and dysentery.

2. A genus of brachyurous decapodous crustaceans, or crabs, of which a species, *Ægle rufopunctata*, is found in Mauritius and the Philippine islands.—3. A genus of mollusks. *Oken*, 1815. See *Pneumodermion*.—4. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

ægobronchophony (ê'gō-brong-kof'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *αἴξ* (*ai-*), goat, + *βρόγχος*, the bronchial tubes, + *φωνή*, voice.] In *pathol.*, a combination of two sounds, ægophony and bronchophony, heard by auscultation in pleuro-pneumonia. See *ægophony* and *bronchophony*.

ægocerine (ê-gos'e-rin), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the genus *Ægocerus*: as, an *ægocerine* goat or antelope; *ægocerine* horns. Also written *aiçoerine*.

Ægocerus (ê-gos'e-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἴξ* (*ai-*), goat, + *κέρας*, a horn.] 1. A genus of wild goats, related to the ibexes, of the subfamily *Caprinae*. *P. S. Pallas*, 1811; *J. E. Gray*.—2. A genus of antelopes with long spiral horns, related to the oryx and the addax, of the subfamily *Antilopinae*: equal to *Hippotragus* (Sundevall). *Hamilton Smith*, 1827; *H. N. Turner*, 1849. Also written *Aigocerus*, *Ægoceros*.

ægophonic (ê-gō-fon'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to ægophony. Sometimes written *ægophonice*.

ægophony (ê-gof'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *αἴξ* (*ai-*), a goat, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] In *pathol.*, a form of vocal resonance, broken and tremulous, heard in auscultation, and suggesting the bleating of a goat. It is best heard in hydrothorax at the level of the fluid. Sometimes written *ægophony*.

ægopile (ê-grō-pīl), *n.* Same as *ægagropile*.

ægrotans (ê-grō'tanz), *n.*; *pl. ægrotantes* (ê-grō'têz). [L., *ppr.* of *ægrotare*, be sick: see *ægrotat*.] In English universities, one who is sick; one who holds an ægrotat (which see).

ægrotant (ê-grō'tant), *n.* [< L. *ægrotant(-s)*, *ppr.* of *ægrotare*: see *ægrotat*.] One who is sick; an invalid. [Rare.]

ægrotantes, *n.* Plural of *ægrotans*.

ægrotat (ê-grō'tat), *n.* [L., he is sick, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *ægrotare*, be sick, < *ægrotus*, sick, < *æger*, sick.] In English universities, a medical certificate given to a student showing that he has been prevented by sickness from attending to his duties. Also called *æger*.

I sent my servant to the apothecary for a thing called an *ægrotat*, which I understood . . . meant a certificate that I was indisposed.

Babbage, Pass. from Life of a Phil. (1864), p. 37.

Reading ægrotat, in some universities, leave taken, commonly in December, in order to get time to read for one a degree.

ægryite, *n.* See *ægirite*.

ælurid (ê-lū'rid), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Æluridæ*.

Æluridæ (ê-lū'ri-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ælurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the order *Feræ*, suborder *Fissipedæ*, and series *Arctoidea*, closely related to the *Ursidæ* (bears). It is based upon a single genus and species, *Ælurus fulgens*, the panda, resembling a racoon in some respects. The technical characters of the family are found chiefly in the details of the skull and teeth, as compared with those of either bears or racoons. The tail is well developed (rudimentary in *Ursidæ*); the teeth are 36 in number (40 in *Procyonidæ*); there are only 2 true molars on each side of either jaw, with 3 premolars, 1 canine, and 3 incisors. The alisphenoid canal is well developed; the auditory bulla is very small, and is separated from the long trigonal paracipital process. Also written *Ailuridæ*.

æluroid (ê-lū'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *αἰλουρος*, a cat (see *Ælurus*), + *ειδος*, form.] 1. *a.* Feline; cat-like; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Æluroidea*.

2. *n.* A member of the *Æluroidea*.

Æluroidea (ê-lū-roi'dê-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *æluroid*.] A superfamily section of feline fished carnivorous mammals, typified by the cat family, *Felidæ*, and containing also the families *Cryptoproctidæ*, *Protelidæ*, *Hyænidæ*, *Viverridæ*, and *Eupleridæ* (but not the family *Æluridæ*): distinguished as a series from the *Cynoidea* or canine series, and the *Arctoidea* or ursine series (to which the family *Æluridæ* belongs). The carotid canal is not well developed; the glenoid foramen is minute or wanting; the foramen lacrum posterius and the condyloid foramen debouch together; Cowper's glands are present; and the os penis is rudimentary, except in *Cryptoprocta*. *Æluroidea typica* are the true felines or cats, of the families *Felidæ* and *Cryptoproctidæ*. *Æluroidea hyænidæ* are the hyenas, of the families *Hyænidæ* and *Protelidæ*. *Æluroidea viverridæ* are the civets, ichneumons, etc., of the families *Viverridæ* and *Eupleridæ*. See these family names. *Flower*; *Gill*. Also written *Ailuroidea*.

It is unfortunate that the two names *Æluroidea* and *Æluridæ* should clash, as not belonging to the same sections [of the Carnivora]. *Passeo*, Zool. Class., p. 258.

Æluro-poda (ê-lū-rop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl.* of *æluro-pus* (-pod-), *adj.*: see *æluro-podous*.] A name given by J. E. Gray to the typical viverrine division of the family *Viverridæ*, the species of which division are æluro-podous (which see). The name is contrasted with *Cynopoda*.

æluro-podous (ê-lū-rop'ō-dus), *a.* [< NL. *æluro-pus* (-pod-), *adj.*, cat-footed: see *Æluro-pus*.] Cat-footed; having feet like a cat, that is, with sharp, retractile claws: opposed to *cynopodous*, or dog-footed, and specifically applied to the typical viverrine division of the family *Viverridæ*.

Æluro-pus (ê-lū'rō-pus), *n.* [NL., < *Ælurus*, *q. v.*, + Gr. *πούς* (*pod-*) = *E. foot*.] A remarkable



Æluro-pus melanoleucus.

genus of carnivorous quadrupeds of the aretoid series of the order *Feræ*, connecting the true bears with *Ælurus* and other genera. In the upper jaw they have 3 incisor, 1 canine, 4 premolar, and 2 molar teeth, and in the lower 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars; the skull has a short facial portion, the bony palate not extending back of the teeth, an alisphenoid canal, an enormous sagittal crest, and zygomatic arches; the tail is very short, and the feet are less plantigrade and the soles more hairy than in the true bears. *Æ. melanoleucus*, of Tibet, the type and only species, is of the size of a small brown bear, of a whitish color, with black limbs, shoulders, ears, and eye-ring. Also written *Ailuro-pus*.

Ælurus (ê-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰλουρος*, a cat, perhaps < *αἰόλος*, quick-moving, + *οὐρά*, tail. The early history of the domestic cat being involved in doubt (see *cat*), some identify the Gr. *αἰλουρος* with the ferret or polecat, *Putorius furo*, and others with the genet or civet-cat, a species of *Fiverra*.] The typical genus of the family

Æluridæ (which see), containing the wah or panda, *Ælurus fulgens*, of India. Also written *Ailurus*.

Æolian¹ (ê-ô'li-an), *a.* [< L. *Æolius*, < Gr. *Αἰόλιος*, Æolian, < *Αἰόλος*, Æolus, the god of the winds: see *Æolus*.] 1. Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds in Greek mythology, and hence sometimes (with or without a capital) to the wind in general: as, the *Æolian* Isles (now the Lipari islands, north of Sicily), the fabled home of the god. Also written *Eolian* and *Aiolian*.

The breezes blur the fountain's glass,
And wake *Æolian* melodies.

T. B. Aldrich, *Pampinea*.

2. [*l. c.*] Due to atmospheric action; wind-blown: as, an *æolian* deposit: applied, in *geol.*, to accumulations of detrital material, especially fine sand and loam, which have been carried to their present position by the wind. By far the most important deposit of this kind is the loess of north-western China (see *loess*), and it was to designate this peculiar and most remarkable formation that the term *æolian* was applied in geology in place of *subærial* (which see). Also written *eolian*.—**Æolian attachment**, a contrivance attached to a pianoforte, by which a stream of air can be thrown upon the wires, prolonging their vibration and greatly increasing the volume of sound.—**Æolian harp** or *lyre*, a stringed instrument that is caused to sound by the impulse of air. A common form is that of a box of thin fibrous wood, to which are attached a number of fine catgut strings, sometimes as many as fifteen, of equal length and tuned in unison, stretched on low bridges at each end. Its length is made to correspond with the size of the window or aperture in which it is intended to be placed. When the wind blows athwart the strings it produces the effect of an orchestra when heard at a distance, sweetly mingling all the harmonies, and swelling or diminishing the sounds according to the strength of the blast.—**Æolian rocks**. See above, 2.

Æolian² (ê-ô'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Æolius*, < Gr. *Αἰόλιος*, < *Αἰόλος*, Æolus, the mythical founder of the Æolians, one of the sons of Hellen, reputed ancestor of all the Hellenes, > Gr. *Αἰολεύς*, an Æolian, *pl. Αἰολεῖς*, *Αἰολῆς*, > *L. Æoles*, the Æolians. See *Æolian*¹.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the branch of the Greek race named from Æolus, son of Hellen, or to Æolia or Æolis, a district of Asia Minor north of Ionia colonized by and named from them.—**Æolian mode**. (*a*) In *Greek music*, a diatonic scale consisting of two steps + a half step + two steps + a half step + a step. It is correctly represented by the natural notes of the staff beginning with A and counting downward. Usually and more prop-



erly called the *hypodorian*, sometimes the *Locrian mode*. (*b*) The ninth of the Gregorian church modes or scales. It was the fifth of the authentic modes, and consisted of a step + a half step + two steps + a half step + two steps,



represented by the natural notes of the staff beginning with A and counting upward.

2. *n.* A member of one of the three great divisions of the ancient Greek race, the two other divisions being the Dorian and the Ionian. The inhabitants of Æolis, of part of Thessaly, of Bœotia and much of central Greece, of Arcadia, and other districts not Dorian or Ionian, were commonly accounted Æolians. The Achæans, when not spoken of as a distinct race of Greeks, were also included among the Æolians.

Also written *Eolian* and *Aiolian*.

Æolic (ê-ol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Æolicus*, < Gr. *Αἰολικός*, of or pertaining to Æolis or the Æolians: see *Æolian*².] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Æolis or Æolia, to the Æolians, or to Æolus, their mythical ancestor; Æolian: as, *Æolic* towns; the *Æolic* branch of the Greek race.

That Dicaearchus was correct is proved by an examination of the peculiar position occupied by the traces of *Aiolic* influence in Homer. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 232.

Æolic dialect, one of the three great dialects or groups of subdialects of ancient Greek, the others being the Doric and Ionic. It was spoken in Æolis and many other Greek countries, and is important as the dialect used by the Lesbian poets Sappho, Alceus, etc.

2. *n.* The language of the Æolians; the Æolian dialect of Greek.

Also written *Eolic* and *Aiolic*.

æolid, **æolidid** (ê'ō-lid, ê-ol'i-did), *n.* A member of the *Æolidæ* or *Æolididæ*.

Æolidæ (ê-ol'i-dê), *n. pl.* Same as *Æolididæ*.

Æolididæ (ê-ō-lid'î-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æolis* (-id-) + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, with diversiform gills placed on the sides of the back, and the tentacles retractile. They are active, and swim freely on their backs. In the genus *Æolis* (which see) the gills consist of an immense number of finger-like processes, forming tufts on each side of the body, some of which receive caecal prolongations of the stomach and liver. Their papillæ pos-

seas the power of discharging, when the animal is irritated, a milky fluid, which, however, is harmless to the human skin. Also written *Eolididæ*, *Æolidæ*, *Eolidæ*.

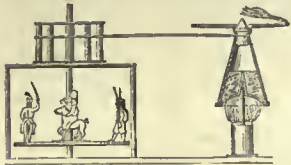


Æolis coronata, dorsal view.

Æolidinæ (æ'ō-li-dī-nē), n. pl. [NL., < Æolis (-id-) + -inæ.] A group of mollusks. See *Æolididæ*. Also written *Eolidinæ*.

Æolina (æ'ō-lī-nā), n. [L. Æolus, < Gr. Αἰολος, the god of the winds: see *Æolus*.] A small free-reed musical instrument, the precursor of the accordion and concertina (which see), invented by Wheatstone about 1829.

æolipile (æ'ō-li-pīl or æ-ol'i-pīl), n. [L. æolipila, pl., < Æolus, god of the winds (see *Æolus*), + pila, a ball.] An instrument illustrating the expansive force of steam generated in a closed vessel, and escaping by a narrow aperture, said to have been invented by Hero of Alexandria in the second century B. C. It consisted of a hollow ball containing water and two arms bent in opposite directions, from the narrow apertures of which steam issued with such force that the air, reacting on it, caused a circular or rotary motion of the ball. Several attempts have been made to apply the principle of the æolipile to rotating machinery. Ely's æolipile is used for rotating a toy. It consists of a boiler, with an arm through which the steam is permitted to escape, placed upon a central upright pivot, and connected by a band with the drum of the toy to be rotated. Also spelled *colipile* and (by mistake) *colipyle*.



Ely's Æolipile.

machinery. Ely's æolipile is used for rotating a toy. It consists of a boiler, with an arm through which the steam is permitted to escape, placed upon a central upright pivot, and connected by a band with the drum of the toy to be rotated. Also spelled *colipile* and (by mistake) *colipyle*.

Æolis (æ'ō-lis), n. [NL. (like L. *Æolis*, Gr. Αἰολίς (-ιδ-), name of a country), < αἰόλος, quick-moving, nimble, rapid, changeable.] The typical genus of the family *Æolididæ* (which see). Also spelled *Eolis*, as originally by Cuvier, 1798.

Æolism (æ'ō-lizm), n. [Gr. Αἰολισμός, < Αἰολί-ζω, imitate the Æolians: see *Æolic* and -ism.] A peculiarity of the Æolic dialect, or such peculiarities collectively. Sometimes written *Aiolism*.

First must be eliminated from the so-called *Æolisms* all phenomena which, so far from deserving the name of *Æolisms*, do not so much as occur in *Æolic*.

Amer. Jour. of Philol., V. 521.

Æolist (æ'ō-list), n. [L. Æolus, the god of the winds, + -ist.] A pretender to inspiration: so called humorously by Swift ("Tale of a Tub," viii.), as deriving all things from wind (that is, the breath of inspiration).

æolotropic (æ'ō-lō-trop'ik), a. and n. [L. æolotropia, < -τροπία, < τροπή, turn.] In *phys.*, not having the same properties in all directions; non-isotropic; anisotropic: said of a body with reference to elasticity or the action upon it of light, heat, etc.

An individual body, or the substance of a homogeneous solid, may be isotropic in one quality or class of qualities, but *æolotropic* in others.

Thomson and Tail, Nat. Phil., I. § 677.

II. n. A non-isotropic substance, or one having different properties in different directions, as a biaxial crystal.

æolotropy (æ'ō-lōt'ō-pī), n. [L. æolotropia, < -τροπία, < τροπή, turn.] In *phys.*, the state or quality of being *æolotropic*; the opposite of *isotropy* (which see); anisotropy.

In the case of a sphere, the tendency to set in a uniform [magnetic] field is wholly dependent on the *æolotropy* of the sphere.

Encyc. Brit., XV. 245.

Æolus (æ'ō-lus), n. [L., < Gr. Αἰολος, the god of the winds, lit. the rapid or the changeable, < αἰόλος, quick-moving, rapid, glancing, changing, changeable.] 1. In *classical myth.*, the god and ruler of the winds, which at his will he set free or held prisoners in a hollow mountain.—2. [L. c.] An apparatus for renewing the air in rooms.—3. A genus of coleopterous insects. Eschscholtz, 1829.

æon, æonian, etc. See *eon*, *comian*, etc.

Æpus (æ'pus), n. Same as *Æpys*.

Æpyornis (æ-pi-ōr'nīs), n. [NL., < Gr. αἰπός, high, + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of gigantic fossil birds found in Madagascar. The species is named *Æpyornis maximus*. It was 3-toed like *Dinornis*, of similar enormous stature, and is one of the largest known birds. The egg was some 12 or 14 inches long, and

of the capacity of 6 ostrich-eggs or about 12 dozen hen-eggs. The remains are found in very recent deposits, and the bird was probably contemporary with the moa. *Æpyornis* is the type of a family *Æpyornithidæ*, related to the *Dinornithidæ*, of the subclass *Ratitæ*. Sometimes spelled *Æpyornis*, and even *Epyornis*; the latter is wholly inadmissible.

Æpyornithes (æ-pi-ōr'ni-thēs), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *Æpyornis* (-ith-).] A superfamily group, made an order by Newton, of gigantic extinct ratite birds, based upon the *Æpyornithidæ* (which see).

Æpyornithidæ (æ-pi-ōr-nith'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Æpyornis* (-ith-) + -idæ.] A family of birds represented by the genus *Æpyornis* (which see).

Æpyprymnus (æ-pi-prim'nus), n. [NL., < Gr. αἰπύς, high, steep, + πρῖμα, stern.] A notable genus of kangaroo-rats of comparatively large size, and otherwise resembling the hare-kangaroos, *Lagorchestes*. The type is *Æ. rufescens*, the red potaroo of New South Wales. A. H. Garrod, 1875.

Æpys (æ'pīs), n. [NL., < Gr. αἰπός, also αἰπός, high, steep.] A genus of adepagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, the larvæ of which have but one claw on each foot. Also written *Æpus*.

æqualiflorous, a. See *equaliflorous*.

æquisonance, æquisonant. See *equisonance*, *equisonant*.

Æquivalvia (æ-kwi-val'vi-ä), n. pl. [NL., < L. æquus, equal, + valva, door (valve).] 1. In Lamarck's classification, 1801, one of two divisions of his conchiferous *Acephalæa*, containing the equivalent bivalves: opposed to *Inæquivalvia*.—2. In Latreille's classification, 1825, one of two divisions of pedunculate *Brachiopoda* (the other being *Inæquivalvia*), represented by the genus *Lingula*. See cut under *Lingulidæ*.

Æquorea (æ-kwō-rē-ä), n. [NL., fem. of L. *æquoreus*, of the sea: see *æquoreal*.] A genus of medusæ, constituting the family *Æquoreidæ* (which see). *Æ. cyanea* is an example.

æquoreal (æ-kwō-rē-äl), a. [L. *æquoreus*, of the sea, < æquor, level, even surface, esp. a calm, smooth sea, < æquus, even, equal: see *equal*.] Of or pertaining to the sea; marine; oceanic: specifically used in the name of a fish, the *æquoreal* pipefish, *Syngnathus æquorea*. Yarrell.

Æquoreidæ, Æquoridæ (æ-kwō-rē'i-dē, æ-kwōr'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Æquorea* + -idæ.] A family of *Hydromedusæ*, represented by the genus *Æquorea*, with numerous radial vessels and marginal tentacles. The family is related to the campanularians and aertularians, and pertains to an order *Calyptoblastea*, or to a suborder *Campanulariæ* of *Hydromedusæ*. They attain a large size, being a foot or more in diameter. The family was founded by Eschscholtz in 1829.

æër (æ'ër), n. [L., < Gr. ἀήρ, air: see *air*¹.] 1. (a) Ordinary air of the atmosphere. (b) Some kind of air, as a gas. [Formerly a common term in chemistry and physics, now rare or obsolete.]—2. In the Hellenic branch of the Eastern Church, the third or outermost of the veils placed over the sacrament. See *air*¹, n., 7.—*Æër perfabilis* (L., air blowing through), open air.

Open air, which they call *æër perfabilis*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 331.

æra, n. See *era*.

æraria, n. Plural of *ærarium*.

ærarian (æ-rä-ri-an), a. and n. [L. *ærarius*, monetary, fiscal, *ærarius*, n. (sc. *ovis*), an ærarian, < æs (ær-), bronze, money: see *æs*.] I. a. In *Rom. hist.*, of or pertaining to the ærarium or Roman treasury; fiscal: as, the *ærarian* prefects.

II. n. One of the lowest class of Roman citizens, who paid only a poll-tax and had no right to vote. To this class the censors could degrade citizens of any higher rank who had committed heinous crimes.

ærarium (æ-rä-ri-um), n.; pl. *æraria* (-ä). [L., neut. of *ærarius*, of or pertaining to money: see *ærarian*.] Among the Romans, a place where public money was deposited; the public treasury.

æërate (æ'ë-rät), v. t.; pret. and pp. *æërated*, ppr. *æërating*. [L. *æër*, air (see *air*¹), + -ate².]

1. To expose to the free action of the air.—

2. To cause to mix with carbonic-acid or other gas.—3. In *physiol.*, to change the circulating fluids of, as animals, by the agency of the air; arterialize.—*Æërated bread*, bread baked from dough into which carbonic-acid gas has been forced mechanically, instead of being set free within its substance by fermentation of yeast or decomposition of baking-powder.—

Æërated waters, a term applied to a variety of acidulous and alkaline beverages, more or less impregnated with carbonic-acid gas, which renders them sparkling and effervescent. The most common, *carbonic-acid water* (usually called *soda-water*, because it was formerly an official preparation and contained sodium carbonate), is made

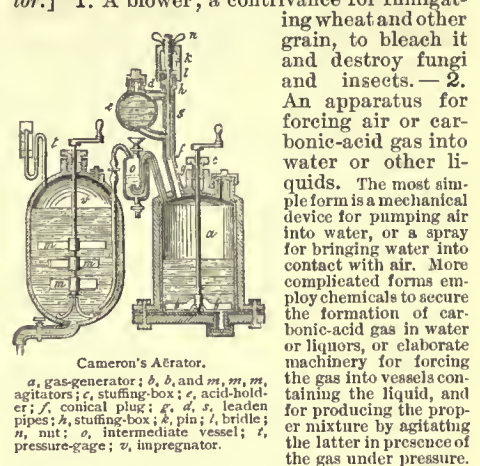
on a large scale by pouring dilute sulphuric acid on carbonate of lime, marble, or chalk. Carbonic-acid gas is evolved, which is either forced into water at once by its own tension as it is evolved, or received in a reservoir and afterward forced into water by a pump. A small quantity of ginger or capsicum-extract and sugar, placed in bottles before filling with this water, converts the solution into ginger-ale or ginger-ale, while essence of lemon, citric acid, and sugar mixed in the same way form lemonade. All water from natural springs is aerated; and the flat, mawkish taste of freshly boiled water is due to the absence of air and carbonic acid.—*Æërating filter*, a water-filter in which the water as it descends falls into a closed chamber, displacing the contained air, which, passing upward through the filtering material, aerates the water in its passage.

æëration (æ-ë-rä'sh'ün), n. [L. *æërate*.] 1. The act of airing or of exposing to the action of the air: as, the *æëration* of soil by plowing, harrowing, etc.—2. The act or operation of mixing or saturating with a gas, as carbonic-acid gas or common air.—3. In *physiol.*, the arterialization of the venous blood by respiration in the higher animals, and by corresponding processes in the lower animals.

The taking in of food by a polype is at intervals now short, now very long, as circumstances determine; . . . while such *æëration* as is effected is similarly without a trace of rhythm.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 23.

æëerator (æ-ë-rä-tör), n. [L. *æërate*, as if L. *æëra-tör*.] 1. A blower; a contrivance for fumigating



Cameron's Aëerator.

a, gas-generator; b, d, and m, m, agitators; c, stuffing-box; e, acid-holder; f, conical plug; g, h, s, leaden pipes; h, stuffing-box; i, pin; j, bridle; n, nut; o, intermediate vessel; t, pressure-gage; v, impregnator.

æërial (æ-ë-ri-äl), a. [Formerly also *æëreal*, < L. *æërius* (= Gr. ἀήριος), also *æëreus*, pertaining to the air, < *æër*, < Gr. ἀήρ: see *air*¹.] 1. Belonging or pertaining to the air or atmosphere; inhabiting or frequenting the air; existing or happening in the air; produced by or in the air: as, *æërial* regions; *æërial* perspective; *æërial* songsters; *æërial* ascents.

Even till we make the main, and the *æërial* blue, An indistinct regard. Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

Æërial honey and ambrosial dew.

Dryden, Virgil's Georgica.

2. Consisting of air; partaking of the nature of air; airy; hence, unsubstantial; visionary: as, *æërial* beings; *æërial* fancies; an *æërial* castle.

Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons, hear: Ye know the spheres and various tasks assign'd

By laws eternal to the *æërial* kind.

Pope, R. of the L., ii. 76.

The next who follows . . . has to build his own cloud-castle as if it were the first *æërial* edifice that a human soul had ever constructed. O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xvi.

3. Reaching far into the air; high; lofty; elevated: as, *æërial* spires; an *æërial* flight.

The *æërial* mountains which pour down

Indus and Oxus from their icy caves. Shelley, Alastor.

4. Possessed of a light and graceful beauty; ethereal.

Some music is above me; most music is beneath me. I like Beethoven and Mozart—or else some of the *æërial* compositions of the older Italians. Coleridge, Table-Talk.

The light *æërial* gallery, golden-rail'd,

Burnt like a fringe of fire.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

5. In *bot.*, growing in the air, and independently of the soil, as epiphytes, or the adventitious roots of some trees: as, *æërial* orchids or roots.



Aërial Roots of the Banyan (*Ficus Indica*).

Aërial acid, an old name for carbonic-acid gas, from a belief that it entered into the composition of atmospheric air.—**Aërial birds** (*Aves aëriæ*), birds which habitually move chiefly by flight, as distinguished from walking, wading, and swimming birds.—**Aërial car**, a car used for traveling in the air; specifically, the basket of a balloon, or a car designed for an aerial railway.—**Aërial figures**, figures by which painters seek to represent the fabled inhabitants of the air, as demona, geni, gnomes, etc.—**Aërial gills**, the wings of insects. *Oken*.—**Aërial image**, an image caused by the convergence of rays of light reflected or refracted from objects through strata of air of different densities, the image appearing suspended in the air, as the different kinds of mirage; also, an image perceived by looking into or toward a concave mirror. See *mirage*.—**Aërial mammals**, the bats. *W. H. Flower*.—**Aërial navigation**. See *navigation*.—**Aërial perspective**. See *perspective*.—**Aërial poison**. Same as *miasma*.—**Aërial railway**. (a) A proposed system of wires for guiding balloons. (b) A name sometimes applied to systems of transportation by cars suspended from a rail or rope above them.—**Aërial rocks**. Same as *volcanic rocks*. See *volcanic*.—**Aërial telegraphy**, a method of telegraphing by means of kites.—**Aërial tints**, in *painting*, tints or modifications of color by which the expression of distance is attained.—**Syn.** *Airy, Aerial*. See *airy*.

aëriality (ā-ē-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* [*< aërial + -ity.*] Unsubstantiality; airiness.

The very excess of the extravagance, in fact, by suggesting to the reader continually the mere aëriality of the entire speculation, furnishes the surest means of disenchanting him from the horror which might else gather upon his feelings. *De Quincey, Murder, Postscript.*

aërially (ā-ē-ri-al-i), *adv.* In an aërial manner; so as to resemble air or the atmosphere; ethereally.

Your eyes
Touch'd with a somewhat darker hue,
And less aërially blue. *Tennyson, Margaret.*

aërialness (ā-ē-ri-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being aërial or airy.

aërian¹ (ā-ē-ri-an), *a.* [*< L. aërius*: see *aërial*.] Aërial; of or belonging to the air; produced or existing in the atmosphere.

In the flasks which are altered by these aërian spores, there rarely is perceived that nauseating cadaveric odor of intense putrefaction. *Science, III. 520.*

Aërian² (ā-ē-ri-an), *n.* [*< LL. Aëriani, pl., < Aërius, a proper name.*] A member of a reforming sect of the fourth century, so called from their leader Aërius, a presbyter of Sebastia in Pontus, who separated from the church about A. D. 360. They maintained that a presbyter or elder does not differ from a bishop in authority, repudiated prayers for the dead, and rejected church fasts.

Aërides (ā-ē-ri-dēz), *n.* [*< NL., < L. aër, air, + -ides.*] A genus of epiphytal plants, natural order *Orchidaceæ*. These plants have distichous leaves, and large, bright-colored, sweet-scented flowers. They are natives of the warmer parts of Asia, and are extensively cultivated in hothouses.

aerie¹, *a.* See *aery*¹.

aerie², *n.* and *v.* See *aery*².

aëriation (ā-ē-ri-fak'shon), *n.* [*< aëriify*: see *-faction*.] The action of aëriifying; aëriification. *N. E. D.*

aëriiferous (ā-ē-ri-fēr-us), *a.* [*< L. aër, air, + ferre = E. bear*¹.] Conveying air, as the tracheæ and bronchial tubes of air-breathing vertebrates or the tracheæ of insects.

aëriification (ā-ē-ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< aëriify*: see *-fication*.] 1. The act of combining anything with air; the state of being filled with air.—2. The act of becoming air, or of changing into an aëriiform state, as substances which are converted from a liquid or solid form into gas or an elastic vapor; the state of being aëriiform.

aëriiform (ā-ē-ri-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. aër, air, + -formis, < forma, form.*] 1. Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic invisible fluid; gaseous. The gases are aëriiform fluids.—2. Figuratively, unsubstantial; unreal. *Carlyle*.

aëriify (ā-ē-ri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aëriified*, ppr. *aëriifying*. [*< L. aër, air, + -ficare, < facere, make*: see *-fy*.] 1. To infuse air into; fill with air, or combine air with.—2. To change into an aëriiform state.

aëro- [*< NL., etc., < Gr. aëro- (aëp-), combining form of aëp-, L. aër, air*: see *air*¹.] The first element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning air, the air, atmosphere.

aërobate (ā-ē-rō-bāt), *v. i.* [*< Gr. aëroβατειν, < aëp- (aëp-), air, + βατειν, tread.*] To walk (as if) on the air. [*Rare.*] *N. E. D.*

aërobie (ā-ē-rōb), *n.* One of the aërobia.

aërobia (ā-ē-rō'bi-ā), *n. pl.* [*< NL., neut. pl. of aërobius, < Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + βίος, life.*] A name given by Pasteur (in the French form, *aërobies*) to those bacteria which are able to live in contact with the air, and which absorb oxygen from it: opposed to *anaërobia*.

aërobian (ā-ē-rō'bi-an), *a.* Relating to or characteristic of aërobia (which see); dependent

upon air for life. An equivalent form is *aëro-bious*.

aërobiosis (ā-ē-rō-bi-ō'sis), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + βίωσις, way of life, < βίωειν, live, < βίος, life.*] Life in and by means of an atmosphere containing oxygen.

aërobiotic (ā-ē-rō-bi-ō'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + βιωτικός, pertaining to life, < βίωειν, live*: see *aërobiosis*.] Of or pertaining to aërobiosis; living on atmospheric oxygen: as, *aërobiotic* forms in fermentation.

aërobious (ā-ē-rō'bi-us), *a.* [*< NL. aërobius*: see *aërobia*.] Same as *aërobian*.

The properties of an aërobious ferment are not peculiar to first growth, but are hereditary.

Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 210.

Aërobranchia (ā-ē-rō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + βράγχια, gills.*] A subclass or "grade" of *Arachnida*, composed of *Scorpionina*, *Pedipalpi*, and *Araneida*, or true scorpions, whip-scorpions, and spiders; one of three groups, the other two being *Hematobranchia* and *Lipobanchia*. *E. R. Lankester, 1881.*

aërobranchiate (ā-ē-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to the *Aërobranchia*.

aëroclinoscope (ā-ē-rō-klī'nō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + κλίειν, bend, incline, + σκοπεῖν, view, examine.*] The name given to a kind of weather-signal. It consists of an elevated vertical axis with movable arms, either of which may be raised or depressed according to the increase or decrease of the barometrical pressure in the quarter to which it points, thus showing the direction of the wind and state of the weather to be expected. It has been much used in Europe.

aërocyst (ā-ē-rō-sist), *n.* [*< Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + κύστις, bladder*: see *cyst*.] In *bot.*, the air-vessel or bladder by means of which many algae, as *Fucus vesiculosus*, are supported in the water, and oceanic species, as the gulfweed, float on the surface. See *cut* under *air-cell*.

aërodynamic (ā-ē-rō-di-nam'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + δυναμικ, q. v.*] Relating or pertaining to the force of air and gases in motion.

aërodynamics (ā-ē-rō-di-nam'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of aërodynamik*: see *dynamics*.] The science which treats of the motion of the air and other gases, or of their properties and mechanical effects when in motion.

aërognosy (ā-ē-rog'nō-si), *n.* [*< Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + γνῶσις, knowledge.*] Same as *aërology*. [*Rare.*]

aërographer (ā-ē-rog'ra-fēr), *n.* One who describes the atmosphere.

aërographic (ā-ē-rō-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to aërography.

aërographical (ā-ē-rō-graf'i-kal), *a.* Same as *aërographic*.

aërography (ā-ē-rog'ra-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + γραφία, < γράφειν, write, describe.*] Description of the air or atmosphere.

aërohydrodynamic (ā-ē-rō-hī'drō-di-nam'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + hydrodynamic.*] Acting by the power of air in water.—**Aërohydrodynamic wheel**, an apparatus for transmitting power to a distance, proposed by M. Callee, a Belgian engineer. The operation consists in conducting condensed air through a tube, and discharging it into the curved buckets of a cogged wheel submerged in water in such a manner as to turn the wheel by its ascensional force.

aërohydrous (ā-ē-rō-hī'drus), *a.* [*< Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + ὑδρῶς (hydrōs), water, + -ous.*] Composed of or containing air and water; specifically applied to minerals which contain water in their cavities. *Craig*.

aërolite (ā-ē-rō-lit), *n.* [*The more common form of aërolith*: see *-lite* and *-lith*.] A body falling through the atmosphere to the earth from outer space; a meteorite; properly, a meteoric stone. See *meteorite*.

aërolith (ā-ē-rō-lith), *n.* [*< Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + λίθος, stone.*] Same as *aërolite*.

aërolithology (ā-ē-rō-li-thol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< aërolith + Gr. -λογία, < λέγειν, speak*: see *-ology*.] That department of science which treats of aërolites.

aërolitic (ā-ē-rō-lit'ik), *a.* Relating to aërolites.

aërologic, aërological (ā-ē-rō-loj'ik, i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to aërology.

aërologist (ā-ē-rol'ō-jist), *n.* One who is versed in aërology.

aërology (ā-ē-rol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak*: see *-ology*.] That branch of physics which treats of the air, its properties and phenomena. Also called *aërognosy*.

aëromancer (ā-ē-rō-man'sér), *n.* [*< ME. aëromancer; < aëromancy + -er*¹.] One who practises aëromancy.

aëromancy (ā-ē-rō-man'si), *n.* [*< ME. aëromancye, aëromance, < OF. *aëromancie, aëromantie (Cotgrave), mod. F. aëromancie, < LL. aëromantia, < LGr. aëpouμαντεια (Harper's Lat. Dict.), < Gr. aëp-, air, + μαντεια, divination, < μαντεύσθαι, divine, prophesy, < μάντις, prophet.*] Divination by means of the air and winds or atmospheric phenomena: now sometimes used to denote the practice of forecasting changes in the weather.

aëromantic (ā-ē-rō-man'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of aëromancy.

aërometer (ā-ē-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< NL. aërometrum, < Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + μέτρον, measure.* Cf. *Gr. aëpouμετρειν, measure the air.*] An instrument for weighing air, or for ascertaining the density of air and other gases.—**Barometrical aërometer**, an instrument consisting of a vertical U-tube with open ends and mounted upon a stand, used in measuring the relative specific gravities of liquids. Thus, if water is poured into one branch of the tube and oil into the other, and if it is found that 9 inches of water balance 10 inches of oil, it indicates that their relative specific gravities are as 10 to 9.

aërometric (ā-ē-rō-met'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to aërometry.

aërometry (ā-ē-rom'e-tri), *n.* [= *F. aërométrie, < NL. aërometria, < aërometrum*: see *aërometer*.] The science of measuring the weight or density of air and other gases, and of determining the doctrine of their pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, and condensation.

aëronaut (ā-ē-rō-nāt), *n.* [*< F. aëronaute, < Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + ναύτης (= L. nauta), sailor, < ναῦς = L. navis, ship*: see *nautical*.] One who sails or floats in the air; an aërial navigator; a balloonist.

aëronautic, aëronautical (ā-ē-rō-nā'tik, -tikal), *a.* Pertaining to aëronautics or aërial sailing.

aëronautics (ā-ē-rō-nā'tiks), *n.* [*Pl. of aëronautic*: see *-ics*.] The doctrine, science, or art of floating in the air, or of aërial navigation, as by means of a balloon.

aëronautism (ā-ē-rō-nā'tizm), *n.* [*< aëronaut + -ism*.] The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere, as in balloons.

aërophane (ā-ē-rō-fān), *n.* [*< Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + φαίνω, appearing, < φαίνω, show.*] A light gauze or imitation of crape. *E. H. Knight*.

aërophobia (ā-ē-rō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + φόβος, afraid of air, < aëp- (aëp-), air, + φόβος, fearing*: see *-phobia*.] A dread of air, that is, of a current of air: a symptom common in hydrophobia, and occasionally observed in hysteria and other diseases.

aërophoby (ā-ē-rō-fō'bi), *n.* Same as *aërophobia*.

aërophone (ā-ē-rō-phōn), *n.* [*< Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + φωνή, voice, sound.*] An apparatus invented by Edison for increasing the intensity (amplitude) of sound-waves, as those from spoken words. By means of a piston, which is attached to a transmitting vibrating diaphragm provided with a mouthpiece, and which controls a current of compressed air or steam, the waves of sound are communicated to a large receiving diaphragm, by which they are reproduced with considerable increase of intensity.

aërophore (ā-ē-rō-fōr), *n.* [*< Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + φέρω, < φέρω = E. bear*¹.] A respirator in the form of a tank, into which the air exhaled from the lungs passes, and which contains chemicals designed to revive it and fit it to be breathed again. It is carried on the back like a knapsack, and was contrived for the use of firemen in entering burning buildings, etc. See *respirator*.

aërophyte (ā-ē-rō-fit), *n.* [*< Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + φυτόν, a plant, < φέρω, produce.*] A plant which lives exclusively in air, absorbing all its nourishment from it alone, as some orchids and many *Bromeliaceæ*; an air-plant. See *epiphyte*.

aëroplane¹ (ā-ē-rō-plān), *n.* [*< Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + πλάνη, q. v.*] A plane placed in the air for aërostatical experiments. *N. E. D.*

aëroplane² (ā-ē-rō-plān), *n.* [= *F. aëroplane, < Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, < aëp- (aëp-), air, + πλάνος, wandering*: see *planet*.] A flying-machine invented by Victor Tatin and successfully tried at the French experiment-station of Chalais-Meudon in 1879. It consists of a cylindrical receiver for compressed air used to drive two air-propellers, two laterally extended wings, and a tail for steering. The velocity obtained was 8 meters per second.

aëroscepsy (ā-ē-rō-skep'si), *n.* [*< Gr. aëp- (aëp-), air, + σκέψις, a viewing, perception, < σκεπτεσθαι, look at, watch*: see *septic, skeptic*.] In *zool.*, ability to perceive the state of the atmosphere; such susceptibility to atmospheric conditions as various animals (insects and snails, for example) are supposed to possess; the sense of aëroscepsy; the faculty of exercising aëroscepsy in-

stinatively. It is considered by some zoologists to be a function of the antennæ, these being organs by means of which such animals may practise aëroscopy (which see). [*Aëroscopy* and *aëroscopy* are often used as synonymous by zoologists; but the distinction here indicated is convenient, and agreeable to their difference of formation.]

aëroscope (ā'e-rō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr.* **αεροσκόπος*: see *aëroscopy*.] An apparatus for collecting microscopic objects from the air. It consists of an inspirator and a glass collecting-vessel smeared with glycerin. When air is drawn through it the fine dust sticks to the film of glycerin.

aëroscopic (ā'e-rō-skōp'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or exercising aëroscopy.

aëroscopy (ā-e-ros'kō-pi), *n.* [*Gr.* *αεροσκοπία*, divination by observing the heavens, < **αεροσκόπος*, observing the heavens, < *ἀήρ* (*air*), air, + *σκοπεῖν*, observe, look at.] 1. Divination by means of the air; weather-prophecy.—2. Examination or observation of the atmosphere; the practice of meteorology.—3. In *zōōl.*, perception or observation of atmospheric conditions, as by insects and snails; the instinctive exercise of aëroscopy; the operation or result of the faculty of aëroscopy. See *aëroscopy*.

ærose (ē'rōs), *a.* [*L.* *arosus*, full of copper, < *as* (*ar-*), copper: see *as*.] Having the nature of or resembling copper or brass; coppery. Also spelled *erose*.

aërosiderite (ā'e-rō-sid'ē-rīt), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀήρ* (*air*), air, + *σίδηρος*, of iron: see *siderite*.] A meteorite consisting essentially of metallic iron. See *meteorite*.

aërosiderolite (ā'e-rō-si-dē'rō-līt), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀήρ* (*air*), air, + *σίδηρος*, iron, + *λίθος*, stone.] A meteorite containing both stone and iron. See *meteorite*.

aërosphere (ā'e-rō-sfēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀήρ* (*air*), air, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] The body of air surrounding the earth; the aerial globe; the entire atmosphere.

aërostat (ā'e-rō-stat), *n.* [*F.* *aérostat*, < *Gr.* *ἀήρ* (*air*), air, + *στατός*, placed, standing, verbal adj. of *ἵσταναι*, place, cause to stand: see *static*.] 1. A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; a balloon; a flying-machine.

The *aërostat* was brought down in the very meadow whence it had set off. *Science*, IV. 330.

2. An aeronaut; a balloonist. [Rare and incorrect.]

aërostatic, aërostatical (ā'e-rō-stat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F.* *aérostatique*, < *Gr.* *ἀήρ* (*air*), air, + *στατικός*, causing to stand, < *στατός*, standing: see *aërostat* and *static*.] 1. Pertaining to aërostatics.—2. Pertaining to aërostation, or the art of aerial navigation.

A memorable event in the history of aërostatic science. *The American*, VIII. 317.

Aërostatic balance, an instrument, constructed on the same principle as the barometer, for ascertaining the weight of the air.

aërostatics (ā'e-rō-stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *aërostatic*: see *-ics*.] The science which treats of the weight, pressure, and equilibrium of air and other elastic fluids, and of the equilibrium of bodies sustained in them.

aërostation (ā'e-rō-stā'shōn), *n.* [*F.* *aérostation*, *improp.* < *aërostat*, aërostat, in imitation of words in *-ation*, like *station*, etc.] 1. The art or practice of aerial navigation; the science of raising, suspending, and guiding machines in the air, or of ascending in balloons.—2. The science of aërostatics.

aërotherapeutics (ā'e-rō-ther-a-pī'tiks), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀήρ* (*air*), air, + *therapeutics*.] A mode of treating disease by varying the pressure or modifying the composition of the air surrounding the patient.

aërothermal (ā'e-rō-thēr'mal), *a.* Pertaining to or using hot air: as, Mouchot's *aërothermal* bakery, that is, a bakery in which the baking is effected by heated air. *Ure*, *Dict.*, I. 487.

aërotonometer (ā'e-rō-tō-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀερότομος*, stretched or driven by air (< *ἀήρ* (*air*), air, + *τείνω*, stretch), + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the tension of gases in the blood.

aërotropism (ā-e-rot'rō-pizm), *n.* [*NL.* *aërotropismus*, < *Gr.* *ἀήρ* (*air*), air, + *-τροπισμός*, < *τρέπω*, turn, + *-ισμός*.] In *bot.*, deviation of roots from their normal direction by the action of gases. *Molisch*.

ærgineous† (ē-rō-jin'ē-us), *a.* Same as *æruiginous*. *Bailey*.

ærginous (ē-rō'ji-nus), *a.* [*L.* *ærginosus*, < *ærogo* (*ærgin-*), rust of copper: see *ærogo*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of verdigris or the rust of copper.

A . . . kind of salt drawn out of ferruginous and *eruginous* earths, partaking chiefly of iron and copper.

Sir T. Browne.

2. Of the color of verdigris.

Also spelled *eruginous*. **ærogo** (ē-rō'gō), *n.* [*L.*, rust of copper, verdigris prepared from it, < *as* (*ar-*), copper, bronze: see *as*.] Verdigris (which see).—**Ærogo nobilis** (noble verdigris), or simply *ærogo*, a greenish crust found on antique bronzes; the patina. See *patina*.

aery¹ (ā'ri, ā'ē-ri), *a.* [Early mod. E. *aerie*; for *airy*, with forced spelling, in imitation of L. *æreus*, *ærius*, airy, aerial: see *airy¹*, *aerial*.] Airy; breezy; exposed to the air; elevated; lofty; ethereal; visionary. [Rare and poetical.]

The shepherd's pipe came clear from aery steep. *Keats*.

Whence that aery bloom of thine,

Like a lily which the sun

Looks thro' in his sad decline?

Tennyson, *Adeline*.

aery², aerie² (ā'ri, ā'ri, ā'ē-ri, or ē'ri: see etym., at end), *n.*; pl. *aeries* (-riz). [Also written *airy*, *eyry*, *eyric*, and in early mod. E. *airie*, *aiery*, *ayry*, *ayery*, *eyery*, *eyarie*, etc., a lengthened form (with added syllable *-y* or *-ie* after E. *airy¹*, *a.*, or the ML. form *ærea*) of early mod. E. *aire*, *ayre*, < ME. **aire*, *eyre*, oldest form *air*, an aery (rare, and found only in the phrase *hauc of noble air* (var. *nobulle eyre*), after OF. *faucon de gentil or bon air*, i. e., a hawk of noble or good stock: see under *debonair*), < OF. **aire*, m., an airie or nest of hawks" (Cotgrave), OF. also *f.*, mod. F. *aire*, *f.*, = Pr. *aire*, < ML. *area*, *aria*, *areca*, *aeria*, the nest of a bird of prey; of uncertain origin, but prob. only a special use of the common L. *area*, also written *aria*, an open space, floor, area, the spellings *areca*, *acria*, being due to a supposed connection with L. *æreus*, *ærius*, aerial, airy, such nests being built in lofty places. Owing to its poetical associations, and to confused notions as to its origin, this word has suffered unusual changes of spelling and pronunciation. The reg. mod. form, repr. ME. **aire*, *air*, *eyre*, would be **air* (pron. ā'r), or, with the added syllable, *airy* (pron. ā'ri). The mod. spelling *aery* or *aerie* is in imitation of the ML. *ærea*, *æria*; cf. *aery¹*, *a.*, for *airy¹*, *a.*, after L. *æreus*, *ærius*. The spelling *eyry*, *eyrie* does not follow from the ME. form *eyre* (which would give **air*, as said above), but is a 17th century archaistic simulation of ME. *ey*, egg. The word not being in current popular use, the pronunciation, prop. ā'ri in all spellings, has varied with the spelling; the form *aery* or *aerie* is also pron. ā'ri or ā'ē-ri, while many dictionaries, following Walker, give as the exclusive or as an alternative pronunciation ē'ri, a purely pedantic pronunciation, due to mistaking the *ae-* for the diphthong *ae* or *æ*. Similarly, the form *eyry* or *eyrie*, pron. usually like *aery* or *aerie*, is in present usage sometimes pron. ī'ri.] 1. The nest of a bird of prey, as an eagle or a hawk; hence, a lofty nest of any large bird.

There the eagle and the stork

On cliffs and cedar-tops their eyries build.

Milton, P. L., vii. 424.

2. The brood in the nest; the young of a bird of prey; figuratively, children.

Glo. Our aeryr buildeth in the cedar's top. . . .

Q. Mar. Your aeryr buildeth in our aeryr's nest.

Shak., *Rich.* III., i. 3.

3. An elevated habitation or situation.

Wherever beauty dwell,

In gulf or aerie, mountain or deep dell.

Keats, *Endymion*, ii. 94.

These men had from their eyrie seen us go up the glacier.

F. Jacob, in P. P. and Gl., 2d ser., i. 328. (*N. E. D.*)

aery², aerie² (ā'ri: see etym. of *aery²*, *n.*, at end), *v. i.* [*Gr.* *αερίω*, *n.*] To build or have an aery.

She [Pillannaw, a monstrous great bird] aeries in the woods upon the high hills of Ossay.

Josselyn, *New England's Rarities* (1672), p. 41.

aery-light (ā'ri-līt), *a.* [*Gr.* *αερίω* + *light²*.] Light as air. *Milton*.

æs (ēz), *n.* [*L.* *æs* (*ær-*), prop. ore, but applied chiefly to copper, or the alloy of copper and tin (and sometimes lead), bronze; hence, anything made of copper or bronze; in particular, coins, money; = Goth. *ais* = AS. *ār*, E. *ore*: see *ore*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, copper or bronze; money or coins of copper or bronze; money in general; works of art or other objects made of bronze. See *copper* and *bronze*.—**Æs Corinthium**, Corinthian bronze: the various alloys and art-works in bronze produced at Corinth had a very high reputation in the ancient world, particularly among the Romans.—**Æs Cyprium** (literally, Cyprian ore or metal: see *copper*), copper.—**Æs grave** (see *grave*), a general term applied to the large, heavy bronze coins of the liberal system, first issued in Italy by

the Romans and other communities toward the end of the fifth century B. C. The Roman *as* is the most familiar example.—**Æs rude** (see *rude*), the first Roman money, consisting of rude masses of copper, uncoined, of regular weights varying from two pounds to two ounces.—**Æs signatum** (stamped bronze), the first Roman expedient toward securing a regular coinage, legally sanctioned as early as 454 B. C. The pieces are approximately rectangular in shape, bearing on each side, in relief, a rude figure, as of a bull, a boar, or an elephant, and weigh about five pounds each. For smaller values the pieces were cut into fragments, and the *æs rude* also remained in use. The *æs signatum* continued to be employed for some time after a more advanced system of coinage had been adopted.

Æsalidæ (ē-sal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Æsalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lamellicorn coleopterous insects, based by Macleay (1819) upon the genus *Æsalus*. See *Lucanidæ*.

æsalon (ē'sa-lon), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *αισαλον*, a small kind of hawk, prob. the merlin.] 1. An old name of the merlin, *Falco æsalon* or *Æsalon regulus*. See *merlin*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of falcons (Brisson, 1760): formerly used in a broad sense, later restricted to the small species related to the merlin. *Æ. columbarius* is the common pigeon-hawk of North America. See *pigeon-hawk*.

Æsalus (ē'sa-lus), *n.* [*NL.* *cf.* *æsalon*.] The typical genus of *Æsalidæ*, based by Fabricius (1801) upon *Æ. scaraboides*, a European lamellicorn beetle with subquadrate body, unarmed head, 3-jointed antennæ, and short tarsi, now referred to *Lucanidæ*.

Æschna (esk'nā), *n.* [*NL.* (first *Æshna*, Fabricius, 1776), prob. an error for **aschra* (fem.; cf. *Æschrus*, m., a genus of neuropters), < *Gr.* *αισχρός*, ugly, ill-favored.] A genus of neuropterous insects belonging to the suborder or group *Odonata*, referred to the family *Libellulidæ* or made the type of a separate family *Æschnidæ*. There are several species, all known as dragonflies. Sometimes wrongly written *Æshna*.

Æschnidæ (esk'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Æschna* + *-idæ*.] A family of neuropterous insects, founded on the genus *Æschna*, having the wings unequal, the triangles of all the wings alike, male genitals with connate anterior hamule and conjoined penis and vesicle, and female genitals exposed.

Æschylean (es-ki-lē'an), *a.* [*L.* *Æschylus*, < *Gr.* *Αισχύλος*, orig. a nickname, 'Little Ugly,' dim. of *αισχρός*, ugly, ill-favored; in a moral sense, base, shameful; < *αισχος*, ugliness, shame, disgrace.] Written by or pertaining to *Æschylus*, an illustrious Athenian poet and dramatist, born 525 B. C.; resembling his writings or characteristic of them.

Æschynanthus (es-ki-nan'thus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *αισχύνη*, shame (< *αισχύνεσθαι*, be ashamed), + *άνθος*, a flower. The name has reference to the crimson or scarlet ('blushing') flowers. The species have been called *blushworts*.] A genus of beautiful epiphytal plants, natives of tropical Asia, natural order *Gesneracea*, with pendent stems and scarlet or orange flowers. They are among the most splendid hothouse flowers.

æschynite (es'ki-nīt), *n.* [*Gr.* *αισχύνη*, shame, disgrace, + *-ίτης*.] A rare mineral from Miask in the Ural mountains, occurring in black prismatic crystals, and containing niobium, titanium, thorium, the cerium metals, and other uncommon elements. So called by Berzelius as being the "disgrace" of chemistry, which at the time of its discovery was unable to separate two of its constituents, titanate acid and zirconia. Also spelled *eschynite*.

Æschynomene (es-ki-nom'e-nē), *n.* [*L.*, a sensitive plant, < *Gr.* *αισχynomένη*, a sensitive plant, prop. fem. ppr. of *αισχύνεσθαι*, be ashamed, pass. of *αισχύνω*, make ugly, disfigure, dishonor; cf. *αισχος*, ugliness, shame, dishonor.] A genus of leguminous plants, with jointed pods, pinnate leaves which are sometimes sensitive, and usually yellow flowers. There are 30 species, herbaceous or somewhat shrubby, of which 3 or 4 are widely distributed through the tropics, the rest being natives of America, from Patagonia to Virginia. The stem of the East Indian *Æ. aspera*, remarkable for its lightness, is cut into thin strips for the manufacture of hats. It is also made into swimming-jackets, floats for nets, etc., and is often worked into models of temples, flowers, etc.

æschynomeneous† (es-ki-nom'e-nus), *a.* [*Gr.* *αισχynomένος*, ppr. of *αισχύνεσθαι*, be ashamed: see *Æschynomene*.] Sensitive: applied to plants.

Æsculapian (es-kū-lā'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *Æsculapius*, aecom. of *Gr.* *Ασκληπιός*, Dor. *Ασκληπιός*, the god of medicine: see *Asclepias*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to *Æsculapius*, god of medicine; medical; pertaining to the healing art.

II. *n.* A medical man; a physician: generally in a humorous sense.

Also spelled *Esculapian*.

æsculin, æsculine. See *esculin, esculine*.
Æsculus (es'kū-lus), *n.* [L., the Italian oak: see *esculin*, etc.] A genus of trees and shrubs, natural order *Sapindaceæ*, chiefly North American, with broad digitate leaves and showy flowers in large panicles. The seeds are large, of the shape and color of chestnuts, but too bitter to be eaten. The timber is of little value. The horse-chestnut, *A. hippocastanum*, supposed to be originally from northern India, is very extensively cultivated as an ornamental shade-tree, and the fruits are used in southern Europe for feeding sheep and horses. The American species, growing in the western and southern United States, have the popular name *buckeye* (which see).



Æsculus hippocastanum.
a, flower; *b*, seed; *c*, seed cut longitudinally.
 American species, growing in the western and southern United States, have the popular name *buckeye* (which see).

Æshna (esh'nā), *n.* See *Æschna*.

Æsir (ā'sēr, Icel. pron. ā'sir, mod. í'sir), *n. pl.* [Icel., nom. pl. of *áss*, a god: see *As³*.] The collective name for the gods of Scandinavian mythology. There were twelve gods and twenty-six goddesses, dwellers in Asgard. See *Asgard*.

æsnecy, *n.* See *esnecy*.

Æsopian (ē-sō'pi-an), *a.* [L. *Æsopus*, < *Æsopus*, Gr. *Ἄσιπος*, *Æsop*.] Pertaining to *Æsop*, an ancient Greek writer of fables, of whom little or nothing is certainly known; composed by him or in his manner: as, a fable in the *Æsopian* style. Also spelled *Esopian*.

æstates (es-tā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., freckles, pl. of *æstat* (*t*-s, summer, summer heat: see *estival*).] In *med.*, heat-spots; freckles; sunburnt patches.

æsthematology, *n.* See *esthematology*.

æsthesia (es-thē'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἴσθησις*, perception by the senses, < *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, perceive by the senses.] Perception; feeling; sensation; sensibility: the opposite of *anæsthesia* (which see). Also written *esthesia*, *æsthesis*, *esthesia*.

æsthesiogen, æsthesiogenic, etc. See *esthesiogen, etc.*

æsthesiology, æsthesiometer, etc. See *esthesiology, etc.*

æsthesis (es-thē'sis), *n.* Same as *esthesia*. Also spelled *esthesia*.

æsthesodic, æstheite, etc. See *esthesodic, etc.*

æstiferous, æstival, etc. See *estiferous, etc.*

Æstrelata, *n.* See *Estrelata*.

æstuance† (es'tū-āns), *n.* [L. *æstuan* (*t*-s, ppr. of *æstuar*, burn, glow: see *æstuate*).] Heat; warmth: as, "regulated *æstuance* from wine," *Sir T. Browne*. Also spelled *æstuancc*.

æstuary (es'tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *æstuaries* (-riz). [L. *æstuarium*, a vent-hole for vapors, also an estuary, < *æstuari*, rage, burn, be warm: see *estuary*.] 1. A vapor-bath, or any other means for conveying heat to the body. — 2. See *estuary*.

æstuate† (es'tū-āt), *v. i.* [L. *æstuat*, ppr. of *æstuar*, burn, glow, rage, boil up, < *æstus*, a burning, glow, fire, surge, etc.: see *estuary, estival*.] To boil; swell and rage; be agitated. Also spelled *æstuate*.

æstuation† (es'tū-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *æstuat* (*n*-), < *æstuar*: see *æstuate*.] A boiling; agitation; commotion of a fluid; hence, violent mental commotion; excitement: as, "*æstuations* of joys and fears," *Montague*. Also spelled *estuation*.

æsture† (es'tūr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *æstuar*, be in commotion, boil, rage, etc., as if for *æstus*, surge, billows: see *æstuate*.] Violence; commotion. Also spelled *esture*.

The seas retain
 Not only their outrageous *æsture* there.
Chapman, Odyssey, xii. 111.

æt., ætat. [Abbrev. of L. *ætatis*, gen. of *ætā* (*t*-s, age: see *age* and *eternal*).] Of the age; aged: chiefly used in classic or scholarly epitaphs or obituaries, whether composed in English or in Latin: as, *Ob. 1880, æt.* (or *ætāt.*) 70: in full Latin, *obiit [anno Domini] MDCCCLXXX, [anno] ætatis (sue) LXX*; that is, he (or she) died in (the year of the Lord) 1880, in the seventieth year of his (or her) age (but usually taken as "70 [full] years of age," "aged 70").

Ætea (ē-tē'ā), *n.* [NL.; origin not obvious.] The typical genus of *Æteida*. *Æ. anguinea* is known as snake-coraline. Also written *Æta*.

Æteida (ē-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ætea* + *-ida*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by *Ætea*, erect and free or decumbent and adherent, uniserial, with subterminal membranous area and tubular zoecia. Also written *Ætide*.

Æthaliūm (ē-thā'li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰθάλω*, smoke, soot; with ref. to the abundant dust-like spores. Cf. *Fuligo*, an allied genus, < L. *fuligo*, soot.] 1. A genus of *Myxomycetes*, or slime-molds, forming thick cake-like receptacles covered by a brittle cortex, and closely adherent to the surface on which they grow. They are often found in lighthouses where spent tan is used for heating purposes, and hence are sometimes called *flowers of tan*. 2. [l. c.] A similar receptacle in any genus: with a plural, *æthalia* (-ā).

ætheling, *n.* See *atheling*.

æthéogam (ā-ē'thē-ō-gam), *n.* [L. < Gr. *αἴθος*, unusual (< *α*-priv. + *ἴθος*, custom: see *ethic*), + *γάμος*, marriage.] In De Candolle's system of classification, a plant belonging to a group of cryptogams which were the only ones of the order then known to have sexual organs, including the *Equisetaceæ*, *Filices*, *Musci*, higher *Hepaticæ*, etc.

æthéogamous (ā-ē'thē-og'ā-mus), *a.* Belonging to the *æthéogams*.

æther, *n.* See *ether*¹.

Ætheria (ē-thē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., appar. named from the brilliancy of the interior surface, < L.

atherius, < Gr. *αἰθήρ*, of the ether or upper air, heavenly, ethereal: see *ethereal*.] A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Unionidae*, found in the rivers of Africa and Madagascar; river-oysters. The exterior is rugged, but the interior of the valves is pearly, of a vivid green color, and raised in small blisters. The natives of Nubia adorn their tombs with them. Also spelled *Etheria*, as originally by Lamarck, 1808.



Ætheria semilunata.

ætheriid (ē-thē'ri-id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Ætheriidae*.

Ætheriidae (ē-thē'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ætheria* + *-idae*.] A family of mollusks, of which *Ætheria* is the typical genus. Also written *Ætherioidæ*, *Ætheriada*, *Ætheriadae*, and *Etheridae*.

Æthiop, Æthiopian. See *Ethiop, Ethiopian*.

æthiops† (ē'thi-ops), *n.* [NL., after L. *Æthiops*, Ethiopian: see *Ethiop*.] An old pharmaceutical term applied to several mineral preparations of a black or nearly black color. Also spelled *ethiops*.—**Æthiops martial** [L. *martialis*, of Mars, i. e., of iron, black oxid of iron.—**Æthiops mineral**, black sulphid of mercury, prepared in the laboratory.

æthogen (ē'thō-jen), *n.* [L. < Gr. *αἴθος*, a burning heat (see *ether*), + *-γενής*, taken as 'producing': see *-gen*.] Nitrid of boron; a white, amorphous, tasteless, inodorous powder, insoluble in water, infusible, and non-volatile. Heated in an alcohol-flame fed with oxygen, it burns rapidly with a faint greenish-white flame. *Watts*.

æthroscope (eth'ri-ō-skōp), *n.* [L. < Gr. *αἴθρῳ*, the open sky (< *αἴθρῳ*, clear, fair, in the open air, < *αἴθρῳ*, the open sky, < *αἴθρῳ*, the sky, the upper air, > E. *ether*), + *σκοπεῖν*, observe, look at.] An instrument for measuring the minute variations of temperature due to different conditions of the sky. It consists of a differential thermometer (which see, under *thermometer*), both bulbs of which are within a cup-shaped mirror, one of them in its focus, so as to be especially affected on being exposed to the sky. The cup is kept covered with a lid when the instrument is not in use. Its delicacy is so great that it is affected by every passing cloud.

Æthusa (ē-thū'sā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰθουσα*, fem. of *αἰθω*, ppr. of *αἰθεῖν*, burn, blaze: see *ether*.]

1. In *bot.*, a genus of umbelliferous plants, of a single species, *Æ. Cynapium*, introduced into America from Europe, and known as fool's-parsley. It is an annual garden-weed, of nauseous and deleterious properties, and is sometimes mistaken for parsley, whence its common name.

2. In *zool.*, a genus of decapod crustaceans, of the family *Dorippidae*.

Ætīan (ā-ē'shī-ān), *n.* [L. *Ætīus*, Gr. *Ἄετιος*, a personal name, < *ἄετος*, *ἀετιος*, *αἰετιος*, of the eagle, < *ἀερός*, *αἰερός*, eagle.] One of a sect of strict Arians of the fourth century, named from their leader *Ætīus*, called the *Ætheist* (died in Constantinople, A. D. 367). See *Eunomian* and *Anomæan*.

Ætidæ (ē'ti-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Æteida*.

ætiological, etiologial (ē'ti-ō-loj'i-kāl), *a.* [L. < Gr. *αιτιολογικός*, inquiring into causes: see *ætiology*.] Of or pertaining to *ætiology*; connected with or dependent upon the doctrine of efficient or physical causes, as distinguished from teleological or final causes.

The practical results of *ætiological* studies, so far as the prevention and cure of disease are concerned, are likely to be much greater than those which have been gained by the pathologists. *G. M. Sternberg, Bacteria*, p. 236.

ætiologically, etiologically (ē'ti-ō-loj'i-kāl-i), *adv.* In an *ætiological* manner; with regard to cause, or the assignment of a cause: as, an *ætiologically* obscure failure of nutrition.

ætiologist, etiologist (ē'ti-ol'ō-jist), *n.* One who is versed in *ætiology*; one who investigates physical causes, or inquires into the relations of such causes to effects in physics or biology: often used as the opposite of *teleologist*.

ætiology, etiology (ē'ti-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [L. *ætiologia*, < Gr. *αιτιολογία*, statement of the cause (cf. *αιτιολογεῖν*, inquire into the cause, account for), < *αἰτία*, cause, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. An inquiry into or a theory of the physical causes of any class of phenomena.

Morphology, distribution, and physiology investigate and determine the facts of biology. *Ætiology* has for its object the ascertainment of the causes of these facts, and the explanation of biological phenomena, by showing that they constitute particular cases of general physical laws. It is hardly needful to say that *ætiology*, as thus conceived, is in its infancy. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 37.

2. Specifically, in *med.*, an inquiry into or account of the origin or causes of disease, or of a particular kind or case of disease.

Sometimes written *aitiology*.

ætitēs (ā-e-tī'tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *αἰτίτης*, eagle-stone, < *αἰετός*, eagle.] Same as *caglestone*.

Ætnean, a. See *Etnæan*.

Ætolian (ē-tō'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Ætolia*, < Gr. *Αἰτωλία*, *Ætolia*.] 1. *a.* Relating or pertaining to *Ætolia*, a district of Greece lying north of the gulf of Coriuth, or to the race who anciently inhabited it.—**Ætollan League**, a democratic confederation of the tribes of ancient *Ætolia*, sometimes including the people of various neighboring regions, celebrated for its long successful wars against the Macedonians, Achæans, etc.

2. *n.* One of the race anciently inhabiting *Ætolia*. The *Ætoliænses*, though famous in the heroic age, were rude and barbarous as late as the time of the Peloponnesian war, and were not even reckoned as Greeks till a late period; but they attained to considerable power through their warlike prowess after the time of Alexander the Great and their gallantry against the invading Gauls.

ætomorph (ā'e-tō-mōrf), *n.* A member of the *Ætomorphæ*; a bird of prey.

Ætomorphæ (ā'e-tō-mōrf'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰετός*, an eagle, + *μορφή*, form, shape.] In *ornith.*, the birds of prey; a group equivalent to the *Raptors* or *Accipitres* of most authors. Named by Huxley in 1867 as a superfamily of the desmognathous division of the order *Carnivora*, and divided by him into the four families of *Strigidae*, *Cathartidae*, *Gypsiidae*, and *Gygoneridae*. The characters of the group are drawn chiefly from osteology, but are those of the *Raptors* as commonly understood.

ætomorphic (ā'e-tō-mōrf'fik), *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Ætomorphæ*; raptorial, as a bird.

Ætosauria (ā'e-tō-sā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰετός*, eagle, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] An order of saurians represented by the family *Ætosauridae* (which see). *O. C. Marsh*.

Ætosauridæ (ā'e-tō-sā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ætosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct Triassic reptiles allied to or of the order of dinosaurs, with limbs and dermal armature resembling those of crocodilians, the calcaneum produced backward, and two sacral vertebrae. *O. C. Marsh*.

Ætosaurus (ā'e-tō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰετός*, eagle, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of extinct reptiles, representing the family *Ætosauridae*.

æuia, ævia. In *church music*, a contraction of *alleluia*. See *hallooiah*.

æviternal, æviternally, etc. See *eviternal, etc.*

Æx (eks), *n.* In *zool.*, same as *Air*.

af- Assimilated form of Latin *ad-*, also an erroneous form of other prefixes, before *f*. See *ad-*.
aface (ā-fās'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [L. < *a³* + *facc*.] In face; in front. [Rare.]

afar (ā-fār'), *adv.* [L. *aferr*, *aferre*, *ofer*, *afar*, commonly separated, a *fer*, a *ferr*, earliest form a *ferrum*, on *ferrum* (-um is the dat. suffix), of *fer*, equiv. in sense to *AS. feorran*, from *far*: ME. *of*, from (E. *of*, prefix *a-*), later confused with *on*, a (E. *on*, prefix *a-*); *fer*,

later *fer*, far. Cf. *anear*.] 1. From far; from a distance: now usually preceded by *from*.

He sawe a place *afar* [var. *a feer*]. *Wyclif*, Gen. xxli.
And *from a fer* came walking in the mede.
Chaucer, Prol. to Good Women, l. 212.
Held *from afar*, aloft, the immortal prize.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 90.

2. Far; far away; at or to a distance; remotely in place: now usually followed by *off*.

A fer fro hem, alle be hem selue.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1215.
Abraham lifted up his eyes, and saw the place *afar off*.
Gen. xxli. 4.

The steep where Fame's proud temple shines *afar*.
Beattie, Minstrel, i. 1.
The coronach stole
Sometimes *afar* and sometimes *anear*.
Tennyson, Dying Swan.

[Shakspeare uses *afar off* also in the sense of remotely in degree; indirectly.

He that shall speak for her is *afar off* guilty,
But that he speaks. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.
A kind of tender made *afar off* by Sir Hugh here.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.]

afear (a-fēr'), *v. t.* [Now only E. dial., often shortened to 'fear'; < ME. *afēran*, < AS. *afēran*, terrify, < *ā- + fēran* (> ME. *feren*), terrify, < *fēr*, danger, terror, fear; see *fear*.] To cause to fear; frighten; terrify; make afraid.

Clerkes may bere wepen . . . to *afere* theues.
Dives & Pauper (W. de Worde), V. xix. 222. (N. E. D.)
As ghastly bug does greatly them *afere*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 20.

afear'd, **afear'd** (a-fērd'), *p. a.* [< ME. *afēred*, *afērd*, *p. a.*: see *afear* and *-ed*.] No connection with *afraid*.] Affected with fear; frightened; afraid. [Now colloquial or vulgar.]

Be not *afear'd*; the isle is full of noises.
Shak., Tempest, lii. 2.

afebrile (a-feb'ril), *a.* [< Gr. *ā-priv.* (a-18) + *febrile*.] Without fever; afebrile.

The course of subcutaneous fractures without extravasation of blood is usually *afebrile*.

Belfield, Rel. of Micro-Org. to Disease, p. 38.

Afer (ā'fēr), *n.* [L., African, used by Milton for *Africus* (sc. *ventus*, wind), the southwest wind, blowing from Africa; It. *Africo* or *Gherbino*, *Garbino*.] The southwest wind. *Milton*.

af (af), *prep.* and *adv.* Off. [Scotch.]—**af-han**, offhand; without reserve; frankly. *Burns*.—**af hands**, hands off.—**af-loof**, right off from memory, or without premeditation. *Burns*.—**To feeze af**. See *feeze*.⁵

affa (af'ā), *n.* [The native name.] A weight, equal to an ounce, used on the Guinea coast. Also spelled *offa*.

affability (af-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< late ME. *affabilite*, < OF. *affabilité*, F. *affabilité*, < L. *affabilita* (t-s), < *affabilis*, affable: see *affable*.] The quality of being affable; readiness to converse or be addressed; civility in intercourse; ready condescension; benignity.

Hearing of her beauty, and her wit,
Her *affability*, and bashful modesty.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

He had a majestic presence, with much dignity, and at the same time *affability* of manner.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 18.

=**Syn.** Sociability, approachableness, accessibility, urbanity, complaisance, suavity, comity, amenity, friendliness, openness.

affable (af'ā-bl), *a.* [= F. *affable*, < L. *affabilis*, *affabilis*, easy to be spoken to, < *affari*, *adfari*, speak to, address, < *ad*, to, + *fari*, speak: see *fabule*.] 1. Easy of conversation or approach; admitting others to intercourse without reserve; courteous; complaisant; of easy manners; kind or benevolent in manner: now usually applied to those high-placed or in authority: as, an *affable* prince.

An *affable* and courteous gentleman.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

He is so insufferably *affable* that every man near him would like to give him a beating.
Thackeray, Newcomes, I. xiii.

2. Expressing or betokening affability; mild; benign: as, an *affable* countenance.

His manner was very unpretending—too simple to be termed *affable*: . . . he did not condescend to their society—he seemed glad of it.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxvii.

=**Syn.** Courteous, civil, complaisant, accessible, mild, benign, condescending, communicative, familiar, easy, gracious, conversable.

affableness (af'ā-bl-nes), *n.* Affability.

affably (af'ā-bli), *adv.* In an affable manner; courteously.

affabroust (af'ā-brus), *a.* [< L. *affaber*, *adfaber*, skilfully made, < *ad*, to, + *faber*, skilful, workmanlike, < *faber*, workman: see *fabric*.] Skilfully made. *Bailey*.

affabulation (a-fab-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *affabulation*, < L. as if **affabulatio* (n-), < *ad*, to, +

fabulatio (n-), story, < *fabulari*, narrate, < *fabula*, tale, fable: see *fabule*.] The moral of a fable. *Bailey*.

affabulatory (a-fab'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Having a moral: as, an *affabulatory* allegory. [Rare.]

affadyll, *n.* A variant of *affodill*. See *affodill*.
affaint (a-fān'), *v. t.* [< *af- + fain*, an old spelling of *feign*; with ref. to L. *affingere*, *adfingere*, add falsely, < *ad*, to, + *ingere*, make, invent, feign: see *feign*.] To lay to one's charge falsely or feignedly. [Rare.]

Those errors which are maliciously *affaint*ed to him.
Bp. Hall, Christ. Moderation, p. 35.

affair (ā-fār'), *n.* [< ME. *afere*, *affere*, < OF. *afaire*, *afeire* (F. *affaire* = Pr. *afar*, *afaire* = It. *affaire*, orig. a prep. phrase, a *faire* (F. à *faire* = It. a *fare*), to do: a, < L. *ad*, to; *faire* = It. *fare*, < L. *facere*, do; see *fact*. E. *ado* is of parallel formation.] 1. Anything done or to be done; that which requires action or effort; a moving interest; business; concern: as, this is an *affair* of great moment; a man of *affairs*; *affairs* of state.

Thy constellation is right apt
For this *affair*. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 4.

The nature of our popular institutions requires a numerous magistracy, for whom competent provision must be made, or we may be certain our *affairs* will always be committed to improper hands, and experience will teach us that no government costs so much as a bad one.

A. Hamilton, Continentalist, No. 6.

Services to those around in the small *affairs* of life may be, and often are, of a kind which there is equal pleasure in giving and receiving.

H. Spenser, Data of Ethics, § 102.

2. *pl.* Matters of interest or concern; particular doings or interests; specifically, pecuniary interests or relations: as, to meddle with a neighbor's *affairs*; his *affairs* are in an embarrassed state.

Not I, but my *affairs*, have made you wait.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6.

3. An event or a performance; a particular action, operation, or proceeding; *milit.*, a partial or minor engagement or contest; a skirmish: as, when did this *affair* happen? an *affair* of honor, or of outposts.

In this little *affair* of the advanced posts, I am concerned to add that Lieut. B. was killed. *Wellington's Despatches*.

4. A private or personal concern; a special function, business, or duty.

Oh generous youth! my counsel take,
And warlike acts forbear;
Put on white gloves and lead folks out,
For that is your *affair*. *Lady M. W. Montagu*.

To marry a rich foreign nobleman of more than thrice her age was precisely her *affair*.

J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 102.

5. Thing; matter; concern: applied to anything made or existing, with a descriptive or qualifying term: as, this machine is a complicated *affair*; his anger is an *affair* of no consequence.

"They are offended," said Kristian Koppig, leaving the house, and wandering up to the little Protestant *affair* known as Christ Church.

G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 231.

6†. Endeavor; attempt.

And with his best *affair* obeyed the pleasure of the sun.
Chapman, Iliad, v. 503.

Affair of honor, a duel.

affamish (a-fam'ish), *v. t. or i.* [< F. *affamer*, OF. *afamer*, *afemer* = Pr. *afamar* = It. *affamar*, starve, < L. *ad*, to, + *famis*, hunger: see *famish*.] To starve.

affamishment (a-fam'ish-ment), *n.* The act of starving, or the state of being starved.

Carried into the wilderness for the *affamishment* of his body.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, iv.

affatuater (a-fat'ū-āt), *v. t.* [< L. as if **affatuatus*, pp. of **affatuari*, < *ad*, to, + *fatuari*, be foolish. Cf. *infatuare*.] *Milton*.

affatuate, **affatuated** (a-fat'ū-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. **affatuatus*, pp., after *infatuare*, a., q. v.] Infatuated. [Obsolete or poetical.]

They . . . are so much *affatuated*, not with his person only, but with his palpable faults, and dote upon his deformities.
Milton, Pref. to Eikonoklastes.

You'll see a hundred thousand spell-bound hearts
By art of witchcraft so *affatuate*,
That for his love they'd dress themselves in dowlas
And fight with men of steel.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Art., II., v. 2.

affear†, *v. t.* Same as *afear*.

affear†, *v. t.* Obsolete form of *affeer*.

affect (a-fekt'), *v.* [< ME. *afecten*, < OF. *afector*, < L. *affectare*, *adfectare*, strive after a thing, aim to do, aspire to, pursue, imitate with dissimulation, feign; also, in pass., be attacked by disease; freq. of *aficere*, *adficere*, act upon, influence: see *affect*², which is nearly

allied to *affect*¹; the two verbs, with their derivatives, run into each other, and cannot be completely separated.] I. *trans.* 1. To aim at; aspire to; endeavor after.

In this point charge him home, that he *affects*
Tyrannical power. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.
But this proud man *affects* imperial sway.
Dryden, Iliad.

2. To use or adopt by preference; choose; prefer; tend toward habitually or naturally.

Musing Meditation most *affects*
The pensive secrecy of desert cell.
Milton, Comus, l. 386.

The peculiar costume which he *affects*.
Thackeray, Newcomes, I. 126. (N. E. D.)

The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure.
Newton, Opticks.

3. To be pleased with; take pleasure in; fancy; like; love.

No profit grows where is no pleasure ta'en;—
In brief, sir, study what you most *affect*.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

They [the Koreans] more particularly *affect* the flowering shrubs, to a comparative neglect of the annuals.

Science, V. 252.

Maria once told me, she did *affect* me.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

With two of them at once I am in love
Deeply and equally; the third of them
My silly brother here as much *affects*.
Chapman, The Blind Beggar.

4. To make a show of; put on a pretense of; assume the appearance of; pretend; feign: as, to *affect* ignorance.

I *affect* to be intoxicated with sights and suggestions,
But I am not intoxicated. *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

5. To use as a model; imitate in any way.

Spenser, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Nor can he, however laudatory of the masters he *affect*ed in youth, look upon other modern poets except with the complacency felt by one who listens to a stranger's rude handling of the native tongue.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 402.

6†. To resemble; smack of.

He hath a trick of Cœur-de-Lion's face;
The accent of his tongue *affecteth* him.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To incline; be disposed.—

2. To make a show; put on airs; manifest affectation.

affect² (a-fekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *affectus*, pp. of *afficere*, *adficere*, act upon, influence, affect, attack with disease, lit. do to, < *ad*, to, + *facere*, do, make. Cf. *affect*¹.] 1. To act upon; produce an effect or a change upon; influence; move or touch: as, cold *affects* the body; loss *affects* our interests.

There was not a servant in the house whom she did not . . . infinitely *affect* with her counsel. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1635.

On the whole, certain kinds of particles *affect* certain parts of the spectrum. *Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 142.

The whole character and fortune of the individual are *affect*ed by the least inequalities in the culture of the understanding. *Emerson*, Nature.

2†. To urge; incite. *Joye*.—3†. To render liable to a charge of; show to be chargeable with.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promised and not paid, the husband is not obliged to allow her alimony. But if her parents shall become insolvent by some misfortune, she shall have alimony, unless you can *affect* them with fraud. *Ayliffe*, Parergon (1726), p. 59.

4. To assign; allot; apply: now only in the passive.

One of the domestics was *affect*ed to his especial service. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, III. 8.

A considerable number of estates were *affect*ed to the use of the Imperial family under the name of appanages. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 473.

=**Syn.** 1. To work upon; to concern, relate to, interest, bear upon; to melt, soften, subdue, change. *Affect* and *effect* are sometimes confused. To *affect* is to influence, concern; to *effect* is to accomplish or bring about.

affect²† (a-fekt'), *n.* [< ME. *affect*, < L. *affectus*, *adfectus*, a state of mind or body produced by some (external) influence, esp. sympathy or love, < *aficere*, act upon, influence: see *affect*², *v.* *Affect*, *n.*, like *affectation*, is formally a deriv. of *affect*², *v.*, but in usage it rests also in part upon *affect*¹.] 1. Affection; passion; sensation; inclination; inward disposition or feeling.

My gray-headed senate in the laws
Of strict opinion and severe dispute
Would tie the limits of our free *affects*,
Like superstitious Jews.

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, l. 1.

Rachel, I hope I shall not need to urge
The sacred purity of our *affects*.

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i.

The *affects* and passions of the heart.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 97.

2. State or condition of body; the way in which a thing is affected or disposed. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

affectate (a-fek'tāt), *a.* [*L. affectatus*, pp. of *affectare*: see *affect*.] Affected; marked by affectation. *Elyot*, *Diet.*

affectation (af-ek-tā'shon), *n.* [*L. affectatio(n-), adfectatio(n-)*, a striving after, affectation, conceit, < *affectare, adfectare*, strive after, affect, imitate: see *affect*.] 1. Strenuous pursuit or desire; earnest quest; a striving in the direction (of).
Pretended sedition and affectation of the crown.
Bp. Pearson, *Expos. of Creed*, p. 203.
The affectation of being Gay and in Fashion has very nearly eaten up our Good Sense and our Religion.
Steele, *Spectator*.

2. A striving for the appearance (of); pretense of the possession or character (of); effort for the reputation (of): as, an affectation of wit or of virtue; affectation of great wealth.
His arguments are stated with the utmost affectation of precision.
Macaulay, *Mill on Government*.
In matters of taste the Anglo-Saxon mind seems always to have felt a painful distrust of itself, which it betrays either in an affectation of bury contempt or in a pretence of admiration equally insincere.
Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 395.

3. A striving for effect; artificiality of manner or conduct; effort to attract notice by pretense, assumption, or any peculiarity: as, his affectations are insufferable.
Affectation is an awkward and forced imitation of what should be genuine and easy, wanting the beauty that accompanies what is natural.
Locke, *Education*.
The good sense and good taste which had weeded out affectation from moral and political treatises would, in the natural course of things, have effected a similar reform in the sonnet and the ode.
Macaulay, *Dryden*.

4. Affectation; fondness.
Bonds of affectation . . . between man and wife.
Bp. Hall, *Cases of Conscience*, iv. 3.

affectationist (af-ek-tā'shon-ist), *n.* [*affectation + -ist*.] One who indulges in affectation; one who is given to putting on airs.
It is just the kind of phrase to be petted, as it is, by certain affectationists.
F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 94.

affected (a-fek'ted), *p. a.* [*affect* + *-ed*.] 1. Beloved: as, "his affected Hercules," *Chapman*, *Iliad*, viii. 318.—2. Having an affection, disposition, or inclination of any kind; inclined or disposed: as, well affected to government or toward a project.
Made their minds evil affected against the brethren.
Acts xiv. 2.
How he doth stand affected to our purpose.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, iii. 1.

3. Assumed artificially; not natural: as, affected airs.
Of all his epistles, the least affected are those addressed to the dead or the unborn.
Macaulay, *Petrarch*.

4. Given to affectation; assuming or pretending to possess characteristics which are not natural or real: as, an affected lady.
Olivia was often affected, from too great a desire to please.
Goldsmit, *Vicar*, 1.
= *Syn.* 3. Artificial, feigned, insincere.—4. Pretensions, self-conscious.

affected (a-fek'ted), *p. a.* [*affect* + *-ed*; partly merged in *affected*.] 1. Acted upon; influenced; particularly, influenced injuriously; impaired; attacked, as by climate or disease.—2. In *alg.*, same as *adfect*.—3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, said of a benefice the collation of which is reserved to persons possessed of certain qualifications; specifically, when the pope, by some disposition of the benefice, prevents the regular collation and tacitly signifies his intention of himself providing for the benefice when it shall become vacant.

affectedly (a-fek'ted-li), *adv.* 1. In an affected or assumed manner; with affectation; hypocritically; with more show than reality: as, to walk affectedly; affectedly civil.
Balzac was genuinely as well as affectedly monarchical, and he was saturated with a sense of the past.
H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 7.

2. With tender care; lovingly.
Letters sadly pen'd in blood,
With sleided silk tent and affectedly
Enswathed.
Shak., *Lover's Complaint*, l. 48.

affectedness (a-fek'ted-nes), *n.* The quality of being affected; affectation.

affecter (a-fek'ter), *n.* [*affect* + *-er*.] 1. One who affects, pretends, or assumes.—2. One who affects or loves.
Bring forth the princess dress'd in royal robes,
The true affecter of Alvero's son.
Lust's Dominion, v. 1.
Also spelled *affector*.

affectibility (a-fek-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being affectible.

affectible (a-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [*affect* + *-ible*.] Capable of being affected. [Rare.]

affecting (a-fek'ting), *p. a.* [*Pr. of affect*.] 1. Loving; affectionate.—2. Using affectation; affected.
I never heard such a drawing-affecting rogue.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, ii. 1.

affecting (a-fek'ting), *p. a.* [*Pr. of affect*.] Having power to excite or move the feelings; tending to move the affections; pathetic: as, an affecting spectacle; an affecting speech.
I suppose you are surprised that I am not more sorrowful at parting with so many near relations; to be sure 'tis very affecting.
Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iv. 1.
= *Syn.* Moving, touching, impressive, stirring.

affectingly (a-fek'ting-li), *adv.* In an affecting manner; in a manner to excite emotion.

affection (a-fek'shon), *n.* [*ME. affectium, affection*, < *OF. affection*, < *L. affectio(n-)*, a state of mind or feeling, especially a favorable state, love, affection, < *af-ficere, ad-ficere*, act upon, influence: see *affect*.] *Affection* is formally a deriv. of *affect*, but in usage it rests also in part on *affect*. 1. The state of having one's feelings affected; bent or disposition of mind; phase of mental disposition; feeling.
Beware chiefly of two affections, fear and love.
Latimer, *2d Sermon* bef. *Edw. VI.*, 1550.
Affection is applicable to an unpleasant as well as a pleasant state of the mind when impressed by any object or quality.
Cogan, *On the Passions*, l. § 1.
Specifically—(a) A general name for that class of feelings which bear an immediate relation of attraction or hostility toward other persons, and even toward things, as love, esteem, gratitude, hatred, jealousy, etc. This use of the term is most frequent in ethical discussions, as in the common distinction between *benevolent* and *malevolent* affections.
The affections and the reason are both undoubtedly necessary factors in morality, but the initiation is not in the reason, but in the affections.
Fowler, *Shaftesbury and Hutcheson*, p. 217.
The hues of sunset make life great; so the affections make some little web of cottage and fire-side populous, important, and filling the main space in our history.
Emerson, *Success*.

(b) Desire; inclination; appetite; propensity, good or evil: as, virtuous or vile affections. *Rom.* i. 26; *Gal.* v. 24.
(c) One of the passions or violent emotions.
Most wretched man,
That to affections does the bridle lend.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. iv. 34.

2. A settled good will, love, or zealous attachment: as, the affection of a parent for his child; generally followed by *for*, sometimes by *to* or *toward*, before the object.
Affection turn'd to hatred threatens mischief.
Ford, *Lady's Trial*, li. 2.
[Essex] desired to inspire, not gratitude, but affection.
Macaulay, *Lord Bacon*.
I think no modern writer has inspired his readers with such affection to his own personality.
Emerson, *Sir W. Scott*.

3. Natural instinct or impulse; sympathy.
Affection,
Master of passion, aways it to the mood
Of what it likes, or loathes. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, iv. 1.

4. Prejudice; bias.
"Well," he says, "a woman may not reign in England."
"Better in England than anywhere, as it shall well appear to him that without affection will consider the kind of regiment."
Bp. Aybmer, *Harborough for Faithful Subjects*.

5. A modification; the effect or result of action upon a thing; especially, in *psychol.*, a passive modification of consciousness.
All affections of consciousness we term sensations.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 91.

6. In *metaph.* (translation of *Gr. πάθος*, suffering), one of those qualities of bodies by which they directly affect the senses: often improperly extended to other properties of bodies.
I distinguish extension and figure by the title of the mathematical affections of matter.
D. Stewart.
The so-called forces of nature have been well and truly spoken of as the moods or affections of matter.
W. L. Carpenter, *Energy in Nature*, p. 1.

7. A disease, or the condition of being diseased; a morbid or abnormal state of body or mind: as, a gouty affection; hysterical affection.
And, truly, waking dreams were, more or less,
An odd and strange affection of the house.
Tennyson, *The Princess*, l.

I have been thinking . . . of the singular affection to which you are subject.
O. W. Holmes, *Mortal Antipathy*, xxi.

8. In *painting*, a lively representation of passion. *Wotton*. [Rare.]—9. Affectation.
Pleasant without scurrility, witty without affection.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 1.

= *Syn.* 2. Attachment, Fondness, etc. (see *love*), tenderness, partiality, bias. See *passion*.

affection (a-fek'shon), *v. t.* [= *F. affectionner*; from the noun.] To love; have an affection for. [Rare.]
But can you affection the 'oman?
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, i. 1.

affectional (a-fek'shon-al), *a.* Relating to or implying affection; relating to the affections.
God has made women, as men, compound creatures, with a fivefold nature; and it cannot be that either side, physical, mental, moral, affectional, or spiritual, can suffer loss without injury to the whole.
Quoted in *Sex and Education*, p. 172.

affectionate (a-fek'shon-āt), *a.* [*affectio* + *-ate*; suggested by *F. affectionné*, pp. of *affectionner*: see *affectio*, v.] 1. Having great love or affection; warmly attached; fond; kind; loving: as, an affectionate brother.
Her father appears to have been as bad a father as a very honest, affectionate, and sweet-tempered man can well be.
Macaulay, *Madame D'Arblay*.

2. Devoted in feeling; zealous.
In their love of God, and desire to please him, men can never be too affectionate.
Bp. Sprat, *Sermons*.

3. Characterized by or manifesting affection; possessing or indicating love; tender; warm-hearted: as, the affectionate care of a parent.
He [Lord Russell] had sent to Kettlewell an affectionate message from the scaffold. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xiv.
Victor Emmanuel was a man of strong family feeling and affectionate disposition.
E. Dicey, *Victor Emmanuel*, p. 152.

4. Strongly disposed or inclined: with *to*.
Affectionate to the war with France.
Bacon, *Hist. of Hen. VII.*

5. Biased; partizan. = *Syn.* Warm-hearted, tender-hearted, attached, devoted.

affectionate (a-fek'shon-āt), *v. t. or i.* To affect; be affected, inclined, or disposed.
Be kindly affectionate one to another.
Cambridge N. T., 1683 (*Rom.* xii. 10).
Give me but ten days respite, and I will reply,
Which or to whom myself affectionates.
Greene, *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*.

affectionately (a-fek'shon-āt-li), *adv.* 1. In an affectionate manner; with affection; fondly; tenderly; kindly.
Being affectionately desirous of you. *1 Thes.* ii. 8.

2. In a biased manner; in the manner of a partizan.
He doth in that place affectionately and unjustly reprove both the Bishop of Rome and Alexandria.
Ahp. Whitgift, *Works*, II. 185.

affectionateness (a-fek'shon-āt-nes), *n.* The quality of being affectionate; fondness; good will; affection.
Dryden and Pope, however, kept their strength for satire and invective, and this style does not easily comport with hearty affectionateness.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 587.

affectioned (a-fek'shon-d), *p. a.* [*affectio* + *-ed*. Cf. *affectionate*.] 1. Having a certain disposition of feeling; disposed. [Archaic.]
Be kindly affectioned one to another. *Rom.* xii. 10.
A man meanly learned himself, but not meanly affectioned to set forward learning in others.
Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 133.

2. Affected; conceited.
An affectioned ass, that cons state without book.
Shak., *T. N.*, ii. 3.

affectionist (a-fek'shon-ist), *a.* [*affectio* + *-ous*. Cf. *affectionate*.] Affectionate; cordial.
Therefore my deare, deare wife, and dearest aonne,
Let me ingirt you with my last embrace:
And in your cheekes imburse a fare-well kiase,
Kisse of true kindness and affectionous love.
Tragedy of Nero (1607).

affective (a-fek'tiv), *a.* [*ML. affectivus*, < *L. affectus*, pp. of *af-ficere*, affect: see *affect*.] 1. Affecting or exciting emotion; suited to affect. [Rare.]
A preacher more instructive than affective.
Bp. Burnet, *Owen Times* (1689), iv.

2. Pertaining to the affections; emotional.
Without epilepsy she would have a condition of the affective power of the mind which is so deficient as to lessen responsibility.
Allen and Neurol., VI. 375.

Affective quality. Same as *affection*, 6.

affectively (a-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* In an affective manner; as regards the affections. [Rare.]

affecter, *n.* See *affecter*.

affectual (a-fek'tū-al), *a.* [*L. affectus*, mental disposition, desire (see *affect*, *n.*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting in disposition or desire; emotional; affectional; earnest.
God hath beholden your affectuall devocoyon fro heaven.
Coxton, *Golden Legend*, p. 389.
Lust not only affectual, but actual, is dispensed with.
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 265.

affectuous (a-fek'tū-us), *a.* [= *F. affectueux*, < *L. affectuosus*, < *affectus*, affection, mood: see *affect*, *n.*] Marked by passion or affection; earnest; affectionate; affecting: as, "made such affectuous labour," *Fabian*, vii.

affectuously† (a-fek'tū-us-li), *adv.* Passionately; zealously; affectionately.

St. Remigius prayed *affectuously*. *Fabyan.*

affectible (a-fē'bl), *v. t.* [Late ME. *affectible*, < OF. *affectibilis*, < *a*, to, + *feblis*, weaken, < *feble*, feeble; see *feble*.] To enfeeble.

affecter (a-fēr'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *affectar*; < ME. *affecten*, *affecturen*, < AF. *affecter*, *affecter*, OF. *affecteur*, *affecteur*, earlier *aforer* = Sp. *aforar*, < ML. *afforare*, fix the price or market value, assess, value, < L. *ad*, to, + *forum*, market; ML. also market price, fixed rate: see *forum*.] 1. In *law*, to assess or settle, as an amercement or arbitrary fine.

That the constables in every parish should collect the money *affect* (assessed) in each parish to be delivered to the captain, who was bound to return any overplus unexpended. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 696, note.

2. To confirm: as, "the title is *affect'd*," *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Also spelled *affecte*.

affecter, *n.* See *affecteur*.

affecting-man (a-fēr'ing-man), *n.* An affecter.

affectment (a-fēr'ment), *n.* The act of affecting or assessing an amercement according to the circumstances of the case.

affectour, affecter (a-fēr'or, -er), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *affectour*; < ME. *affecter*, *affecter*, -our, < AF. *affecteur*, -our, OF. *affecteur*, *affecteur*, < ML. *afforator*, < *afforare*: see *affect*.] One who affects; a person sworn to assess arbitrary fines to what seems a reasonable amount.

Affenthaler (áf'en-tū-lēr), *n.* [G. (sc. *wein*, wine): so called from the village *Affenthal*, in Baden.] A red wine made in Baden. It is one of the most esteemed of the Markgräfer wines.

afferent (af'ē-erent), *a.* [*L. afferent*(-)-s, ppr. of *afferre*, *adferre*, carry to, < *ad*, to, + *ferre*, carry, bear.] Bringing; carrying to or toward; conveying inward. Used in *physiol.* as the opposite of *efferent*, and said (a) of veins which convey blood from the periphery to the physiological center of the blood-circulation; (b) of those lymphatic vessels which enter a lymphatic gland, as opposed to those which leave it; and chiefly (c) of those nerves which have a sensory or efferent function, conveying an impulse from the periphery to a ganglionic center of the nervous system. In the case of nerves, *afferent* is nearly synonymous with *sensory*, as opposed to *motor*. The term is also applied to the function of these nerves, and to that which they convey: as, an *afferent* impulse.

Having arrived at this notion of an impulse travelling along a nerve, we readily pass to the conception of a sensory nerve as a nerve which, when active, brings an impulse to a central organ, or is *afferent*; and of a motor nerve, as a nerve which carries away an impulse from the organ, or is *efferent*. It is very convenient to use these terms to denote the two great classes of nerves; for . . . there are *afferent* nerves which are not sensory, while there may be in man, and certainly are in animals, efferent nerves which are not motor. In the sense of inducing muscular contraction. *Huxley*, *Physiol.*, p. 289.

affermet, *v. t.* Obsolete form of *affirm*. *Chaucer*.

affettuoso (áf-fet-tō-ō'sō), *a.* [It., affectionate, kind, tender, < L. *affectuosus*: see *affectuous*.] Tender; affecting: in *music*, designating a movement which is to be sung or played softly and affectingly.

affiance (a-fī'ans), *n.* [*ME. affiance*, *affiance*, *affiance*, -*ance*, < OF. *affiance*, < *after*, *affier*, trust in, > ME. *afien*, *afien*: see *affy* and *-ance*.] 1. Trust; confidence; reliance.

The Christian looks to God with implicit *affiance*. *Hanmond*.

Lancelot, my Lancelot, thou in whom I have most love and most *affiance*. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. The pledging of faith, as in contracting marriage; a solemn engagement; a marriage contract.

Accord of friends, consent of Parents sought, *Affiance* made, my happiness begonne. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 21.

3. Affinity; intimate relation; connection.

In defiance of his church and not in *affiance* with it. *H. James*, Suba. and Shad., p. 198.

affiance (a-fī'ans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *affianced*, ppr. *affiancing*. [*OF. affiancer*; from the noun.] 1. To betroth; bind by promise of marriage: as, to *affiance* a daughter; to *affiance* one's self.

In me behold the Prince, Your countryman, *affianced* years ago To the Lady Ida. *Tennyson*, Princess, II.

2. To assure by pledge or promise. [Rare.] Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest *Affiance* in my faith, a friendly guest. *Pope*, *Odyssey*, xv. 305.

affiancer (a-fī'an-sēr), *n.* One who affiances; one who makes a contract of marriage between parties.

affiant (a-fī'ant), *n.* [*OF. affiant*, ppr. of *affier*, pledge one's faith: see *affy* and *-ant*.] In *law*, one who makes an affidavit. [United States.]

affiche, *v. t.* See *affiche*.

affiche (a-fēsh'), *n.* [F., < *affiche*, OF. *affiche*, *affiche*, fasten to, > ME. *affiche*: see *affiche* and *affix*.] A paper of any kind pasted or affixed to a wall, post, etc., to be read by passers-by; a poster.

affidation, affidature (af-i-dā'shon, af'i-dā-tūr), *n.* [*ML. affidare*, pledge: see *affy* and *affiance*.] A mutual contract of fidelity.

affidavit (af-i-dā'vit), *n.* [*ML.*, he has made oath, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *affidare*, make oath: see *affy* and *affiance*.] A written declaration upon oath; a statement of facts in writing signed by the affiant, and sworn to or confirmed by a declaration before a notary public, a magistrate, or other authorized officer. Affidavits are usually required when evidence is to be laid before a judge or court on a motion or summary application, as distinguished from a trial of the merits of the cause. The word is sometimes loosely used of an oral declaration under oath.

affiet, *v.* See *affy*.

affile, *v. t.* [*ME. affilen*, *affilen*, *affylen*, < OF. *affiler*, later *affiler*, to sharpen, also to deck, med. F. *affiler*, < ML. *affilare* (in deriv.), bring to an edge, < L. *ad*, to, + *filum*, thread, ML. also edge: see *file*.] To polish; sharpen.

He moste preche and well *affyle* his tunge. *Chaucer*, Gen. Pro. to C. T., l. 714.

affiliable (a-fil'i-ā-bl), *a.* [*ML.* as if *affiliabilis*, < *affiliare*: see *affiliate*.] Capable of being affiliated; chargeable as result or effect: with *on* or *upon*.

The distribution of sediment and other geological processes which these marine currents effect, are *affiliable* upon the force which the sun radiates. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 69.

affiliate (a-fil'i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *affiliated*, ppr. *affiliating*. [*ML. affiliatus*, pp. of *affiliare*, *adfilare* (> F. *affilier*), adept as a son, < L. *ad*, to, + *filius*, son, *filia*, daughter.] **I. trans.**

1. To adopt; receive into a family as a son or daughter; hence, to bring into intimate association or close connection.

Is the soul *affiliated* to God, or is it estranged and in rebellion? *I. Taylor*.

2. In *law*, to fix the paternity of, as a bastard child: with *upon*: as, the mother *affiliated* her child upon John Doe. Hence—3. To connect in the way of descent or derivation: with *upon*.

Ethical requirements may here be to such extent *affiliated* upon physical necessities, as to give them a partially scientific authority. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 108.

4. To associate; receive or establish on terms of fellowship.

Men who have a voice in public affairs are at once *affiliated* with one or other of the great parties between which society is divided. *Lowell*, Democracy.

He [Lassalle] hoped the party of progress would *affiliate* itself with him. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 63.

Austria and . . . the *affiliated* Governments of the Peninsula. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 137.

Affiliated societies, local societies connected with a central society or with one another.

II. intrans. To associate; consort; be intimately united in action or interest.

The political organization with which the blacks now naturally *affiliate* is restrained, by fear of Caucasian sentiment, from giving this element the prominence it numerically deserves. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 426.

affiliation (a-fil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [*F. affiliation*, < ML. *affiliatio*(-), *adfilatio*(-), < *affiliare*: see *affiliate*.] 1. Adoption; association in the same family or society; hence, consanguinity or kinship of feeling or character.

There are a number of *affiliations* which were of at least equal antiquity with Adoption, and which, I suspect, served its object even more completely in very ancient times. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 98.

So intense is our sense of *affiliation* with their nature, that we speak of them universally as our fathers. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 221.

2. Association in general; relation; connection; friendship; alliance.

The merry gallants of a French colonial military service which had grown gross by *affiliation* with Spanish-American frontier life. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 4.

The population [of the disputed territory on the western boundary of Afghanistan] is sparse, with few *affiliations* with the Afghans. *Science*, V. 359.

3. In *law*, the act of imputing or of determining the paternity of a child, and the fixing upon the father the obligation to provide for its maintenance. Hence—4. The fathering of a thing upon any one; the assignment of anything to its origin; connection by way of derivation or descent: with *upon*.

The relationship of the sense of smell to the fundamental organic actions is traceable, not only through its *affiliation* upon the sense of taste, but is traceable directly. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol.

affinal (a-fī'nal), *a.* [*L. affinis* (see *affine*) + *-al*.] Related by affinity; derived from the same source: as, *affinal* tribes or products. [Rare.]

affine† (a-fīn'), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. affīn*, *afīn*, "a kinsman or allie, one with whom affinity is had or contracted" (Cotgrave), < L. *affinis*, neighboring, related by marriage, one related by marriage, < *ad*, to, + *finis*, border, end: see *fine*1, and cf. *affinity*.] **I. a.** Related; akin; affined.

II. n. A relative by marriage; one akin.

affine2† (a-fīn'), *v. t.* [*F. affiner*, OF. *affiner* = Pr. Sp. *afinar* = It. *affinare*, < ML. *affinare*, refine, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *finus* (> OF. *fin*, etc.), fine: see *fine*2.] To refine. *Holland*.

affined (a-fīnd'), *a.* [*affine*1 + *-ed*.] 1. Joined by affinity or any close tie; akin; allied; confederated.

For then, the bold and coward, The wise and fool, the artist and unread, The hard and soft, seem all *affin'd* and kin. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

If partially *affin'd*, or leagu'd in office, Thou dost deliver more or less than truth, Thou art no soldier. *Shak.*, Othello, II. 3.

2†. Bound or obligated by affinity or some intimate relation.

Now, sir, be judge yourself, Whether I in any just term am *affin'd* To love the Moor. *Shak.*, Othello, I. 1.

3. In *zool.*, joined in natural affinity; having affinity; allied homologically and morphologically; related in structural character.

Birds are homologically related, or naturally allied or *affined*, according to the sum of like structural characters. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 68.

affinitative (a-fīn'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [*L. affinita*(-)-s, affinity, + *-ive*.] Of the nature of affinity: as, an *affinitative* resemblance. *N. E. D.*

affinitatively (a-fīn'i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* By means of affinity; as regards affinity.

affinition (af-i-nish'ēn), *n.* [*affine*1 + *-ition*. Cf. *define*, *definition*.] The state or quality of being affined; mental affinity or attraction. [Rare.]

affinitive (a-fīn'i-tiv), *a.* [*affinity* + *-ive*. Cf. *definitive*.] Characterized by affinity; closely related. *N. E. D.*

affinity (a-fīn'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *affinities* (-tiz). [*ME. affinite*, *affinite*, < OF. *affinite*, F. *affinité*, < L. *affinita*(-)-s, < *affinis*, neighboring, related by marriage: see *affine*1, *affined*.] 1. An artificial relationship between persons of different blood, regarded as analogous to consanguinity; the relation between families or individuals created by intermarriage (excluding that between the married persons), by legal adoption, or by sponsorship; more especially, the relation between a husband or wife and the kindred of the other spouse. In the Jewish, Roman, and canon laws, affinity by marriage or adoption is a bar to marriage within certain degrees, equally with consanguinity; and on this ground rests the prohibition of marriage with a deceased wife's sister in Great Britain. The canon law treats unlawful sexual intercourse as creating the same affinity with marriage. The relationship of godparents and godchildren, called *spiritual affinity*, is not now considered a bar to marriage, as it was before the Council of Trent, which made no provision on the subject.

Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh, king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter. *I Ki.* iii. 1.

2†. Intercourse; acquaintance; companionship.

About forty years past, I began a happy *affinity* with William Cranmer. *Burton*.

Hence—3. A natural liking for, or attraction to, a person or thing; a natural drawing or inclination; an inherent mutual liking or attraction.

Some transcendent, unborn *affinity*, by which we are linked to things above the range of mere nature. *Bushnell*, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 68.

4. Inherent likeness or agreement as between things; essential or specific conformity; intimate resemblance or connection.

The perception of real *affinities* between events (that is to say, of ideal *affinities*, for those only are real) enables the poet thus to make free with the most imposing forms and phenomena of the world, and to assert the predominance of the soul. *Emerson*, Nature.

5. In *chem.*, that force by which the atoms of bodies of dissimilar nature unite in certain definite proportions to form a compound different in its nature from any of its constituents: called distinctively *chemical* or *elective affinity*. The word has lost its original meaning, and now signifies nothing more than chemical force. See *chemical*.

Affinity is neither the gases nor their product, but a power which renders the product possible. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. l. § 25.

6. In *biol.*, morphological and implied genetic relationship, resulting in a resemblance in general plan or structure, or in the essential structural parts, existing between two organisms or groups of organisms; true and near structural relationship, predicable of two or more organisms morphologically related, however diverse physiologically.

At first we find marsupials, and Carnivora with marsupial affinities. *J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 24.*

7. In *psychol.*, that in ideas which renders them capable of being associated in the mind, as their similarity or coadjacency. The law of the affinity of ideas is another name for the law of continuity of notions, according to which two notions cannot be so similar but that it is possible to find a third intermediate between them.

8. In *geom.*, the relationship between two figures in the same plane which correspond to each other, point to point and straight line to straight line, any point of the one lying in a fixed direction from the corresponding point of the other, and at a distance from it proportional to its distance from a fixed line, called the *axis of affinity*, the direction of which is that of lines joining corresponding points.

affirm (a-fĕr'm'), *v.* [Formerly *afferm*, but now spelled so as to approach the *L.*; < ME. *affermen*, *afermen*, < OF. *affermer*, *afemer*, later *affirmer*, *affirm*, *avouch*, mod. F. *affirmer* = Fr. *affirmer* = Sp. *afirmar* = Pg. *afirmar* = It. *affirmare*, < L. *affirmare*, *adfirmare*, present as fixed, *aver*, *affirm*, < *ad*, to, + *firmare*, make firm, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm*, *a.*] **I. trans.** 1. To state or assert positively; tell with confidence; *aver*; declare to be a fact; maintain as true: opposed to *deny*.

One Jesus, which was dead, whom Paul affirmed to be alive. *Acts xxv. 19.*

The gentleman came up, and asked pardon for having disturbed us, affirming that he was ignorant of our being so near. *Goldsmith, Vicar, viii.*

2. To make firm; establish, confirm, or ratify: as, the appellate court affirmed the judgment. = *Syn.* 1. *Assert*, *Affirm*, *Declare*, etc. See *assert*.

II. intrans. 1. To declare or assert positively or solemnly.

Not that I so affirm, though so it seem

To thee, who hast thy dwelling here on earth.

Milton, P. L., viii. 117.

All books that get fairly into the vital air of the world were written by the . . . affirming and advancing class, who utter what tens of thousands feel though they cannot say. *Emerson, Books.*

2. To declare solemnly before a court or magistrate, but without oath (a practice allowed where the affirmant has scruples against taking an oath); make a legal affirmation. See *affirmation*.

affirmable (a-fĕr'mā-bl), *a.* [< *affirm* + *-able*.] Capable of being affirmed, asserted, or declared: followed by *of*: as, an attribute *affirmable* of every just man.

affirmably (a-fĕr'mā-bli), *adv.* In a way capable of affirmation.

affirmance (a-fĕr'māns), *n.* [< OF. *affermance*, *afermance*, < *affermer*, *afemer*, *affirm*: see *affirm*.] 1. The act of affirming; asseveration; assertion.

E'en when sober truth prevails throughout,
They swear it, till affirmance breeds a doubt.

Coteyar, Conversation, l. 66.

2. Confirmation; ratification.

All sentences are liable to the king's affirmance or reversal. *Brougham.*

3. In *law*: (a) The confirmation by an appellate court of the adjudication of a lower court or officer. (b) Confirmation of a voidable act.

affirmant (a-fĕr'mānt), *n.* [< L. *affirman(-t)s*, ppr. of *affirmare*: see *affirm*.] 1. One who affirms or asserts.—2. In *law*, one who makes affirmation instead of taking an oath.

affirmation (af-ĕr-mā'shon), *n.* [< L. *affirmatio(n)-*, < *affirmare*, *affirm*: see *affirm*.] **I.** The assertion that something is, or is true; the assignment of a certain character to an object: opposed to *denial* or *negation*. In ordinary *formal logic*, the distinction relates merely to the form of expression, but usually *affirmation* is taken to mean the assertion of something positive and definite, as opposed to a merely negative assertion.

2. That which is affirmed; a proposition that is declared to be true; *averment*; *assertion*.

That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the affirmation whereon his despair is founded.

Hammond, Fundamentals.

3. Confirmation; ratification; establishment of something of prior origin.

Our statutes sometimes are only the affirmation or ratification of that which by common law was held before.

Hooker.

4. In *law*, the solemn declaration made by Quakers, Moravians, or others conscientiously opposed to taking oaths, in cases where an oath is generally required. False affirmations made by such persons are punishable in the same way as perjury.

affirmative (a-fĕr'mā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *affirmatyff*, *n.*, < OF. *affirmatif*, F. *affirmatif*, *-ive*, *a.*, *affirmative*, *n.*, < L. *affirmativus*, < *affirmatus*, pp. of *affirmare*: see *affirm*.] **I. a.** 1. Characterized by affirmation or assertion; *assertive*; *positive* in form; not negative: as, an *affirmative* proposition; *affirmative* principles. In *formal logic*, the distinction of *affirmative* and *negative* propositions relates not to the nature of what is asserted, but only to the form of the proposition, which is called *affirmative* if it contains no negative particle. Hence—2. *Positive* in manner; *confident*; *dogmatic*.

Be not confident and affirmative in an uncertain matter. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, p. 102.*

3. Giving affirmation or assent; *confirmatory*; *ratifying*; *concurring*; *agreeing*: as, an *affirmative* decree or judgment by an appellate court; an *affirmative* answer to a request.

II. n. 1. That which affirms or asserts; a positive proposition or *averment*: as, two negatives make an *affirmative*.

Your four negatives make your two affirmatives. *Shak., T. N., v. 1.*

2. That which gives affirmation or assent; the agreeing or concurring part or side: with the definite article: as, to support the *affirmative*; to vote in the *affirmative* (that is, in favor of the affirmative side), as in a legislative body.

A government is perfect of which the affirmative can be truly stated in answering these questions. *Brougham.*

3. In *judicial proceedings*, the side which, whether in itself an affirmation or a negation, requires first to be supported by proof, presumption in the absence of proof being against it; the side which has the burden of proof.—4. *Naut.*, the signal-flag or pendant by which assent is expressed.

affirmatively (a-fĕr'mā-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In an affirmative manner; by express declaration; *positively*; *expressly*.—2. In the affirmative mode; by asserting that a disputed or doubtful thing is: opposed to *negatively*.

I believe in God. First, in God affirmatively, I believe he is; against atheism. Secondly, in God exclusively, not in gods; as against polytheism and idolatry.

Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, i.

affirmatory (a-fĕr'mā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. as if **affirmatorius*, < *affirmator*, an affirmer, < L. *affirmare*: see *affirm*.] 1. *Affirmative*; *assertive*.

An oath may as well sometimes be affirmatory as promissory. *Hobbes, Gov. and Society, ii. § 20.*

2. Dependent upon an affirmative principle: as, an *affirmatory* syllogism. *De Morgan.*

affirmer (a-fĕr'mēr), *n.* One who affirms.

The burthen of the proof in law resteth upon the affirmer. *Bp. Branchall, Schism Guarded, p. 285.*

affitch, *v. t.* [< ME. *affitche*, *afficche*, *affiche*, < OF. *aficher*, *afichier*, mod. F. *afficher* = Pr. *aficar*, *afiquar* = Sp. *afijar* = It. *afficare*, < ML. as if **affigicare*, a freq. form equiv. to *affixare*, freq. of L. *affigere*, *adfigere*, fasten to, affix: see *affix*, and cf. *fitch*³, *fix*.] To fasten to; affix.

The platis of gold, the which he hadde affitchide. *Wyclif, 2 Ki. xviii. 16. (N. E. D.)*

affix (a-fiks'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *affixed* (formerly often and still occasionally *affixt*), ppr. *affixing*. [< ML. *afficare*, freq. of L. *affigere*, *adfigere*, pp. *affixus*, *adfixus*, fasten to, < *ad*, to, + *figere*, fasten, fix. The older form in E. was *affitch*, *q. v.*] To fix; fasten, join, or attach; conjoin, add, or append; make an adjunct or part of: followed by *to*.

Archbishop Whitgift was the first to affix his name to the death warrant. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 226.*

As plants became more highly developed and affixed to the ground, they would be compelled to be anemophilous in order to intercress.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilization, p. 400.

We hesitate at doing Spenser so great an honor as to think that he intended by his allegory the sense we affix to it. *Emerson, Art.*

= *Syn.* *Add*, *Affix*, *Annex*, etc. (see *add*), suffix, superadd, tack on, fasten on, join.

affix (af'iks), *n.* [< F. *affixe*, *a.* and *n.*, < L. *affixus*, *adfixus*, pp.: see *affix*, *v.*] 1. That which is joined, attached, or added; an addition or attachment.—2. In *philol.*, a syllable or letter, prefix or suffix, attached to a word or a verbal root or stem, as in *good-ness*, *ver-yify*, *civil-ize*, *un-able*, *un-con-form-able*.—3. In *decorative art*, any small feature, as a figure, a flower, or the like, added for ornament to a vessel or other utensil, to an architectural feature, etc.:

used especially with reference to ceramics and bronzes. Decoration of this kind is characteristic of the famous Palissy ware, which is adorned with affixes in the shape of serpents, lizards, fishes, and the like; and



Affixes.
Italo-Greek Vase in the Campana Collection, Louvre Museum.
(From "L'Art pour Tous.")

modern ceramic ware of both fine and ordinary quality is often ornamented with flowers, figures, etc., in relief. The most beautiful examples of the artistic use of affixes are, however, to be sought among Japanese bronzes.

affixal (af'iks-əl), *a.* [< *affix*, *n.*, + *-al*.] Pertaining to an affix; having the character of an affix. [Rare.]

affixation (af-iks-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **affixatio(n)-*, < *affixare*: see *affix*, *v.*] The act of affixing, attaching, or appending; *affixion*. [Rare.]

affixion (a-fik'shon), *n.* [< L. *affixio(n)-*, *adfixio(n)-*, < *affigere*, *adfigere*: see *affix*, *v.*] The act of affixing, or the state of being affixed. [Rare.]

In his scourging, in his affixion, in his transfixion. *Bp. Hall, Sermon, Gal. ii. 20.*

affixture (a-fiks'tūr), *n.* [< *affix* + *-ture*, after *fixture*.] 1. The act of affixing; attachment.—2. That which is affixed. [Rare.]

afflate (a-flāt'), *v. t.* [< L. *afflatus*, pp. of *afflare*, *adflare*, blow on, < *ad*, to, + *flare*, blow: see *blow*¹.] To breathe on; inspire.

afflation (a-flā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **afflatio(n)-*, < *afflare*, *adflare*: see *afflatus*.] A blowing or breathing on; inspiration.

afflatus (a-flā'tus), *n.* [< L. *afflatus*, *adflatus*, < *afflare*, *adflare*, blow on: see *afflate*.] 1. A blowing or breathing on, as of wind; a breath or blast of wind. [Rare or unused.]—2. An impelling mental force acting from within; supernal impulse or power, as of prophecy or expression; religious, poetic, or oratorical inspiration. Often spoken of as the *divine afflatus*, a translation of the Latin *afflatus divinus*, inspiration.

The poet writing against his genius will be like a prophet without his afflatus. *J. Spence, The Odyssey.*

affleur (a-flĕ-rā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *affleurer* (Pr. *afflourar*), make level or flush, < à fleur = Pr. a flour = Pg. a flor = It. a fior, on a level, even, flush: appar. < L. *ad florem*: *ad*, to, at; *florem*, acc. of *flos*, flower, in the later sense of 'upper surface' (see *flower*), in this sense perhaps associated with, if not derived from, G. *flur* = E. *floor*, *q. v.*] In *decorative art*, sunk to a level with the surface; not projecting: said of a medallion, a disk, or other ornamental adjunct, inlaid as part of a design.

afflict (a-flikt'), *v. t.* [In earlier form *aflight*, *q. v.*; < L. *afflictare*, *adfligare*, trouble, agitate, vex greatly, intensive of *affigere*, *adfigere*, pp. *afflictus*, *adflctus*, beat down, dash to the ground, < *ad*, to, + *figere*, beat, strike, prob. akin to E. *blow*³, a stroke, hit.] 1†. To strike down; prostrate; overthrow; rout.

And, reassembling our afflicted powers,
Consult how we may henceforth most offend
Our enemy. *Milton, P. L., l. 186.*

2. To distress with mental or bodily pain; trouble greatly or grievously; harass or torment: as, to be afflicted with the gout, or by persecution.

Ye shall not afflict any widow or fatherless child. *Ex. xxii. 22.*

There is no community free from a multitude of croakers and alarmists, . . . who afflict the patience and conscience of all good Christians within the reach of their influence. *Whipple*, *Ess.* and *Rev.*, II. 118.

The afflicted voice of the country, in its hour of danger, has charmed down with a sweet persuasion the angry passions of the day. *Everett*, *Orations*, I. 379.

Syn. Afflict, Distress, Trouble, Harass, Torment; try, pain, hurt, plague, persecute. Of these words, afflict implies the most spiritual effect, the greatest depth and continuance of sorrow. To distress is a more outward act, bringing one into straits of circumstances or feeling, so that there is more anxiety for the future, while perhaps the afflicted person knows the full measure of his loss and is wholly occupied with the past. To trouble is a lighter act, involving perhaps confusion or uncertainty of mind, and especially embarrassment. Harass, as applied to mind or body, suggests the infliction of the weariness that comes from the continuance or repetition of trying experiences, so that there is not time for rest. Torment implies the infliction of acute pain, physical or mental, and is frequently used in the sense of harassing by frequent return. The use of afflicted otherwise than of persons severally or collectively is highly figurative or poetic; as, my afflicted fortunes; the other words have freer figurative use. See affliction.

O ye afflicted ones who lie
Steeped to the lips in misery.
Longfellow, *Goblet of Life*.

I come to visit the afflicted spirits
Here in the prison. *Shak.*, *M.* for *M.*, II. 3.

Myself distress'd, an exile, and unknown,
Debar'd from Europe, and from Asia thrown,
In Libyan deserts wander thus alone.
Dryden, *Aeneid*, I. 531.

For my own part I should be very much troubled were I endowed with this divining quality.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 7.

Nature, oppress'd and harass'd out with care,
Sinks down to rest. *Addison*, *Cato*, v. 1.

The slight of any of the house of York
Is as a fury to torment my soul.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 3.

afflict (ə-flikt'), *p. a.* [In earlier form *afflight*, *q. v.*; < L. *afflictus*, *adfectus*, pp.: see the verb.] Afflicted; distressed.

afflict, *n.* [< *afflict*, *v.*] Conflict; struggle.

The life of man upon earth is nothing else than a "warfare" and continual afflict with her ghostly enemies.

Beacon, *Fasting* (ed. 1844), p. 542. (*N. E. D.*)

afflictedness (ə-flikt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being afflicted; affliction.

Thou art deceived if thou thinkest that God delights in the afflictedness of his creatures.

Bp. Hall, *Balm of Gilead*, II. § 6.

afflicter (ə-flikt'ēr), *n.* One who afflicts or causes pain of body or of mind.

afflictingly (ə-flikt'ing-li), *adv.* In an afflicting manner.

affliction (ə-flikt'shən), *n.* [< ME. *affliccion*, *-tyon*, < OF. *affliction*, < L. *afflictio(n)-*, *adfectio(n)-*, < *affligere*, *adfligere*: see *afflict*.] 1. The state of being afflicted; a state of pain, distress, or grief.

To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction. *Jas.* I. 27.

He kindly took us all by the hand, and made signs that he should see us no more, which made us take our leave of him with extreme reluctance and affliction for the accident. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, March 23, 1646.

2. A cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, loss, calamity, adversity, persecution, etc.

Many are the afflictions of the righteous. *Ps.* xxxiv. 19.

Syn. 1. Affliction, Grief, Sorrow, Sadness, Distress, Misery, Wretchedness, pain. Affliction is acute, continued suffering caused by loss or its consequences. That is an affliction which is a severe deprivation or loss, as of health, limbs, faculties, friends, or the property necessary to one's support; not temporary ailments, nor losses easily borne or repaired. Grief is mental suffering too violent to be long continued, and therefore subsiding into sorrow or sadness; it is always in view of something recently past. Affliction is a personal matter; grief may be over another's woe. Sorrow, though more quiet, may be long continued or permanent (as, a lifelong sorrow), and may be in view of the past, present, or future; it may be active penitence for wrong-doing, as sorrow for sin, or it may be wholly sympathetic. Sadness is a feeling of dejection or inability to be cheerful, the cause being not always a matter of consciousness; it is primarily personal, and is of various degrees of depth and permanence. Distress is extreme adversity, and, subjectively, the corresponding state of mind; it is the agitation appropriate to circumstances well-nigh desperate. It may be wholly sympathetic, as the distress caused by calamity to another, and it may imply a struggle. The first five words may be freely used for either cause or effect; misery and wretchedness denote generally only the effect, that is, the state of feeling. Misery is great and unremitting pain of body or mind, unhappiness that crushes the spirit. Wretchedness is sometimes almost identical with misery, and sometimes goes beyond it, even to abjectness. See calamity.

The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly drossiness, and softens us for the impression of God's own stamp. *Boyle*.

Indeed the violence and impression of an excessive grief must of necessity astonish the soul, and wholly deprive her of her ordinary functions.

Cotton, tr. of *Montaigne* (3d ed.), II.

A feeling of sadness and longing,
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only
As the mist resembles the rain.

Longfellow, *The Day is Done*.

Great distress has never hitherto taught, and while the world lasts it never will teach, wise lessons to any part of mankind. *Burke*, *Letter to Memb. of Nat. Assembly*.

The state of one who really wishes for death is firmly linked in our thoughts with the extreme of misery and wretchedness and disease. *W. K. Clifford*, *Lectures*, I. 229.

2. Trouble, misfortune, disaster, visitation, blow, trial, woe, tribulation. See list under *grief*.

afflictive (ə-flikt'iv), *a.* [= F. *afflictif*, < ML. *afflictivus*, < L. *afflictus*, pp. of *affligere*: see *afflict*, *v.*] Characterized by or causing mental or physical pain; painful; distressing; of the nature of an affliction; as, an afflictive dispensation of Providence.

We consider with the most afflictive anguish the pain which we have given and now cannot alleviate.

Johnson, *Rambler*, No. 54.

Many that want food and clothing have cheerier lives and brighter prospects than she had; many, harassed by poverty, are in a strait less afflictive.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xiii.

Syn. Afflicting, grievous, calamitous, disastrous, oppressive, severe, unhappy, trying.

afflictively (ə-flikt'iv-li), *adv.* In an afflictive manner; in a manner that is painful and trying.

affluence (əf'lū-ens), *n.* [= F. *affluence*, < L. *affluentia*, *adfluentia*, abundance, < *affluen(t)-*, *adfluen(t)-*, ppr., abundant: see *affluent*.] 1. A flowing to; a concourse; afflux.

There had been great affluence of company.

Carlyle, *Frederick the Great*, III. viii. 37.

2. Figuratively, an abundant supply, as of thoughts, words, etc.; a profusion, as of riches; hence, abundance of material goods; wealth.

Few scholars have manifested so much independence and affluence of thought, in connection with so rich and varied an amount of knowledge.

Whipple, *Ess.* and *Rev.*, I. 17.

Many old and honourable families disappeared, . . . and many new men rose rapidly to affluence.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, I.

Syn. 2. Wealth, Riches, etc. (see *opulence*); exuberance, profusion, overflow; fortune, prosperity, ample means. See list under *abundance*.

affluency (əf'lū-ən-si), *n.* An abundant flow or supply; affluence. [Rare.]

There may be certain channels running from the head to this little instrument of loquacity (a woman's tongue), and conveying into it a perpetual affluency of animal spirits.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 247.

affluent (əf'lū-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *affluent*, < OF. *affluent*, mod. F. *affluent*, < L. *affluen(t)-*, *adfluen(t)-*, abundant, rich, ppr. of *affluere*, *adfluere*, flow to, abound in, < *ad*, to, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. *a.* 1†. Flowing to; as, "affluent blood." *Harvey*, *Consumption*.—2. Abundant; copious; abounding in anything, as attributes, attainments, or possessions; hence, specifically, abounding in means; rich; as, a man of affluent intellect; an affluent man or community; affluent circumstances.

His imagination is most affluent when it is pervaded by a calm, yet intense and lofty spirit of meditation.

Whipple, *Ess.* and *Rev.*, I. 249.

II. *n.* A tributary stream; a stream or river flowing into another, or into a lake, bay, etc.

He cast anchor in a very great bay, with many affluents.

Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 108.

As the Thames rolls along, it receives a number of these feeders, or affluents, which empty themselves into the river.

Huxley, *Physlog.*, p. 4.

affluently (əf'lū-ent-li), *adv.* In an affluent manner; in abundance; abundantly.

affluency (əf'lū-ent-nes), *n.* The state of being affluent; great plenty.

afflux (əf'lūks), *n.* [= F. *afflux*, < L. as if **af-fluxus*, *n.* (cf. *flux*, < *fluxus*, *n.*), < *affluere*, pp. *adfluentis*, flow to: see *affluent*.] 1. The act of flowing to; a flow or flowing to; an accession: as, an afflux of blood to the head.

Not unfrequently it happens that to a spot where two or more filaments have met, there is an afflux of the protoplasmic substance.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 395.

affluxion (ə-fluk'shən), *n.* [< L. as if **affluxio(n)-* (cf. *fluxion*), < *affluere*, flow to: see *affluent*.] A flowing to or toward; an afflux or accession. *Sir T. Browne*.

affodill (əf'ō-dil), *n.* Obsolete form of *daffodil*.

afforage (əf'ōr-āj), *n.* [< OF. *afforage*, *affeurage*, < *afforer*, *afforer*, *affeurer*, *affeurer*, assess, value, affer: see *affer*.] Formerly, in France, a duty paid to the lord of a district for permission to sell wine or liquors within his seigniority.

afforce (ə-fōrs'), *v. t.* [< ME. *aforce*, *aforsen*, < OF. *aforce*, < ML. **affortiare*, *affortiare*, strengthen, fortify (cf. *afforcement*); mixed with OF. *efforce*, *esforce*, < ML. *exfortiare*,

force, compel; < L. *ad*, to, or *ex*, out, + ML. *fortiare*, strengthen: see *force*.] 1. To force; compel; violate.—2. To strengthen or reinforce by the addition of other or of specially skilled members, as juries and deliberative bodies.

The remedy for insufficient "governance" was sought . . . in admitting the houses of Parliament to a greater share of influence in executive matters, in the affording or amending of the council, and in the passing of reforming statutes.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 695.

3. Reflexively, to exert one's self; endeavor; attempt.

afforcement (ə-fōrs'ment), *n.* [< OF. *afforcement*, < *afforce*, *aforce*, strengthen: see *afforce* and *ment*.] 1. A reinforcement; a strengthening, especially of a jury or deliberative body. See *extract*.

As it became difficult to find juries personally informed as to the points at issue, the jurors . . . summoned were allowed first to add to their number persons who possessed the requisite knowledge, under the title of *afforcement*. After this proceeding had been some time in use, the affording jurors were separated from the uninformed jurors, and relieved them altogether from their character of witnesses.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 164.

2. A fortress; a fortification. *Bailey*.

afford (ə-fōrd'), *v. t.* [Spelled *aff-* as if of L. origin, but prop. with one *f*; early mod. E. *afford*, *affoard*, *affoord*, *afoord*, < ME. *aforthen*, *iforthen*, *worthen*, earlier *iforthien*, *geforthian*, < AS. *geforthian*, further, advance, promote, accomplish, perform, < *ge-* + *forthian*, further, advance, promote, perform, < *forth*, forth, forward: see *a-*, *ge-*, and *forth*; cf. *further*, *v.*] 1†. To promote; further; forward; carry out; accomplish; achieve; manage.

And here and there as that my little wit
Aforth may, eek think I translate hit.

Oceleve. (*Haliwell*.)

2. To give, yield, produce, or confer upon; yield, furnish, supply, as an effect or a result, as of growth, effort, or operation: as, the earth affords grain; trade affords profit; religion affords consolation to the afflicted; the transaction afforded him a good profit; to afford one an agreeable sensation.

What could be less than to afford him praise?
Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 46.

Standing out in strong relief from the contrast afforded by the sable background was a waxen image.

Barhaan, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 145.

The delight which a work of art affords seems to arise from our recognizing in it the mind that formed Nature, again in active operation.

Emerson, *Art*.

3. To manage, be able, or have the means (with an infinitive clause); be able to give or bear, spare, or meet the expense of (with an object-noun): always, from the implication of ability, with *may* or *can*: as, we can afford to sell cheap; he might afford to gratify us; you can well afford the expense.

Only this commendation I can afford her.

Shak., *Much Ado*, I. 1.

Thou shalt lie close hid with nature, and canst not be afforded to the Capitol or the Exchange.

Emerson, *The Poet*.

A man is rich in proportion to the number of things which he can afford to let alone.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 89.

Syn. 2. To supply, furnish, bestow, communicate, give, impart.

affordable (ə-fōr'da-bl), *a.* [< *afford* + *-able*.] Capable of being afforded, spared, yielded, or borne.

affordment (ə-fōrd'ment), *n.* [< *afford* + *-ment*.] A donation; a grant. [Rare.]

Your forward helps and affordments.

H. Lord, *Ded. of Sect of the Banians*, 1630.

afforest (ə-fōr'est), *v. t.* [< ML. *afforestare*, convert into a forest, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *foresta*, a forest: see *forest*.] To convert, as bare or cultivated land, into forest, as was done by the first Norman kings in England, for the purpose of providing themselves with hunting-grounds.

afforestation (ə-fōr-es-tā'shən), *n.* [< ML. *afforestationis* (cf. *afforestationis*), < *afforestare*: see *afforest*.] The act of turning ground into forest or woodland, or subjecting it to forest law; the territory afforested.

Richard I. and Henry II. . . . had made new afforestations, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws.

Sir M. Hale, *Hist. Com. Law of Eng.*

afforestation (ə-fōr'est-ment), *n.* [< *afforest* + *-ment*.] The act of converting, as arable land, into a forest; afforestation.

Land once afforested became subject to a peculiar system of laws, which, as well as the formalities required to constitute a valid afforestation, have been carefully ascertained by the Anglo-Norman lawyers.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 409.

afform (a-fôr'm), v. t. [*OF. aformer*, < a- (L. *ad*, to) + *former*, form.] To form; model; cause to conform.

afformative (a-fôr'ma-tiv), n. [*af-* (L. *ad*, to) + *formative*.] In *philol.*, an affix; a formative addition to a word or stem.

affranchise (a-fran'chiz or -chiz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *affranchised*, ppr. *affranchising*. [*late ME. affranchyse, afranchise*, < *OF. afranchiss-*, F. *affranchiss-*, stem of certain parts of *OF. afranchir*, F. *affranchir*, make free, < a (L. *ad*, to, + *franc*, free: see *frank* and *franchisc*.) To make free; enfranchise.

affranchisement (a-fran'chiz-ment), n. [*F. affranchissement*.] The act of setting free, or of liberating from a state of dependence, servitude, or obligation; enfranchisement.

It is deliverance from all evil, it is supreme *affranchisement*.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, iv. 7.

affrap (a-frap'), v. t. and i. [= *It. affrappare*, < *af-* (L. *ad*, to) + *frappare* = F. *frapper*, strike, of uncertain origin: see *frap*.] To strike; come to blows.

They hene ymett, both ready to *affrap*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 20.

affray (a-frâ'), v. t. [*ME. affrayen, afrayen, affraien, afraien* (pp. *affrayed, afrayed, affraied, afraied*, > E. *afraid*, q. v.), terrify, frighten, < *OF. afrayer, afrayer, affraier*, usually with initial *e*, *effrayer* (> mod. F. *effrayer*), *effraer, effreer, effroier, efferer, esfruyer, esfraier, esfreer, esfroier, esfroier*, etc., earlier *esfreder* = Pr. *esfredar*, terrify, frighten, disturb, disquiet (the *OF.* forms in *aff-*, and the prevailing sense of 'terrify' rather than 'disturb', may be due to the influence of *afre, afre*, terror, fright, *afre, afrou*, horrible, frightful, > F. *affreux*, horrible, frightful), prob. < ML. **exfridare*, disturb, disquiet, < L. *ex*, out of, + ML. *fridus, fridum*, < OHG. *fridu, frido* (MHG. *eride, G. friede*), peace, = AS. *frithu*, peace: see *frith*.) To *affray*, then, is to 'break the peace.' To frighten; terrify; give a shock to; arouse; disturb.

Smale foules a grete hepe
That had *afrayed* me out of my slepe.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 296.

The kettle-drum and far-herd clarinet
Affray his ears. *Kears*, Eve of St. Agnes, xxix.

affray (a-frâ'), n. [*ME. affray, afray*, terror, disturbance, brawl, < *OF. affray, affrai*, usually, with initial *e*, *effrei, effroi, effroy, esfrai, esfrei, esfroi* (F. *effroi*) = Pr. *esfrei*; from the verb: see *affray*, v.; see also *fray*], a short form of *affray*.] 1. Fear; terror.

Some maner *afray*. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 1039.
Full of ghastly fright, and cold *afray*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 12.

2. Disturbance involving terror.
Atte laste he made a foul *afray*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 93.

3. A public fight; a noisy quarrel; a brawl; a tumult; disturbance. Specifically, in *law*, the fighting of two or more persons in a public place to the terror of others. It usually implies a casual meeting, not by previous agreement to fight. [A private quarrel is not in a legal sense an *affray*.] = *Syn. 3. Broil, Scuffle*, etc. See *quarrel*, n. **affrayer** (a-frâ'ër), n. One who raises or is engaged in *affrays* or riots; a disturber of the peace. [Rare.]

Felons, night-walkers, *affrayers*.
M. Dalton, Country Justice (1620).

affrayment (a-frâ'ment), n. [*OF. affraiment, affrayment* (> ML. *affraymentum*), < *affraier*: see *affray*, v.] Same as *affray*.

affreight (a-frâ't'), v. t. [*F. affréter*, < a- + *fréter*, freight, charter: see *freight*.] To hire, as a ship, for the transportation of goods or freight. [*Craig*.] [Rare.]

affreighter (a-frâ'tër), n. The person who hires or charters a ship or other vessel to convey goods. [*Craig*.]

affreightment (a-frâ't-ment), n. [*af-* + *freight* + -ment, after F. *affrètement*.] 1. The act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods.—2. The freight carried by a ship.

affrended, a. See *affriended*.
affret (a-fret'), n. [*It. affrettare*, hasten, hurry (cf. *affretto*, hurried, *affrettamento*, haste, precipitation, *fretta*, haste, hurry), < *frettare*, sweep, prop. rub, < LL. **frietare*, < L. *frietus*, pp. of *friare*, rub: see *fret*, v.] A furious onset or attack.

With the terror of their fierce *affret*
They rudely drove to ground both man and horse.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 16.

affrication (a-frik'shon), n. [*L.* as if **affricatio*(n-); cf. *affricatio*(n-), < *affricare*, rub on or against, < *ad*, to, + *friare*, rub, > E. *friction*.] The act of rubbing; friction. *Boyle*.

affriended, **affrended** (a-fren'ded), a. [*af-* (L. *ad*) + *friend*, formerly spelled *fred*.] Made friends; reconciled.

She saw that cruel war so ended,
And deadly foes so faithfully *affriended*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 50.

affright (a-frit'), v. t. [Spelled *aff-*, as if of L. origin, but prop. with one *f*; < ME. *afrighten, afrigten* (pp. *afright, afrigt*), < AS. *afyrhtan*, terrify, < a- + *yrhtan*, terrify, < *forht*, fearful: see a-1 and *fright*. Not connected with *afraid* or *afear'd*.] To impress with sudden fear; frighten; terrify or alarm. [Archaic.]

Thrice did her trembling feet for flight prepare,
And thrice *affrighted* did her flight forbear.
Dryden, Ovid's Art of Love, l. 620.

Not to *affright* your tender soul with horror,
We may descend to tales of peace and love.
Ford, Lady's Trial, II. 1.

= *Syn.* To scare, alarm, dismay, appal, daunt, intimidate, startle, shock, overawe.

affrighted. Past participle of *affright*. *Chaucer*.

affright (a-frit'), n. 1. Sudden or great fear; terror; fright.

We have heard of these midnight scenes of desolation,
... the ominous din of the alarm-bell, striking with *affright* on the broken visions of the sleepers.
Everett, Orations, l. 116.

2. The cause of terror; a frightful object.

The gods upbraid our sufferings . . .
By sending these *affrights*. *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*.

affrightedly (a-fri'ted-li), adv. In an affrighted manner; with fright.

affrighten (a-fri'tu), v. t. [*af-* + *frighten*, after *frighten*.] To terrify; frighten.

affrighter (a-fri'tër), n. One who frightens.

affrightful (a-frit'ful), a. [*af-* + *rightful*.] Terrifying; terrible; frightful; as, "af-frightful accidents." *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, xxxiii.

affrightment (a-frit'ment), n. [*af-* + *rightment*.] 1. The act of frightening.

Since your *affrightment* could not make her open [her purse] unto you, you thought to make her innocency smart for it.
R. Brome, Northern Lass.

2. The state of being frightened; fright.

With as much *affrightment* as if an enemy were near.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons, II. iii.

With much terror and *affrightment* they turned the ship about, expecting every moment to be dashed in pieces against the rocks.
E. Johnson, Wonderworking Providence (1654).

affront (a-frunt'), v. t. [*ME. afronten, afrounten*, < *OF. afronter, afrunter*, later and mod. F. *afronter* = Pr. Sp. *afrontar* = Pg. *afrontar* = It. *afrontare*, confront, oppose face to face, attack, < ML. *afrontare, adfrontare*, border on, as land, confront, attack, < L. *ad* + *frontem*, to the face, in front: *ad*, to; *frontem*, acc. of *frons*, forehead, front; cf. L. *ā fronte*, before, in front: *ā* for *ab*, from; *fronte*, abl. of *frons*, forehead, front. Cf. *afront*, prep. phr. as adv.] 1. To meet or encounter face to face; confront; front; face.

That he, as 't were by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, III. 1.

Earnestly for her he raised
His voice in council, and *affronted* death
In battle-field. *Bryant*, Knight's Epitaph.

2. To offend by an open manifestation of disrespect; put a slight upon; offend by affrontery or insolence: as, to *affront* one by doubting his word; an *affronting* speech.

Only our foe,
Tempting, *affronts* us with his foul esteem
Of our integrity. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 323.

Let me tell you, Mr. Dangle, 'tis damu'd *affronting* in you to suppose that I am hurt, when I tell you I am not.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

3. To put out of countenance; make ashamed or confused; give a shock to.

Without *affronting* their modesty.
Cave, Prim. Christianity, II. 33. (N. E. D.)

affront (a-frunt'), n. [= F. *affront* = It. *affronto*; from the verb.] 1. The act of opposing face to face; open defiance; encounter.

This day thou shalt have ingots; and, to-morrow, give lords th' *affront*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 2.

I walk'd about, admired of all, and dreaded
On hostile ground, none daring my *affront*.
Milton, S. A., I. 531.

2. A personally offensive act or word; an intentional or supercilious slight; an open manifestation of disrespect or contumely; an insult to the face.

Oft have they violated
The temple, oft the law, with foul *affronts*.
Milton, P. R., III. 161.

Men of my condition may be as incapable of *affronts*, as hopeless of their reparations.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.
An *affront* to our understanding.
Addison, Spectator, No. 512.

3. Shame; disgrace; anything producing a feeling of shame or disgrace.

Antonius . . . was defeated, upon the sense of which *affront* he died of grief.
Arbutnot, Anc. Coins.

= *Syn. 2. Affront, Insult, Indignity, Outrage*, provocation, impertinence, offense, rudeness. These words express disrespect shown in a way that is, or is meant to be, galling. An *affront* is generally open and to the face. An *insult* is stronger, perhaps accompanied by more insolence of manner; it is a deeper disgrace and a greater injury to the feelings of its object. An *indignity* is, specifically, treatment that is unworthy—an *affront*, insult, injury, or outrage from which one's condition or character should have saved one: as, Zenobia was subjected to the *indignity* of being led in chains at Aurelianus' triumph. An *outrage*, primarily involving the idea of violence to the person, is a wanton transgression of law or propriety in any way, the perpetration of that which is shamefully contrary to the dictates of humanity or even decency; toward a person it is a combination of insult with indignity; hence it often stands for extreme abusiveness of language. It has freedom of use sufficient to make proper such expressions as, an *outrage* to his feelings, an *outrage* to all decency.

To call God to witness truth, or a lie perhaps; or to appeal to him on every trivial occasion, in common discourse, . . . is one of the highest *indignities* and *affronts* that can be offered him.
Ray.

I will avenge this *insult*, noble Queen,
Done in your maiden's person to yourself.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The enmity and discord, which of late
Sprung from the rancorous *outrage* of your duke
To merchants. *Shak.*, C. of E., I. 1.

affronté (a-frôn-tâ'), a. [F., pp. of *afronter*: see *affront*, v.] 1. In art, facing each other; front to front: said of two figures. This was a frequent mode of representing animal and other figures in Oriental and early Greek art, as, for example, in Assyrian and Hittite sculpture, the so-called lions of Mycenae, and the sphinxes of the temple epistyle of Assos.



Two Lions
Rampant, *Affronté*.

2. Specifically, in *her.*, applied to animals represented (a) front to front, or aspectant: opposed to *adorsed*; (b) facing the spectator directly, as the lion in the royal crest of Scotland, not with merely the head turned outward. See *gardant* and *out under erest*.

Equivalent forms are *affrontée* (feminine) and *confronté*.

Têtes *affrontées*, or *affronté heads*, in decorative art, profile heads in relief shown facing each other, as often in cameos, etc., but rarely on coins.

affrontedly (a-frun'ted-li), adv. In a manner to affront; with affrontery. *Bacon*.

affrontee (a-frun-tè'), n. [*af-* + *frontee*.] One who receives an affront. *N. E. D.*

affronter (a-frun'tër), n. 1. One who affronts or insults another openly and of set purpose.—2. A deceiver or pretender.

Must I, because you say so,
Believe that this most miserable king is
A false *affronter*?
Massinger, Believe as you List, III. 3.

affrontingly (a-frun'ting-li), adv. In an affronting manner.

affrontive (a-frun'tiv), a. [*af-* + *frontive*.] Giving offense; tending to offend; abusive.

How much more *affrontive* it is to despise mercy.
South, Sermon on the Restoration.

Will not this measure be regarded as *affrontive* to the pride . . . of portions of the people of America?
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 348.

affuse (a-füz'), v. t. [*L. affusus*, pp. of *affundere, adfundere*, pour upon, < *ad*, to, + *fundere*, pour: see *fuse*.] To pour. [Rare.]

I first *afused* water upon the compressed beans.
Boyle, Works, IV. 568.

affusion (a-fü'zhon), n. [*ML. affusio*(n-), < L. *affundere*, pour upon: see *afuse*.] 1. The act of pouring upon; the act of pouring water or other liquid, as upon a child in baptism.

When the Jews baptized their children, in order to circumcise, it seems to have been indifferent whether it was done by immersion or *affusion*.

Wheatly, III. of Book of Com. Prayer, p. 362.

2. In *med.*, the act of pouring water on the body as a curative means, as from a vessel, by a shower-bath, etc.

When I travell'd in Italy, and the Southern parts, I did sometimes frequent the public baths, . . . but seldom without peril of my life 'till I us'd this frigid *affusion*, or rather profusion of cold water before I put on my garments.
Evelyn, To Doctor Beale.

Some of these [remedies] are *affusion*, half-baths, . . . fomentations, injections, wrapping up in the wet sheet.
Encyc. Brit., III. 439.

affy (a-fi'), v. [*ME. affyen, affhen, affyen*, < *OF. after*, later and mod. F. *affier*, < ML. *affidare*, trust, pledge, make oath, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *fidare*, trust, < L. *fidus*, faithful, < *fides*, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity*. Deriv. *affiance* and *affidavit*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To trust, confide (a thing to a person); reflexively, to confide one's self.—2. To confide in; trust.—3. To affirm on one's

faith; make affidavit.—4. To assure by promise; pledge; betroth; affiance.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to affy a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless king.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

5. To engage; bind; join.

Personal respects rather seem to affy me unto that synod.
Ep. Mountagu, Appeal to Caesar, p. 69.

II. intrans. To trust; confide.

I do affy
In thy uprightness and integrity.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1.

Afghan (af'gan), *n.* and *a.* [A native name, derived by Afghan chroniclers from *Afghāna*, a mythical grandson of Saul, king of Israel.] I. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Afghanistan, a mountainous country lying northwest of British India, south of Asiatic Russia, and east of Persia; distinctively, a member of the principal or dominant race of Afghanistan, speaking the Afghan language, the other inhabitants generally speaking Persian.—2. The language of the Afghans, called by themselves *Pushu* or *Pukhtu*, of Aryan affinity, though formerly supposed by some to be Semitic.—3. [*l. c.*] A kind of blanket made of knitted or crocheted wool, used as a sofa-cover or as a carriage-robe.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Afghanistan or its people.

afield (ā-fēld'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< ME. a felde, o felde, o feld, < AS. on felda (dat.), on feld (acc.): on, E. a³, on, in; feld, E. field.*] 1. In or to the field or fields: as, "we drove *afield*," *Milton*, *Lycidas*, l. 27; "Æneas is *afield*," *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, v. 3.

What keeps Gurth so long *afield*? *Scott*, *Ivanhoe*.

2. Abroad; off the beaten path; far and wide.

Without travelling further *afield* for illustrations, it will suffice if we note these relations of cause and effect in early European times. II. *Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 375.

afilet, *v. t.* See *affile*.

afire (ā-fīr'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< ME. afire, afyre, afyr, afere, afure, o fure (also in fire): a, o, E. a³, fyre, E. fire.*] On fire.

The match is left *afire*. *Fletcher*, *Island Princess*, ll. 1. Ills heart *afire*
With foolish hope.
W. Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 131.

aflake (ā-flām'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a³, on, + flame.*] On fire; in or into flame; ablaze.

The explosions, once begun, were continued at intervals till the mine was all *aflake* and had to be flooded.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 425.

Aflame with a glory beyond that of amber and amethyst.
George Eliot.

aflat (ā-flāt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a³, on, + flat¹.*] On a level with the ground; flatly.

Lay all his branches *afat* upon the ground.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 426.

afaunt (ā-flānt' or ā-flānt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a³, on, + flaunt.*] Flaunting or flauntingly; with showy equipage or dress.

His hat all *afaunt* and befeathered with all kinds of coloured plumes.
Copley, *Wits, Fita, and Fancies* (1614), p. 29.

afright, *v. t.* [*< ME. aflight, pret., after aflight, p. a.: see aflight, p. a., and afflict, v.* The ME. spelling with *gh* may be due to the influence of ME. *afright*, affrighted, and words of similar spelling; but *cf. delight*.] To terrify; alarm.

Cam never yet . . . to mannes sight
Merveille which so sore *afright*
A mannes herte as it tho dede (then didd).
Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, i. 327.

afrighti, *p. a.* [*< ME., < OF. afit, later afflict, < L. afflictus, pp.: see afflict, p. a.*] Afflicted; distressed.

Her herte was so sore *afright*
That she ne wiste what to thinke.
Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, ii. 309.

afrighted, *p. a.* [*< aflight + -cd².*] Same as *afight*.

Judas . . . tooke a speciall pleasure to see them so *afrighted*.
Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 1389.

afoat (ā-flōt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< ME. aflate, on flote, < AS. on flote (dat.), on flot (acc.): on, E. a³, on, in; flot, water deep enough to allow a ship or boat to float (cf. flota, a ship); = Icel. ā floti (dat.), ā flot (acc.), afloat.* The OF. *a flot*, afloat, is of wholly different origin. See *float¹, n.* and *v.*] 1. Borne on the water; in a floating condition: as, the ship is *afoat*.

It was not without constant exertion that we kept *afoat*, balling out the scud that broke over us, and warding off the ice with boat-hooks. *Kane*, *Sec. Grinn. Exp.*, II. 264.
Seventy per cent. of all the shipping *afoat* now use the Greenwich meridian. *Science*, IV. 377.

2. Figuratively, moving; passing from place to place; in circulation: as, a rumor is *afoat*.

I should like to know how much gossip there is *afoat* that the minister does not know.
C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 144.

3. Unfixed; moving without guide or control: as, our affairs are all *afoat*.—4. In a state of overflow; flooded: as, the main deck was *afoat*.—5. On board ship; at sea: as, cargo *afoat* and ashore.

aflow (ā-flō'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a³ + flow.*] In a loose, waving state; flowing: as, "with gray hair *aflow*," *Whittier*.

afoam (ā-fōm'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a³ + foam.*] In a state of foam; foaming: as, the water was all *afoam*.

afoot (ā-fūt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< ME. a fote, on fote, earlier with pl. a foten, < AS. on fōtum: on, E. a³, on; fōtum, dat. pl. of fōt, E. foot.*] 1. On foot; walking: opposed to on horseback, or in a carriage or other conveyance: as, he was mounted, but I came *afoot*.—2. In a condition to walk about, as after sickness.

He distinguished himself as a sick-nurse, till his poor comrade got *afoot* again. *Carlyle*.

3. Astir; stirring; about.

When thy eager hand,
With game *afoot*, unslipped the hungry pack.
Whittier, *Southern Statesman*.

4. In progress; in course of being carried out: as, there is mischief *afoot*.

afore (ā-fōr'), *adv., prep., and conj.* [*< ME. afore, afor, aforne, aforen, < AS. on-foran, before, < on, on, + foran, at the front.* With ME. *afore* was merged early ME. *atfore*, < AS. *at-foran*, < *at*, *at*, + *foran*: see *a-2, a-7*, and *fore*, and *cf. before*. *Afore* is nearly obsolete in literary use, though still common in colloq. and dial. speech; *cf. ahint*.] I. *adv.* 1. Before in place; in front: especially in nautical phraseology.

Will you go on *afore*? *Shak.*, *Othello*, v. 1.

2. Before in time; previously.

If he have never drunk wine *afore*, it will go near to remove his fit. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, ii. 2.

II. *prep.* 1. Before in time.

If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there *afore* you. *Shak.*, *Lea*, l. 5.

2. Before in place; *naut.*, further forward or nearer the bows than: as, *afore* the windlass.—3. Before in position, station, or rank.

In this Trinity none is *afore* or after other. *Athanasian Creed*.

4. In or into the presence of; under the regard or notice of.

Afore God, I speak simply.
B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, II. 3.
Notwithstanding all the dangers I laid *afore* you.
B. Jonson, *Epicene*, III. 5.

Afore the mast. See *before*.

III. *conj.* Before that; before; rather than.

Afore I'll
Endure the tyranny of such a tongue
And such a pride. *B. Jonson*, *Magnetick Lady*.

aforegoing (ā-fōr'gō'ing), *a.* [*< afore + going.*] Going before; foregoing.

aforehand (ā-fōr'hand), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *a.* [*< ME. aforhand, also afor the hond; < afore + hand. Cf. beforehand.*] I. *adv.* Beforehand; in advance; in anticipation.

She is come *aforehand* to anoint my body. *Mark* xiv. 8.

II. *a.* Beforehand in condition; forehanded: as, he is *aforehand* with the world.

Aforehand in all matters of power.
Bacon, *War with Spain*.

aforementioned (ā-fōr'men'shōnd), *a.* Mentioned before; forementioned.

aforenamed (ā-fōr'nāmd), *a.* Named before.

aforesaid (ā-fōr'sed), *a.* [*< ME. aforseyd; < afore + said.*] Said, recited, or mentioned before, or in a preceding part of the same writing or discourse: common in legal use.

aforethought (ā-fōr'thāt), *a.* and *n.* [*< afore + thought, pp.*] I. *a.* Thought of beforehand; premeditated; prepense: used in law.—*Malice aforethought*. See *malice*.

II. *n.* [*< afore + thought, n.*] Premeditation; forethought. [*Rare.*]

aforetime (ā-fōr'tīm), *adv.* [*< afore, adv., + time.*] In time past; in a former time.

For whatsoever things were written *aforetime* were written for our learning. *Rom.* xv. 4.

afornt, *adv. and prep.* Obsolete form of *afore*.
aforienst, *prep. and adv.* [*< ME., also aforienst, avoreye, aforn agens, < afore, afor, before, + agens, etc., against: see afore, afor, and against,*

and *cf. forncest*.] I. *prep.* Over against; opposite.

The yonder hous that stent *aforienst* us.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 1188.

II. *adv.* Over against.

The centurien that stood *aforn agens*
Wyclif, *Mark* 39. (*N. E. D.*)

a fortiori (ā fōr-shi-ō'rī). [*Lit., from a stronger (sc. cause): a for ab, from; fortiori, abl. of fortior, fortius, compar. of fortis, strong: see fort.*] For a still stronger reason; all the more. A phrase used in, and sometimes employed as the designation of, a kind of argument, which concludes either (a) that something does not take place, because the causes which alone could bring it to pass operate still more strongly in another case without producing that effect; or (b) that something does take place, because causes much weaker than those which operate to bring it about are effective in another case. An argument of the latter kind is the following: "If God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?" *Mat.* vi. 30.

As he [Shakspeare] has avoided obscurities in his sonnets, he would do so *a fortiori* in his plays, both for the purpose of immediate effect on the stage and of future appreciation. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 166.

afoul (ā-foul'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a³ + foul.*] In a state of collision or entanglement: with *of*: as, a ship with its shrouds *afoul*; the brig ran *afoul* of the steamer.—To fall *afoul* of, to assail violently; attack vigorously in any way: as, he fell *afoul* of him tooth and nail, or with an evenenomed pen.

afraid (ā-frād'), *a.* [*< ME. afraid, etc., pp. of afraiden, etc., > E. affray, frighten: see affray, v.* Not connected with *afcard*.] Impressed with fear or apprehension; fearful: followed by *of* before the object of fear, where that is not an infinitive: as, to be *afraid* of death; I am *afraid* to go.

Be of good cheer: it is I; be not *afraid*. *Mat.* xlv. 27.

Whistling, to keep myself from being *afraid*.
Dryden, *Amphitruon*, iii. 1.

A man who's not *afraid* to say his nay,
Though a whole town's against him,
Longfellow, *John Endicott*, II. 2.

= *Syn.* *Afraid, Frightened, Terrified*, timid, shy, apprehensive, troubled, suspicious, distrustful. *Afraid* expresses a less degree of fear than *frightened* or *terrified*, which describe outward states. In colloquial language, I am *afraid* is often nearly equivalent to I suspect, I am inclined to think, or the like, and is regularly used as a kind of polite introduction to a correction, objection, etc., or to make a statement sound less positive: as, I am *afraid* you are wrong; I am *afraid* that argument won't hold.

And there is ev'n a happiness
That makes the heart *afraid*.
Hood, *Melancholy*.

Antony, on the other hand, was desirous to have him there, fancying that he would . . . be *frightened* into a compliance. *C. Middleton*, *Life of Cicero*, III. ix.

Airy ghosts,
That work no mischief, *terrify* us more
Than men in steel with bloody purposes.
T. B. Aldrich, *Set of Turquoise*.

Afrancesado (Sp. pron. ā-frān-thā-sā-dō), *n.* [*< Sp., lit. Frenchified, pp. of afrancesar, Frenchify, < ā (L. ad), to, + Francés, < ML. Francensis, French: see French.*] A member of that party in Spain which during the war of independence (1808-14) supported the French government of the country.

afreet (ā-frēt'), *n.* Same as *afrit*.
afrescat, *adv.* [*< Prop. afresco, < It. affresco, a fresco: a, < L. ad, to; fresco, fresh, fresco: see fresco.*] In fresco. *Evelyn*.

afresh (ā-fresh'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*< a⁴ (for of, as in anew) + fresh.*] Anew; again; after intermission.

They crucify to themselves the Son of God *afresh*.
Heb. vi. 6.

Not a few of the sites of the Roman cities were in after times occupied *afresh* as English towns.
E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 130.

Afric (af'ric), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Africus: see following.*] Same as *African*: as, "*Afric* shore," *Milton*, *P. L.*, i. 585.

Then will the *Afric* indeed have changed his skin and the leopard his spots.
N. A. Bev., CXXIII. 446.

African (af'ri-kān), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Africanus, < Africa, name of the country, prop. fem. of Africus, a., < Afer, an African, a word of Phœnician (Carthaginian) origin.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Africa: either (a) to the continent of that name, or (b) to the region about Carthage, the ancient Roman province of Africa.—2. Of or belonging to the black race of Africa; characteristic or peculiar to negroes: as, *African* features; *African* cheerfulness.—*African almond, cubebs, goose*, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. A native of the continent, or in ancient times of the province, of Africa.—2. A member of the black African race; a negro.

Africander (af'ri-kan-dér), *n.* [*< African + -d-er.*] A native of Cape Colony or the neighboring regions of Africa born of white parents; a descendant of European settlers in southern Africa.

The young *Africander* picks up his language from the half-caste Dutch, and the descendants of Malay slaves and Hottentot servants.

R. N. Cust, Mod. Lang. of Africa, p. 44.

Africanism (af'ri-kan-izm), *n.* [*< African + -ism.*] 1. An African provincialism; a peculiarity of Latin diction characteristic of some of the African fathers of the church.

He that cannot understand the sober, plain, and unaffected style of the Scriptures, will be ten times more puzzled with the knotty *Africanisms*, the pampered metaphors, the intricate and involved sentences of the fathers.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.

2. A mode or peculiarity of speech of the African race in America.

He dropped the West Indian softness that had crept into his pronunciation, and the *Africanisms* of his black nurse.

G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 260.

Africanization (af'ri-kan-i-zā'shon), *n.* The act of making African in character, or of placing under negro domination.

Africanize (af'ri-kan-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Africanized*, ppr. *Africanizing*. [*< African + -ize.*] 1. To give an African character to.—2. To place under negro domination.

But the whites have race instincts, and when the *Africanizing* and ruin of the South becomes a clearly seen danger, they will be a unit, the country over, for the remedy.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX, 429.

afrit, afrite (af-rit', af-rit'), *n.* [*< Ar. 'ifrit, a demon.*] In *Arabian myth.*, a powerful evil demon or monster. Also written *afreet*.

Be he genle or *afrite*, callph or merchant of Bassora, into whose hands we had fallen, we resolved to let the adventure take its course.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 197.

We first behold the feet,
Then the huge, grasping hands; at last the frown
On what should be the face of this *afreet*.

R. H. Stoddard, Orestes of the State.

Afrogaean (af-rō-jō'ān), *a.* [*< L. Afer, African, + Gr. γᾱ, γᾱ, earth, land.*] In *zoogeog.*, African or Ethiopian. Applied by Gill to a prime realm or zoological division of the earth's land-surface, including Africa south of the desert of Sahara, with Madagascar, the Mascarenes, and perhaps the Arabian peninsula.

à froid (ā frwō'), [*F.*: à, to, with, *< L. ad, to; froid, < L. frigidus, cold; see frigid.*] In *ceram.*, applied without heat; not baked or fired. Said of decoration applied to pottery, glass, or the like, by ordinary painting or gilding, and which therefore can be scraped or washed away.

afront (a-frunt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [*< a³ + front. Cf. affront.*] **I.** *adv.* Face to face; in front; abreast.

These four came all *a-front* and mainly thrust at me.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

II. *prep.* In front of: as, *afront* the foe.

aft (äft), *a.* and *adv.* [*< ME. *aft, *afte, *aften, < AS. aftan, behind, in the rear, < Goth. aftana, from behind, < afta, behind, back; forms developed from the comparative, AS. after = Goth. aftra: see after, and cf. Icel. aþtr (pronounced and formerly spelled aftr), back, backward, aft.*] **Naut.**, in, near, or toward the stern of a ship: as, the *aft* part of the ship; haul *aft* the main-sheet, that is, further toward the stern.—**Flat aft**, hauled *aft* as far as possible: said of a fore-and-aft sail.—**Fore and aft**, lengthwise or throughout the whole length of a ship.—**Fore-and-aft sail**. See *fore-and-aft*.—**Right aft**, in a direct line with the stern.

aft², aften (äft, äf'n), *adv.* Oft; often. [*Scotch.*]

aftaba (af'ta-bä), *n.* [*Pers. äftäba, a ewer.*] A vessel for water, like an aiguière with handle and long spout, made in Persia and northern India, commonly of metal, and decorated with enamels or damascening. It is used with a basin having a perforated lid for washing the hands before and after eating. Sometimes written *aftebah*.

aftcastle (äft'käs-l), *n.* [*< aft + castle. Cf. forecastle.*] **Naut.**, an elevation formerly placed on the after part of ships of war, to aid in fighting.

after (äft'tér), *adv., prep., and conj.* [(1) *After, adv.*, *< ME. after, aþter, efter, etc., < AS. aþter, adv., after, afterward, back, = OS. aftar, after = OFries. efter = D. achter = Icel. aþtr, afr = Dan. Sw. efter = OHG. aftar, after = Goth. aftra, after, again, backward,*

*etc., = Gr. ἀπὸτέρω, further off, = OPers. apataram, further; all adverbs, compar. forms, < af-, ap- (= Goth. af = AS. and E. of, prep., q. v.), off, + compar. suffix -ter, -tar; hence after orig. meant 'more off, further off.' (2) *After, prep.*, *< ME. after, aþter, etc., < AS. aþter, prep., after, behind, along, = OS. aftar, after = OFries. efter = D. achter = Icel. aþtr, aþtr = Dan. Sw. efter = OHG. aftar, aþter, prep.; all from the adverb. (3) *After, conj.*, is an elliptical use of the prep.] **I.** *adv.* 1. Behind; in the rear: as, to follow *after*.—2. Later in time; afterward: as, it was about the space of three hours *after*.**

First, let her show her face; and, *after*, speak.

Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

II. *prep.* 1. Behind in place: as, men placed in a line one *after* another.

Many of the warriors, roused by his [Hamet's] words and his example, spurred resolutely *after* his banner.

Irving, Granada, p. 205.

2. Later in time than; in succession to; at the close of: as, *after* supper.

After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

For life is sweet, but *after* life is death.

Swinburne, Ballad of Burdena.

3. In pursuit of; in search of; with or in desire for.

After whom is the king of Israel come out?

1 Sam. xxiv. 14.

As the hart panteth *after* the water-brooks, so panteth my soul *after* thee, O God.

Ps. xlii. 1.

That [haunt of mind] which chooses success for its aim and covets *after* popularity.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 20.

4. In imitation of, or in imitation of the style of: as, to make a thing *after* a model; *after* the French; *after* the antique; *after* Raphael.

He gave his only son the name of Orlando, *after* the celebrated hero of Roncesvalles.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

5. According to, in proportion to; in accordance with: as, "*after* their intrinsic value," Bacon, War with Spain.

O Lord, deal not with us *after* our sins. . . . Neither reward us *after* our iniquities.

Common Prayer.

6. According to the nature of; in agreement or unison with; in conformity to.

For if ye live *after* the flesh, ye shall die. Rom. viii. 13.

Mr. Partridge has been lately pleased to treat me *after* a very rough manner.

Swift, Bleckerstaff Papers.

The captive king readily submitted to these stipulations, and swore, *after* the manner of his faith, to observe them with exactitude.

Irving, Granada, p. 144.

7. Below in rank or excellence; next to: as, Milton is usually placed *after* Shakspeare among English poets.—8. Concerning: as, to inquire *after* a person.

Thus much may give us light *after* what sort Bookes were prohibited among the Greeks.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 8.

I told him you had sent me to inquire *after* his health, and to know if he was at leisure to see you.

Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

9. Subsequent to and in consequence of: as, *after* what has happened I can never return.—**To look or see after**, to attend to; take care of: as, he hired a boy to look *after* the furnace.

III. *conj.* Subsequent to the time that.

After I am risen again, I will go before you into Galilee.

Mat. xxvi. 32.

=**Syn.** Behind, *After*. See behind.

after (äft'tér), *a.* [*< ME. after, aþter, etc., adj., merged with after, adv., in loose comp. like after-past, etc.; < AS. aþtera, fem. and neut. aþtere, adj., < aþter, adv. and prep.] 1. Later in time; subsequent; succeeding: as, an after period of life. [After in composition may be either the adjective in loose combination, where the hyphen is optional: as, an after period, after-ages; or the adverb, qualifying a verbal form, or depending logically on a verb implied: as, after-past, the aftercome, aftergrowth. The loose combinations are very numerous; only a few are here given.]*

So smile the Heavens upon this holy act
That *after*-hours with sorrow chide us not!

Shak., R. and J., ii. 6.

To *after*-age thou shalt be writ the man,
That with smooth air couldst humour best our tongue.

Milton, Sonnets, viii.

Wheresoever I am sung or told
In *after*-time, this also shall be known.

Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

2. **Naut.**: (a) Further aft, or toward the stern of the ship: as, the *after*-sails; the *after*-hatchway. (b) Pertaining to the after-body of a ship: as, *after*-timbers.—**After-cabin, after-peak, after-sail, after-yard**. See the respective nouns.

afterbirth (äft'tér-bérth), *n.* 1. That which is expelled from the uterus *after* the birth of a child. It includes the placenta, part of the umbilical cord, and the membranes of the ovum. Also called *secundines*.—2. A posthu-

mons birth; a birth occurring *after* the father's last will, or *after* his death: used as a translation of *agnatio* in Roman law.

after-body (äft'tér-bod'i), *n.*; pl. *after-bodies* (-iz). That part of a ship's hull which is abaft the midships or dead-flat.

afterbrain (äft'tér-brän), *n.* That part of the brain which lies behind the hind brain; the last encephalic segment, following the hind brain; the medulla oblongata as far as the pons Varolii: called *metencephalon* by Wilder and Gage, and *myelencephalon* by Huxley and others. See these words.

afterburthen (äft'tér-bér'th), *n.* The afterbirth. Also written *afterburden*.

afterclap (äft'tér-klap), *n.* [*< ME. afterclap, afterclappe, < after + clappe: see clap¹.*] An unexpected subsequent event; something happening *after* an affair is supposed to be at an end.

Those dreadful *afterclaps*. South, Sermons, VI. 227.

To spare a little for an *afterclap*

Were not providence.

Masinger, The Renegado, l. 3.

aftercome (äft'tér-kum), *n.* What comes *after*; consequence. [*Scotch.*]

And how are you to stand the *after-come!*

Hogg, Brownie o' Bodsbeck, li. 9.

aftercrop (äft'tér-krop), *n.* A second crop in the same year.

after-damp (äft'tér-damp), *n.* The irrespirable gas left in a coal-mine *after* an explosion of fire-damp (which see). It consists chiefly of carbonic-acid gas and nitrogen.

after-egg (äft'tér-eg), *n.* Same as *metovum*.

after-eye (äft'tér-i'), *v. t.* To keep in view.

Thou shouldst have made him

As little as a crow, or less, ere left

To *after-eye* him.

Shak., Cymbeline, i. 4.

afterfeed (äft'tér-féd), *n.* Grass that grows *after* the first crop has been mown, and is fed off instead of being cut as aftermath.

after-game (äft'tér-gām), *n.* A second game played in order to reverse or improve the issues of the first; hence, the methods taken *after* the first turn of affairs.—**After-game at Irish**, an old game resembling backgammon. *N. E. D.*

after-gland (äft'tér-gland), *n.* In *mech.*, a piece which grasps a part of any mechanism and transmits force to it.

afterglow (äft'tér-glō), *n.* 1. The glow frequently seen in the sky *after* sunset.

The *after-glow* of the evening suffused the front of the chapel with a warm light.

C. W. Stoddard, South-Sea Idyls, p. 239.

Frequently in the month of November my attention had been called to the intense coloring of the sky, and brilliant red *afterglows*, slowly fading away, and lasting long *after* the sun had set.

Science, III. 121.

2. A second or secondary glow, as in heated metal before it ceases to be incandescence.

aftergrass (äft'tér-grās), *n.* A second growth of grass in a mown field, or grass growing among the stubble *after* harvest.

aftergrowth (äft'tér-grōth), *n.* A second growth or crop springing up *after* a previous one has been removed; hence, any development naturally arising *after* any change, social or moral.

The *after-growth* which would have to be torn up or broken through.

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. il. § 2.

afterguard (äft'tér-gärd), *n.* In men-of-war, that division of the crew which is stationed on the quarter-deck to work the after-sails, etc., generally composed of ordinary seamen and landsmen who are not required to go aloft; hence, a drudge; one occupying an inferior position.

While in the steerage, however useful and active you may be, you are but a mongrel,—a sort of *afterguard* and "ship's cousin." *R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 57.*

afterhind (äft'tér-hind), *adv.* [*< after + hind³, as in behind.*] Afterward. Also written *after-hin, afterhint*. [*Scotch.*]

after-hold (äft'tér-höld), *n.* **Naut.**, that portion of the hold of a ship which lies between the mainmast and the stern.

The Glasgow was in flames, the steward having set fire to her while stealing rum out of the *after-hold*.

Southey, Life of Nelson, I. 28.

after-hood (äft'tér-hūd), *n.* **Naut.**, that portion of the after end of a vessel's bottom plank which is fastened to the stern-post.

after-image (äft'tér-im'āj), *n.* An image perceived *after* withdrawing the eye from a brilliantly illuminated object. Such images are called positive when their colors are the same as those of the object, and negative when they are its complementary colors.

afterings (äft'tér-ingz), *n. pl.* [*< after + -ing-s.*] 1. The last milk drawn in milking; strippings.



Aftaba of copper with disks of white and blue enamel; Persian, 18th century.

It were only yesterday as she aimed her leg right at t' pail wif t' afterings in; she knowed it were afterings as well as any Christian. Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xv.

2†. Figuratively, remaining dregs; concluding incidents or events.

These are the . . . afterings of Christ's sufferings. Bp. Hall, *Sermons*, No. 36.

aftermath (áf'tér-máth), *n.* [*after* + *math*.] A second mowing of grass from the same land in the same season. Also called *lattermath*, *rowen*, or *rowett*, and in some places, when left long on the ground, *fog*.

So by many a sweep Of meadow smooth from *aftermath* we reach'd The griffin-guarded gates. Tennyson, *Audley Court*.

To reap an *aftermath* Of youth's vainglorious weeds. Lowell, *Comm. Ode*.

aftermost (áf'tér-móst), *a. superl.* [*ME. aftermost*, *efemest*, < AS. *aftemest*, *aftemyst* = Goth. *aftumists*, the last, superl. of *aftuma*, the last, itself a superl., < *af-* (see *after*) + *-tu-ma*, a double superl. suffix associated with the compar. suffix *-ta-ra*, AS. and E. *-ter*, as in *after*, q. v. In *aftermost* the *r* is inserted in imitation of *after*, and *-mest* is changed to *-most* in imitation of *most*, superl. of *more*, q. v. So *foremost*, *hindmost*, *inmost*, *outmost*, etc.: see *-most*.] Hindmost; *naut.*, nearest the stern: opposed to *foremost*. [Little used except in the nautical sense.]

afterness (áf'tér-nes), *n.* [*after*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state of being or coming after.

afternoon (áf'tér-nón'), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. afternon*, orig. prep. phr. *after none*: see *after*, *prep.*, and *noon*.] I. *n.* That part of the day which extends from noon to evening.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the after part of the day: as, *afternoon shadows*.

afternoon-ladies (áf'tér-nón-lá'diz), *n. pl.* [*F. belle de nuit*, lit. the beauty of night.] In *bot.*, a species of the four-o'clock, *Mirabilis Jalapa* or *M. longiflora*: so called from its flowers opening only toward evening. Also called *marvel of Peru*.

after-note (áf'tér-nót), *n.* In *music*, the second or unaccented note, the first of every two notes being naturally accented; one or more small notes that are not appoggiaturas, but belong to the preceding instead of the succeeding note.

after-pains (áf'tér-páinz), *n. pl.* The uterine pains which occur in childbirth after the expulsion of the child and the afterbirth.

afterpiece (áf'tér-pēs), *n.* A short dramatic entertainment performed after the principal play.

after-rake (áf'tér-rák), *n.* [*after* + *rake*.] *Naut.*, that part of the hull of a vessel which overhangs the after end of the keel.

aftershaft (áf'tér-sháft), *n.* [A tr. of the term *hyporachis*, coined by Nitzsch, who used it for the whole of a supplementary feather, as described below; and this usage is customary. Later Sundevall restricted *hyporachis*, and consequently *aftershaft*, to the shaft alone of such a feather, the whole of which he called *hypoptilum*.] In *ornith.*: (a) A supplementary feather growing out of a feather; the hypoptilum.

The *after-shaft*, when well developed, is like a duplicate in miniature of the main feather, from the stem of which it springs, at junction of calamus with rachis, close by the umbilicus. Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 84.

(b) The shaft of such a supplementary feather. Also called *hyporachis*.

aftershafted (áf'tér-sháf'ted), *a.* Having aftershafts: as, "plumage *aftershafted*," Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds*.

afterthought (áf'tér-thát), *n.* 1. A later or second thought.—2. Reflection after an act; some consideration that occurs to one's mind too late, or after the performance of the act to which it refers.

After-thought, and idle care, And doubts of motley hue, and dark despair. Dryden, *Fables*.

Christianity is not an *afterthought* of God, but a forethought. Bushnell, *Nat. and the Supernat.*, p. 31.

afterthoughted (áf'tér-thá'ted), *a.* Having afterthoughts. B. Taylor.

after-wale (áf'tér-wál), *n.* In *saddlery*, the body of a collar; the portion against which the hames bear.

afterward, afterwards (áf'tér-wárd, -wárdz), *adv.* [*ME. afterward*, also in the rare gen. form *afterwardes*, < AS. *afteward*, *adj.*, behind, < *after*, *adv.*, + *-ward*, > E. *-ward*, toward.] In later or subsequent time; subsequently.

In mathematics, when once a proposition has been demonstrated, it is never *afterwards* contested, Macaulay, *Von Ranke*.

after-wise (áf'tér-wíz), *a.* [*after* + *wise*.] Wise after the event; wise when it is too late; after-witted.

There are such as we may call the *after-wise*, who, when any project fails, foresaw all the inconveniences that would arise from it, though they kept their thoughts to themselves. Addison.

after-wit (áf'tér-wit), *n.* Wisdom that comes after the event.

After-wits are dearly bought, Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought. Southwell. *After-wit*, like bankrupts' debts, stands tallied, Without all possibilities of payment. Ford, *Broken Heart*, iv. 1.

after-witted (áf'tér-wit'ed), *a.* Characterized by after-wit; circumspect when it is too late.

Our fashions of eating make us slothful and unbusy to labour, . . . *after-witted* (as we call it), uncircumspect, inconsiderate, heady, rash. Tyndale, *On Mat.* vi.

aft-gate (áf't'gát), *n.* Same as *tail-gate*. See *lock*.

aft-meal (áf't'mēl), *n.* A meal accessory to the principal meal, as dessert to dinner; a subsequent or late meal.

At *aft-meales* who shall paye for the wine? Thyane, *Debate*, p. 49.

aftmost (áf't'móst), *a. superl.* [*after* + *-most*.] *Naut.*, situated nearest the stern.

aftward, aftwards (áf't'wárd, -wárdz), *adv.* [*after* + *-ward*, *-wards*.] *Naut.*, toward the stern or hinder part of a vessel.

ag- Assimilated form of Latin *ad-* before *g*. See *ad-*.

Ag. [Abbrev. of *L. argentum*, silver.] In *chem.*, the symbol for silver.

A. G. An abbreviation of *adjutant-general*.

aga (á'gá or á'gá'), *n.* [*Turk. agha*, a great lord, commander, < *Tatar aha* (Mahn).] 1. A title formerly given to great chiefs in Turkey, and especially to the commander-in-chief of the janizaries.

There came a vast body of dragoons, of different nations, under the leading of Harvey, their great *aga*. Swift, *Battle of Books*.

2. A title of respect given to village magnates and petty gentlemen in Turkey.

He did not care for a monk, and not much for an agoumenos; but he felt small in the presence of a mighty Turkish *aga*. R. Curzon, *Monast. in the Levant*, p. 375.

Also spelled *agha*.

agabancee (ag-a-bá'nē), *n.* A cotton fabric embroidered with silk, made in Aleppo.

agacella (ag-a-sel'á), *n.* [A quasi-Latin form of *algazel*, q. v.] In *her.*, an antelope, or a tiger with horns and hoofs.

agada, agadic, etc. Same as *haggada*, etc.

again (á-gen', á-gán'), *adv., prep., and conj.* [The usual pron. *a-gen'* is that of the spelling *agen*, which is still occasionally used, esp. in poetry; the pron. *a-gán'* follows the usual spelling *again*. The ME. forms were numerous (of various types, *agen*, *again*, *ayen*, *ayain*, *ayan*, etc.), namely, *agen*, *again*, *agein*, *agayn*, *ageyn*, *ogain* (and with final *-e*, *againē*, etc.), *ayen*, *ayein*, *ayeyn*, etc., *agen*, *agáin*, *agein*, *ogeyn*, etc., earlier *angen*, *onzein*, < AS. *ongegn*, *ongen*, *ongedán*, later *agēn*, *agēn* (= OS. *angegin* = OHG. *ingagan*, *ingegin*, *ingagene*, *ingegane*, MHG. *ingegene*, *engegene*, *engegen*, G. *entgegen* = Icel. *igegn* (for **in gegn*) = Dan. *iggen* = Sw. *igen*), *adv.* and *prep.*, < on- for an- (in G. and Scand. in-), orig. *and-*, *again*, back, + **gegn*, *geán*, in comp. *gegn-*, *geagn-*, *gedn-*, over *against*: see *a-5*, *gain*¹, and *gain-*. Cf. *against*.] I. *adv.*

1. Of motion or direction: Back; in the opposite direction; to or toward a former or the original position; to the same place or person: often strengthened with *back*.

He nyste whether hym was moste fayn, For to fyghte or turne *again*. Rich. Coer de Lion, l. 5299 (in *Weber*, *Metr. Rom.*, II.). On Marie I prayd them take good hede, To that I cam *agane*. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 78. Bring us word *again* by what way we must go up. Deut. i. 22.

I have pursued mine enemies, and destroyed them; and turned not *again* till I had consumed them. 2 Sam. xxii. 38.

2. Of action: Back; in return; in reply, response, answer, echo.

Do good, and lend, hoping for nothing *again*. Luke vi. 35.

Who art thou that answerest *again*? Rom. ix. 20. All Israel shouted with a great shout, so that the earth rang *again*. 1 Sam. iv. 5.

I knit my hand-kercher about your brows; And I did never ask it you *again*. Shak., *K. John*, iv. 1.

He laughed till the glasses on the sideboard rang *again*. Dickens, *Pickwick*, I. 261.

3. Of action or fact as related to time, or of time simply: Once more; in addition; another time; anew: marking repetition—(a) Of action or existence: as, to do anything *again*; he had to make it all over *again*.

I will not *again* curse the ground any more, . . . neither will I *again* smite any more every thing living, as I have done. Gen. viii. 21.

If a man die, shall he live *again*? Job xiv. 14. Quicken the Past to life *again*. Whittier, *The Norseman*.

(b) Of number or quantity: only in the phrases *as much* or *as many again* (= twice as much or as many), *half as much again* (= once and a half as much), etc. (c) Of kind or character: marking resemblance.

There is not in the world *again* such a spring and seminary of brave military people as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Bacon.

4. Of succession of thought: Once more; in continuation; in an additional case or instance; moreover; besides (marking transition); on the other hand (marking contrast).

Again, there is sprung up An heretic, an arch one, Cramer. Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, lii. 2.

He was sometimes sad, and sometimes *again* profusely merry. Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 49.

Again and again, often; with frequent repetition.

Good books should be read *again and again*, and thought about, talked about, considered and re-considered. J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 323.

Now and again, now and then; occasionally.—**Once and again**, repeatedly.

The effects of which he had *once and again* experienced. Brougham.

To and *again*, to and fro; backward and forward.

[The adverb *again* was much used in Middle English, and less frequently in Anglo-Saxon, in loose composition with verbs or verbal derivatives, as equivalent to, and generally as an express translation of, the Latin prefix *re-*, as in *again-fight* (*L. re-pugnare*), *again-rising* (*L. re-surrectio*), *again-buy* (*L. red-imere*), *again-stand* (*L. re-sistere*); or of Latin *contra-*, as *again-say* (*L. contra-dicere*), etc.; being in this use variable with *gain*, q. v. Only a few such compounds are entered below.]

II.† *prep.* Against.

Ageyn another hethen in Turkey. Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 66.

[*Again*, *prep.*, was formerly in use in all the senses of *against* by which in literary use it has been displaced. It is still common in dialectal speech, pronounced *agen* or *agin*: as, I have nothing *agin* him.]

III.† *conj.* Against the time that: like *against*, *conj.* [In this use now only dialectal.]

Bid your fellows Get all their flails ready *again* I come. B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, i. 1.

againbuy (á-gen'bi), *v. t.* [*ME. agen-*, *ayen-byen*, etc.; a lit. tr. of *L. redimere*, redeem: see *redeem*.] To redeem.

We hoped that he should have *againbought* Israel. Wyclif, *Luke* xxiv. 21.

againrising† (á-gen'rí'zing), *n.* [*ME. agen-*, *ayen-rising*, etc., often transposed, *rising agen*, etc.; a lit. tr. of *L. resurrectio*.] Resurrection.

The *againrising* of dede men. Wyclif, *Rom.* i. 4.

again saw† (á-gen'sá), *n.* [*ME. again-saw*, *-sagh*, etc., < *again* + *saw*, a saying: see *saw*³.] Contradiction; gainsaying.

again say† (á-gen'sá), *v. t.* [*ME. agen-*, *ayen-seyen*, etc., < *agen-*, *ayen-*, etc., + *-seyen*, *-seggen*, etc., a lit. tr. of *L. contradicere*: see *contradict*.] Now *gainsay*, q. v.] Obsolete form of *gainsay*.

against (á-genst', á-gánst'), *prep. and conj.* [In pron. and form like *again* + *-st*; < *ME. agenst*, *agaynst*, *ageynst*, *ageynest*, etc., *ayenst*, *agenest*, etc., with added *t*, as in *betwixt*, *whilst*, etc., the earlier forms being *agens*, *agenes*, *agains*, *agayns*, *ageins*, *ageynes*, etc., *ayens*, *ayeins*, *ayenis*, *agenes*, *ageines*, *ageynes*, etc., with adverbial gen. ending *-es*, < *again*, *agen*, *ayen*, etc.: see *again*. Cf. AS. *tō-gēanes*, similarly formed, with prefix *tō-*, to.] I. *prep.* 1. Of motion or direction: In an opposite direction to, so as to meet; (a) toward; (b) upon:

as, to strike *against* a rock; the rain beats *against* the window; to ride *against* the wind.

Agays his daughter hastilich goth he.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 911.
The birds *against* the April wind
Flew northward, singing as they flew.
Whittier, What the Birds Said.

2. Of position: (a) In an opposite position; directly opposite; in front of: in this sense often preceded by *over*: as, a ship is *against* the mouth of a river.

[Aaron] lighted the lamps thereof *over against* the candlestick.
Num. viii. 3.

(b) In contact with; bearing upon: as, to lean *against* a wall; in optical contact with (something behind); thwart: as, the ship loomed up dark and grim *against* the sky.

He saw
High up in heaven the hall that Merlin built,
Blackening *against* the dead-green stripes of even.
Tennyson, Peleas and Etarre.

3. Of action or purpose: (a) In opposition to; in contrariety to; adverse or hostile to: as, twenty votes *against* ten; *against* law, reason, or public opinion.

His hand will be *against* every man.
Gen. xvi. 12.
When a scandalous story is believed *against* one, there certainly is no comfort like the consciousness of having deserved it.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, tv. 3.

(b) In resistance to or defense from: as, protection *against* burglars, cold, fire, etc.; to warn one *against* danger; the public are cautioned *against* pickpockets.

As if the man had fixed his face,
In many a solitary place,
Against the wind and open sky!
Wordsworth, Peter Bell, l. 26.

(c) In provision for; in preparation for; in anticipation of; with reference to.

Against the day of my burying hath she kept this.
John xii. 7.

It was now high time to retire and take refreshment *against* the fatigues of the following day.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

(d) In exchange for; in return for; as a balance to: as, an exporter draws *against* merchandise shipped.

Vassours subdivide again to vassals, exchanging land and cattle, human or otherwise, *against* fealty.
Motley, Dutch Republic, l. 28.

Against the grain. See *grain*.—**Against the sun**, in a direction contrary to the apparent movement of the sun.—**Against time.** (a) Literally, in competition with time: as, a match or a race *against* time, that is, with the effort to finish before the close of a given time.

I always felt as if I was riding a race *against* time.
Dickens.

(b) For the purpose of consuming time: as, he talked *against* time, that is, merely to gain time, a method sometimes adopted by members of legislative and deliberative assemblies who desire to defeat some measure or motion by lapse of time, or to gain time for supporters to assemble.—**To be against**, to be unfavorable to: as, the bid is *against* you, that is, in favor of some other bidder.—**To bear against**, to bristle against, to go against, etc. See these verbs.—**To run against**, to meet accidentally.

II. conj. (by ellipsis). *Against* the time that; by the time that; before: as, be ready *against* I get back. [Now only colloq. or dial.]

Throw on another log of wood *against* father comes home.
Dickens, Pickwick.

againstand† (a-gen' stand), *v. t.* [ME. *agein-*, *agen-standen*, *-sionden*, < AS. *āgen-*, *ongedn-standan*: see *again* and *stand*.] To stand against; withstand; oppose.

againward†, *adv.* [ME. *agayn-*, *again-*, *ayenward*, etc.; < *again* + *-ward*.] 1. Backward; back again. Chaucer.—2. In return; back. Sir T. More.—3. Again; once more.—4. Conversely; vice versa. Spenser.—5. On the contrary; on the other hand. Sir T. More.

agalactia (ag-a-lak'ti-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γάλακτις*, want of milk, < *γάλακτος*, wanting milk: see *agalactous*.] In *pathol.*, a deficiency of milk in a mother after childbirth. Also called *agalaxy*.

agalactous (ag-a-lak'tus), *a.* [< Gr. *γάλακτος*, wanting milk, < *ἀ-* priv. + *γάλα* (*γαλακ-*) = *l. lac* (*lact-*), milk.] Characterized by agalactia. Syd. Soc. Lex.

agal-agal (ā'gal-ā'gal), *n.* Same as *agar-agar*.

agalaxy (ag'ā-lak-si), *n.* Less correct form of *agalactia*.

Agalena (ag-a-lē'nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *γάληνη*, repose, calmness, tranquillity: in allusion to the spider's restlessness.] A genus of true spiders, founded by Walckenaer, giving name to the family *Agalenidae*. A labyrinthical is a pretty British species which spins its web upon herbage. Usually written, incorrectly, *Agelena*.

agalénid (ag-a-lē'nid), *n.* A spider of the family *Agalenidae*.

Agalenidae (ag-a-lē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agalena* + *-idae*.] A family of tubitelarian spiders,

typified by the genus *Agalena*, of the order *Araneæ*. They have an oblong cephalothorax, with the large cephalic region distinct, and the upper mammillia larger than the lower. The species are numerous, and 13 genera have been admitted for those of Europe. Among them are some of the most familiar spiders which spin tubular webs.

agaloch (a-gal'ok), *n.* Same as *agalochum*.

agalochum (a-gal'ō-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγάλλοχος* (Dioscorides), not, as stated in Liddell and Scott's Lexicon, the bitter aloe, but the fragrant wood also called in later times *ξύλαδος*, in NL. transposed *Aloërylon* (another genus), translated *lignum aloës*, E. *lign-aloës*, q. v.; of eastern origin: cf. Heb. *akhālīm*, masc. pl., from a sing. *akhāl*, Hind. *aghl*, Skt. *aguru*, agaloch, aloes-wood. See *aloc*.] A fragrant wood, the aloes or lign-aloës of the Scriptures. It is much used by the Orientals, and especially by the Chinese, as incense in their religious ceremonies. It is the produce of *Aquilaria Agallocha*, a large tree which grows in the mountains of Cochín-China, Assam, and adjoining regions, and belongs to the natural order *Thymelæaceæ*. Portions of the trunk and branches become saturated with a dark aromatic resin, and these alone are used in the preparation of incense. The resin is sometimes extracted by distillation or infusion. The wood is also called *calambac*, *aloes-wood*, and *agila*, *agal*, or *eaglewood*. See *eaglewood*.

agalma (a-gal'mä), *n.*; *pl. agalmata* (-mä-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀγάσμα*, a delight, honor, a pleasing gift, esp. to the gods, a statue, any image or work of art, < *ἀγάλλεσθαι*, take delight in, *ἀγάλλειν*, honor, glorify.] 1. In *law*, the impression or image of anything upon a seal.—2. In *Gr. antiq.*, a votive offering to a deity, especially a statue, but also a painting or any other art-object. See etymology of *anathema*.—3. [*cap.*] In *zool.*, a genus of physophorous oceanic hydroids, the type of the family *Agalmidae*. Eschscholtz, 1829.

agalmatolite (ag-al-mat'ō-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγάμα* (τ-), image, + *λίθος*, stone.] A soft stone, of a grayish or greenish color, found in China and elsewhere. It can be cut with a knife and polished, and in China is thus formed into works of art, as grotesque figures, pagodas, etc. It belongs in part to the mineral pinites, and in part to pyrophyllite and steatite. Also called *figure-stone*, *lardstone*, *bildstein*, and *pagodite*.

Agalmidæ (a-gal'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agalma* + *-idæ*.] A family of physophorous siphonophorous hydrozoans, having a greatly elongated and spirally twisted stem, the swimming-column with two or more rows of neectalycæ, and hydrophyllia and tentacles present.

Agalmopsis (a-gal-mop'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Agalma* + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of *Agalmidæ* resembling *Agalma*, having deciduous hydrophyllia replaced by neectalycæ, a sacculus and an involucre, a terminal filament and no vesicle. Sars, 1846.

agalwood (ag'al-wūd), *n.* [See *eaglewood*.] Same as *agalochum*.

Agama¹ (ag'a-mä), *n.* [NL., from the Caribbean name.] 1. A genus of small saurian reptiles, typical of the family *Agamidæ* (which see).—2. [*l. c.*] A member or species of the genus *Agama*, or of closely related genera: with a plural, *agamas* (-mäz).

Agama² (ag'ā-mä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *agamus*: see *agamous*.] The agamous division of mollusks. Latreille, 1825. See *agamous*, 2.

Agamæ (ag'ā-mē), *n. pl.* [NL. (*sc. plantæ*), fem. pl. of *agamus*: see *agamous*.] A name given by some authors to the large division of cryptogamic plants, which were formerly supposed to be without distinctions of sex.

agami (ag'a-mi), *n.* [F. *agamy* (1741), now *agami*, from the native name in Guiana.] A

grallatorial bird, *Psophia crepitans*, a native of South America, often called the golden-breasted trumpeter. It is in its body of the size of a pheasant; it runs with great speed, but flies poorly, is easily tamed, and becomes as docile and attached to man as a dog. See *Psophidæ*.

agamian¹ (a-gā'mi-an), *a. and n.* [—F. *agamien*, < NL. *Agama*¹.] I. *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the *Agamidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Agamidæ* (which see).

agamian² (a-gā'mi-an), *a.* [As *agamie* + *-ian*.] Same as *agamie*.

agamie (a-gam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀγαμος*, unmarried (see *agamous*), + *-ie*.] 1. Asexual: in *zool.*, applied to reproduction without the congress of individuals of opposite sexes, as by fission, budding, encystment, or parthenogenesis; used also of ova capable of germination without impregnation. The word is of general application to asexual reproduction, but has some special applicability to the phenomena of alternate generation or discontinuous development which may intervene in ordinary sexual reproduction. Opposed to *gamie*. See *agamogenesis*.

The *agamie* reproduction of insects and other animals. W. B. Carpenter, in Corr. of Forces, p. 425.

The *agamie* ova may certainly be produced, and give rise to embryos, without impregnation. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 250.

2. In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Agamæ* or cryptogams.

agamically (a-gam'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an *agamie* or asexual manner; asexually.

agamid (ag'ā-mid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Agamidæ*.

Agamidæ (a-gam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agama*¹ + *-idæ*.] A family of saurian reptiles, order *Lacertilia*, superfamily *Agamoidea*. They are characterized by having a short, thick tongue, entire (that is, uncted) or nearly so, and not extensible; small rhombic overlapping ventral scales; a long tail; round pupil, and



eyes provided with lids. The family is very closely related to the *Iguanidæ*, but the dentition is acrodont, not pleurodont. It is named from the leading genus, *Agama* (or *Amphibolurus*), but contains several others, among them *Draco*. *D. volans* is the so-called flying lizard. The family is divided into *Agaminæ* and *Draconinæ*.

Agaminæ (ag-a-mi'nē), *n. pl.* [< *Agama*¹ + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *agamoid* lizards with no wing-like lateral expansions, a mouth of moderate size, and small conical incisors. It embraces about 70 species, inhabiting Asia, Africa, and Australasia.

agamine (ag'a-min), *n.* A lizard of the subfamily *Agaminæ*.

agamist (ag'a-mist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγαμος*, unmarried (see *agamous*), + *-ist*.] One who does not marry; one who refuses to marry; one who opposes the institution of marriage.

Agamists and wilful rejecters of matrimony. Foote, Book of Martyrs.

agamogenesis (ag'a-mō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγαμος*, unmarried (see *agamous*), + *γένεσις*, production.] Non-sexual reproduction. (a) In *zool.*, the production of young without the congress of the sexes, one of the phenomena of alternate generation; parthenogenesis: opposed to *gamogenesis*.

Agamogenesis is of frequent occurrence among insects, and occurs under two extreme forms; in the one, the parent is a perfect female, while the germs have all the morphological characters of eggs, and to this the term parthenogenesis ought to be restricted. In the other, the parent has incomplete female genitalia, and the germs have not the ordinary characters of insect eggs. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 383.

(b) In *bot.*, natural reproduction by buds, offshoots, cell-division, etc.

agamogenetic (ag'a-mō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *agamogenesis*, after *genetic*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to *agamogenesis*; produced without the congress of the sexes.

All known *agamogenetic* processes . . . end in a complete return to the primitive stock. Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 312.

agamogenetically (ag'a-mō-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an *agamogenetic* manner; by or with asexual generation.

In most *Discozoa*, the embryo becomes a fixed actinula, . . . multiplies *agamogenetically* by budding, and gives rise to permanent colonies of Hydriform polyps. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 133.

agamoid (ag'a-moid), *a. and n.* [< *Agama*¹ + *-oid*, q. v.] I. *a.* In *zool.*, pertaining to or resembling the *Agamidæ* or *Agamoidea*.

II. *n.* A lizard of the family *Agamidæ* or superfamily *Agamoidea*.



Agami, or Trumpeter (*Psophia crepitans*).

Agamoidea (ag-a-moi' dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agama* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, having concavo-convex vertebræ, clavicles not dilated proximally, and no post-orbital or postfrontal squamosal arches. The group comprises the families *Agamidae*, *Iguanidae*, *Xenosauridae*, *Zonuridae*, and *Anguillidae*. See cuts under *Agamidae* and *Iguana*.

agamous (ag'a-mus), *a.* [NL. *agamus*, < Gr. *ἀγαμος*, without marriage, unmarried, < *ἀ-* priv. + *γάμος*, marriage.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *agamic*. — 2. In *zoöl.*, having no distinguishable sexual organs. See *agamic*, 1. [Rare.]

The molluscan race are divided into two branches, the planerogamous and the *agamous* or cryptogamic.

Johnston, *Introd.* to *Conchol.*

agamy (ag'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγαμία*, < *ἀγαμος*: see *agamous*.] Non-marriage; abstention from marriage, or rejection or non-recognition of the requirement of marriage in the relation of the sexes.

aganglionic (a-gang-gli-on'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a-18*) + *ganglion.*] Characterized by the absence of ganglia.

agapæ, *n.* Plural of *agape*².

Agapanthus (ag-a-pan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγάπη*, love (see *agape*²), + *άνθος*, flower.] A small genus of ornamental plants belonging to the natural order *Liliaceæ*. The species are perennial herbs from southern Africa, with strap-shaped radical leaves and large umbels of bright-blue flowers. They have been long in cultivation.

agape¹ (a-gāp' or a-gāp'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [Gr. *ἀγάπη*, love, clarity in the abstract sense; *ἀγαπᾶν*, to love, treat with affection.] 1. A meal

Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all *agape*.
Milton, *P. L.*, v. 357.

A fledgeling priest,
Beginning life . . . with calow beak
Agape for luck. *Browning*, *Ring and Book*, I. 61.

agape² (ag'a-pē), *n.*; *pl. agapæ* (-pē). [L., < Gr. *ἀγάπη*, love, clarity in the abstract sense; *ἀγαπᾶν*, to love, treat with affection.] 1. A meal



Agape, or Love-feast. (From Roller's "Catacombes de Rome.")

partaken of in common by the primitive Christians, originally in connection with the Lord's supper. It was made the occasion of offerings for the poor, and closed with devotional exercises, including the kiss of love. According to late usage, *agapæ* were also associated with weddings, funerals, anniversaries of martyrdoms, and the dedication of churches. The loss of their original character and the growth of abuses led to the prohibition of them in church buildings, and in the fourth century to their separation from the Lord's supper and their gradual discontinuance. Vestiges of the practice, however, remained as late as the Council of Basle in the fifteenth century, and customs historically derived from it are still observed by some denominations. See *love-feast*.

May God speed the universal pentecost and *agape* of his one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church.

Schaff, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 20.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects.

Agapemone (ag-a-pem'ō-nē), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀγάπη*, love (see *agape*²), + *μονή*, a staying, a stopping-place, dwelling, < *μένειν*, stay, remain: see *remain*.] Literally, the abode of love; specifically, the name of an association of men and women established at Charlynech, Somersetshire, England, in 1846, under the direction of the Rev. Henry James Prince, the members of which lived on a common fund.

Agapemonian, Agapemonite (ag'a-pe-mō'ni-an, ag-a-pem'ō-nit'), *n.* An inmate of the Agapemone (which see).

agapetæ (ag-a-pē'tē), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. *ἀγαπηταί*, fem. pl. of *ἀγαπητός*, beloved, verbal adj. of *ἀγαπᾶν*, to love.] A title given in the early ages of the church to virgins who dwelt, in a state of so-called spiritual love, with monks and others professing celibacy. This intercourse occasioned scandal, and was condemned by the Lateran Council in 1139.

Agaphelinæ (a-gaf-e-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agaphelus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of finner whales, family *Balaenopteridae*, having the skin of the throat not plicated and no dorsal fin.

Agaphelus (a-gaf'e-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγᾶν*, very, much, + *ἀφελής*, smooth. These whales lack the usual folds or plaits of the throat.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Agaphelinæ*. *A. gibbosus* is the scrag-whale. *E. D. Cope*, 1868.

agaphite (ag'a-fit'), *n.* [So named by Fischer in 1816; < *Agaphi*, a naturalist who visited the regions in Persia where the turquoise is found, + *-ite*².] A name sometimes given to the turquoise, more especially to the fine blue variety.

Agapornis (ag-a-pōr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγάπη*, love (see *agape*²), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of



Love-birds (*Agapornis cana*).

small African parrots, including the love-birds, sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Agapornithinæ*. *P. J. Selby*, 1836. See *love-bird*.

agart, *n.* Same as *acker*², *eager*². *Sir T. Browne*.

agar-agar (ä'gär-ä'gär), *n.* The native name of Ceylon moss or Bengal isinglass, consisting of dried seaweed of several species, such as *Gracilaria lichenoides*, *Eucheuma spinosum*, etc. It is much used in the East for soups and jellies. Also called *agal-agal*. See *gelose*.

agaric (ag'a-rik or a-gar'ik), *n.* and *a.* [L. *agaricum*, < Gr. *ἀγαρικόν*, a sort of tree-fungus used as tinder, named, according to Dioscorides, from the country of the *Agari*, in Sarmatia, where this fungus abounded.] 1. *n.* A fungus of the genus *Agaricus*. Among the old herbalists the name had a wider range, including the corky forms growing on trunks of trees, like the "female agaric," *Polyporus officinalis*, to which the word was originally applied, and which is still known as agaric in the materia medica. See *Agaricus*, *Boletus*, and *Polyporus*. — **Agaric-gnat**, a dipterous insect of the family *Mycetophilidae* (which see).

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to agarics; fungoid. — **Agaric mineral**, a very soft and light variety of calcite or calcium carbonate. It is generally pure white, found chiefly in the clefts of rocks and at the bottom of some lakes in a loose or semi-indurated form resembling a fungus. The name is also applied to a stone of loose consistence found in Tuscany, of which bricks may be made so light as to float in water, and of which the ancients are supposed to have made their floating bricks. It is a hydrated silicate of magnesium, mixed with lime, alumina, and a small quantity of iron. Also called *mountain-milk* and *mountain-meal*.

Agaricia (ag-a-ris'i-ī), *n.* [NL., < *Agaricus*, *q. v.*] A genus of aporese sclerodermatous stone-corals, of the family *Fungidae*, or mushroom-corals. *Lamarck*, 1801.

agariciform (a-gar'i-si-fōrm), *a.* [NL. *Agaricus*, agaric, + L. *-formis*, < *forma*, form.] Mushroom-shaped.

agaricin (a-gar'i-sin), *n.* [L. *agaric* + *-in*.] A white crystalline substance obtained from the white agaric, *Polyporus officinalis*.

Agaricini (a-gar-i-sī'ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agaricus*.] An order of fungi having the fruit-bearing surface arranged in radiating gills, as in the mushrooms and toadstools.

agaricoid (a-gar'i-koid), *a.* Of the nature of an agaric; mushroom-like.

Agaricus (a-gar'i-kus), *n.* [NL., masc., < L. *agaricum*, prop. neut. adj.: see *agaric*.] A large



Common Mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*).

and important genus of fungi, characterized by having a fleshy cap or pileus, and a number of radiating plates or gills on which are produced the naked spores. The majority of the species are furnished with stems, but some are attached by their pilei to the objects on which they grow. Over a thousand species are known, which are arranged in five sections according as the color of their spores is white, pink, brown, purple, or black. Many of the species are edible, like the common mushroom, *A. campestris*, while others are deleterious and even poisonous. See *mushroom*.

Agarista (ag-a-ris'tā), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Agaristidæ*. *Leach*.

Agaristidæ (ag-a-ris'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agarista* + *-idæ*.] A family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects, or moths, typified by the genus *Agarista*.

agast, *v. t.* [ME. *agasten*, pp. *agast*: see *agast*, *gast*, *ghost*.] 1. To frighten; terrify: usually in past participle *agast*, now written *aghost* (which see).

Or other grisly thing that him *aghost*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. ix. 21.

2. Reflexively, to be terrified.

The rynges on the temple dore that honge,
And eek the dorcs, clatereden ful faste,
Of which Arcita somwhat hym *agaste*.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 2424.

Agastree (a-gas'trē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Agastria*.] A term proposed in 1874 by Huxley as a provisional designation of one of two divisions of metazoic animals (the other being *Gastree*), by which the orders *Cestoidea* and *Acanthocephala*, which have no alimentary canal or proper digestive cavity, are contrasted with all other *Metazoa*. *Jour. Linn. Soc.*, XII. 226.

Some alterations in this scheme have since been made; . . . the *Agastree* are relegated, the *Cestoidea* to Trematoda and *Acanthocephala* to the Nematodea.

Pascoe, *Zoöl. Class.*, p. 4.

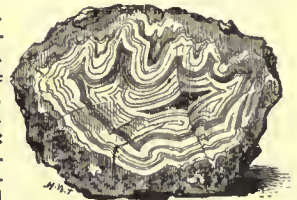
Agastria (a-gas'tri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] A term of no exact signification in modern biology, but formerly employed to designate certain low organisms which have no proper digestive cavity. Also called *Agastrica*.

agastric (a-gas'trik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *γαστήρ*, stomach: see *gastric*.] Without a stomach or proper intestinal canal, as the tapeworm.

Agastrica (a-gas'tri-kā), *n. pl.* Same as *Agastria*.

agate¹ (a-gāt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME. *on gate*: *on*, E. *a³*, *on*; *gate*, E. *gate*², way: see *gate*² and *gait*.] On the way; going; agoing; in motion: as, "set him *agate* again," *Lingua*, iii. 6; "set the bells *agate*," *Cotgrave*. [Old and prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

agate² (ag'ät), *n.* [Early mod. E. *aggat*, *agget*, *aggot*, *aggott*, *agat*, *agot*, *agath* (= D. *agaat* = Sw. Dan. *agat*), < OF. *agate*, later *agate*, an *agate*" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *agate* = Pr. *agathes*, *achates* = Sp. Pg. It. *agata* = MHG. G. *achat*, < L. *achates*, < Gr. *ἀχάτης*, an *agate*: so called, according to Pliny, because first found near the river *Ἀχάτης*, in Sicily.]



Agate, polished, showing banded structure.

1. A variety of quartz which is peculiar in consisting of bands or layers of various colors blended together. It is essentially a variegated chalcedony, but some of the bands may consist of other varieties of quartz, for the most part cryptocrystalline. The varied manner in which these materials are arranged causes the *agate* when polished to assume characteristic differences of appearance, and thus certain varieties are distinguished, as ribbon-*agate*, fortification-*agate*, zone-*agate*, star-*agate*, moss-*agate*, clouded *agate*, etc. See also cut under *concentric*. *Agate* is found chiefly in trap-rocks and serpentine, often in the form of nodules, called *geodes*. It is esteemed the least valuable of the precious stones. *Agates* are cut and polished in large quantities at Oberstein in Oldenburg, Germany, where also artificial means are used to produce striking varieties of color in these stones. In Scotland also they are cut and polished, under the name of *Scotch pebbles*. They are used for rings, seals, cups, beads, boxes, handles of small utensils, burnishers, pestles and mortars, and, in delicate mechanism, as bearing-surfaces, pivots, and the knife-edges of weighing apparatus. In Shakapere *agate* is a symbol of littleness or smallness, from the little figures cut in these stones when set in rings.

I was never manned with an *agate* till now.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

2. A draw-plate used by gold-wire drawers, named from the piece of *agate* through which the eye is drilled. — 3. In *printing*, type of a size between *pearl* and *nonpareil*, giving about 160

lines to the foot. It is used chiefly in newspapers. In Great Britain it is known as *ruby*.

This line is printed in agate.

4. An instrument used by bookbinders for polishing; a burnisher. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.—
5. A child's playing-marble made of agate, or of glass in imitation of agate.

agate-glass (ag'āt-glās), *n.* A variegated glass made by melting together waste pieces of colored glass.

agate-shell (ag'āt-shel), *n.* A popular name of certain large shells of the genus *Achatina* (which see).

agate-snail (ag'āt-snāl), *n.* A species of the genus *Achatina* (which see).

agate-ware (ag'āt-wār), *n.* In *ceram.*, pottery mottled and veined as if in imitation of agate, the coloring going through the whole substance.

Agathis (ag'a-this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *agathis*, a ball of thread.] 1. In *bot.*, the older and now accepted name for the genus of *Coniferae* commonly known as *Dammara* (which see).—2. In *zool.*, a genus of ichneumon-flies, of the family *Braconidae*. *Latreille*, 1804.

agathism (ag'a-thizm), *n.* [*< Gr. agathos*, good, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that all things tend toward ultimate good.

agathist (ag'a-thist), *n.* [*< Gr. agathos*, good, + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of agathism.

agathocacological (ag'a-thō-kak'ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. agathos*, good, + *kakos*, bad, + *-λογία* (-λογία), < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Composed of good and evil; pertaining to both good and evil. *Southey*, *Doctor*, I. 120.

agathodæmon (ag'a-thō-dē-mon), *n.* [*< Gr. agathodaimon*, prop. written separately *agathos daimon*: *agathos*, good; *daimon*, spirit, demon: see *demon*.] A good genius or spirit; a male divinity corresponding to the female *Agathe Tyche*, or Good Fortune. At Athens, and elsewhere in ancient Greece, it was customary at the end of a meal to pour out in his honor a libation of pure wine.

agathodæmonic (ag'a-thō-dē-mon'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. agathodaimon*: see *agathodæmon* and *demonic*.] Relating to or of the nature of an agathodæmon; pertaining to an agathodæmon.

agathopœtic (ag'a-thō-poi-et'ik), *a.* [*Prop. agathopœtic* or *-pœtic*, < *Gr. agathopœiv*, do good, < *agathos*, good, + *ποιέω*, do: see *poetic*.] Intended to do good; benevolent. *Bentham*. [Rare.]

Agathosma (ag-a-thoz'mā), *n.* [*< Gr. agathos*, good, + *ὄσμη*, earlier *ὄσμη*, smell, akin to *L. odor*: see *odor*.] A large genus of plants, natural order *Rutaceae*, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The Hottentots mix the dried and powdered leaves of *A. pulchella* with the grease with which they smear their bodies, giving them a smell intolerable to Europeans. Several species are cultivated for their flowers.

agatiferos (ag-a-tif'e-rus), *a.* [*< agate* + *-iferous*, < *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] Containing or producing agates. *Craig*.

agatiform (ag'a-ti-fōrm), *a.* [*< agate* + *-iform*, < *L. forma*, form.] Having the form of an agate; resembling an agate in appearance.

agatine (ag'a-tin), *a.* [*< agate* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to or resembling agate.

agatize (ag'a-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *agatized*, ppr. *agatizing*. [*< agate* + *-ize*.] To change into agate. Also spelled *agatise*.—*Agatized wood*, silicified wood in the form of agate.

agaty (ag'a-ti), *a.* [*< agate* + *-y*.] Of the nature of or resembling agate: as, "an *agaty* flint." *Woodward*.

Agave (a-gā'vē), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. agavē*, noble, used also as a proper name, *ἄγανή*, *L. Agave*, *Agave*; fem. of *ἀγῶς*, noble, illustrious, akin to *γαίω*, be proud, rejoice, and to *L. gaudium*, joy.] A large North American genus of plants, of the natural order *Amaryllidaceae*, chiefly Mexican. They are acaulescent or nearly so, of slow growth, often large, consisting of a dense cluster of rigid fleshy leaves, which are spine-tipped and usually apinously toothed. The best-known species is the century-plant, or American aloe, *A. Americana*, first introduced from Mexico into Europe in 1561, and now frequently cultivated for ornament, as are also various other species. It lives many years, 10 to 50 or more, before flowering, whence the name *century-plant*. At maturity it



Century-Plant (*Agave Americana*).

throws up rapidly from its center a tall scape bearing a large compound inflorescence, and dies after perfecting its fruit. It is extensively cultivated in Mexico under the name of *maguey*, and is put to many uses. The sap, obtained in abundance from the plant when the flowering stem is just ready to burst forth, produces when fermented a beverage resembling cider, called by the Mexicans *pulque*. An extract of the leaves is used as a substitute for soap, and the flower-stem, when withered, is cut up into slices to form razor-strops. The leaves of nearly all the species yield a more or less valuable fiber, which is made into thread and rope and has been used in the manufacture of paper. Sisal hemp, or henequen, is the product of *A. Ixtli*, and is exported in large quantities from Yucatan. A West Indian species, *A. Keratto*, closely resembling *A. Americana*, yields the keratto fiber. *A. Virginica*, of the southern United States, known as false aloe, belongs to a group of species with less rigid leaves and with the solitary flowers in a simple spike.

agaze (ā-gāz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< ME. a gaze*: *a*, *E. a^s*; *gaze*, *E. gaze*.] On the gaze; in a gazing attitude.

agazedt (ā-gāzd'), *p. a.* [*< ME. agazed*; prob. samē as *agast*, modified toward *gaze*: see *agast*, *agast*, and *gaze*. The examples cited below are the only ones found.] Agast; astonished.

The [they] were so sore agazed.
Chester Plays, ii. 85.

Whereatt this dreadful conquerour
Thereatt was sore agazed.

Percy's Folio MSS. (ed. Hales and Furnivall), liii. 154.

As ankerd faate my spirites doe all resorte
To stand agazed, and sink in more and more.

Surrey, *Songes* and *Sonnettes* (1557).

Of understanding rob'd, I stand agaz'd. (1600.)
In *E. Farr's Select Poetry* (1845), II. 438. (*N. E. D.*)

The French exclaim'd, The devil was in armes;
All the whole army stood agaz'd on him.

Shak., I Hen. VI., i. 1.

age (ā), *n.* [*< ME. age*, later sometimes, in *OF.* spelling, *aege*, *eage*, *aage*, < *OF. aage*, *eage*, earlier *edage*, *F. âge* = *Pr. age*, < *ML. *ataticum*, < *L. æta* (-t-), age (> *OF. æ*), a contr. of earlier *ærita* (-t-), which reappears in *ML.* in the sense of eternity (cf. *æternus*, eternal: see *eternal* and *eternity*), < *ærum*, *OL. æcom* = *Gr. αἰών* (**ai-rōn*), a period of existence, an age, a lifetime, a long space of time, eternity (see *æon*, *æon*), = *Goth. aius*, an age, eternity (acc. *aiur*, used adverbially, ever, with neg., *ni aiv*, never), = *AS. ā* = *Icel. ei*, *E. aye*, ever, = *AS. āve*, *ā*, life, custom, law, marriage: see *ay*, *aye*.]

1. The length of time during which a being or thing has existed; length of life or existence to the time spoken of; period or stage of life in the history of an individual existence, animate or inanimate: as, his *age* is twenty years; he died at the *age* of eighty; at your *age* you should know better; a tree or a building of unknown *age*; to live to a great *age*; old *age*.

Jesus himself began to be about thirty years of age.
Luke iii. 23.

2. Duration of existence, specifically or generally; the lifetime of an individual, or of the individuals of a class or species on an average: as, the *age* of the horse is from twenty-five to thirty years.

What fame is left for human deeds
In endless age? *Tennyson*, In Mem., lxxiii.

The *ages* of the patriarchs before the flood have been a subject of critical dispute.
Ann. Cyc., I. 131.

3. A period of human life usually marked by a certain stage of physical or mental development; especially, a degree of development, approximately or presumptively measured by years from birth, which involves responsibility to law and capacity to act with legal effect: as, the *age* of discretion or of maturity (the former technically occurring some years prior to the latter, about the age of fourteen). More specifically, *of age*, *full age*, or *lawful age* designates the attainment of majority, or that period when the general disabilities of infancy cease. It is fixed by the law of England and of most of the United States at 21 (in some States at 18 for females), but in Germany and some other European states at 24 or 25. At common law one is of full age the first instant of the beginning of the day before the 21st anniversary of one's birth. Other periods are fixed for special purposes: thus, the *age of consent* for marriage was fixed by the common law at 14 for males and 12 for females, not as being a *marriageable age* in the ordinary sense of being a suitable age for marriage, but as being the age after which one contracting marriage could not justly repudiate its obligations on the mere ground of youth. For the purposes of consent which will preclude charges of abduction and the like, the *age of consent* has been fixed in some jurisdictions at 16. Up to the age of 7 a child is conclusively presumed to be incapable of criminal intent; from 7 to 14 (in some jurisdictions 12) it is presumed to be incapable of such intent, but the contrary may be proved; over that age it is presumed to be capable of such intent. At 12 the capacity to take the oath of allegiance begins. The *age of discretion*, in the sense in which the term is used in the law of infancy, is 14, after which the child wishes as to the choice of a guardian are consulted (sometimes called the *age of election*); and the entire period before the age of 14 is called the *age of nurture*. The age at which testamentary capacity begins in most of the United States is 21, with exceptions, many al-

lowing a younger age for wills of personal property, and also for females or for married women.

He is of age, ask him.
John ix. 21.

4. The particular period of life at which one becomes naturally or conventionally qualified or disqualified for anything: as, at 46 a man is over *age* and cannot be enlisted; under *age* for the presidency; canonical *age* (which see, below).

Sara . . . was delivered of a child when she was past age.
Heb. xi. 11.

5. Specifically, old age (see 1); the latter part of life or of long-continued existence; the lapse of time, especially as affecting a person's physical or mental powers; the state of being old; oldness.

The eyes of Israel were dim for age.
Gen. xlviii. 10.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety.
Shak., *A. and C.*, ii. 2.

6. An aged person, or old people collectively.

And age in love loves not to have years told.
Shak., *Sonnets*, cxxxviii.

7. One of the periods or stages of development into which human life may be divided; time of life: as, life is divided into four *ages*, infancy, youth, manhood or womanhood, and old age.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their exits, and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages.

Shak., *As You Like It*, ii. 7.

Just at the age 'twixt boy and youth,
When thought is speech and speech is truth.

Scott, *Marmion*, Int. to li.

8. A particular period of history, as distinguished from others; a historical epoch: as, the golden *age*; the *age* of heroes; the *age* of Pericles; the dramatists of the Elizabethan *age*. See *ages* in *mythology* and *history*, below.

Intent on her, who, rapt in glorious dreams,
The second-sight of some Astræan age,
Sat compass'd with professors.

Tennyson, *Princess*, ii.

Our nineteenth century is the *age* of tools.
Emerson, *Works* and *Days*.

9. In *geol.*, a great period of the history of the earth, characterized by the development of some particular phase of organic life or of physical condition: as, the *age* of reptiles; the *age* of ice. In Dana's scheme of classification, the Silurian is the age of invertebrates, the Devonian the age of fishes, the Mesozoic the age of reptiles, the Tertiary the age of mammals, and the Quaternary the age of man.

10. The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation or a succession of generations: as, *ages* yet unborn.—11. [*Cf. L. sæculum*, an age, a century: see *secular*.] A century; the period of one hundred years, as in the phrases *dark ages*, *middle ages*, etc.

Henry . . . justly and candidly apologizes for these five ages.
Hallam.

12. A great length of time; a protracted period: as, I have not seen you for an *age*.

So rose within the compass of the year
An age's work, a glorious theatre.

Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, I. 1067.

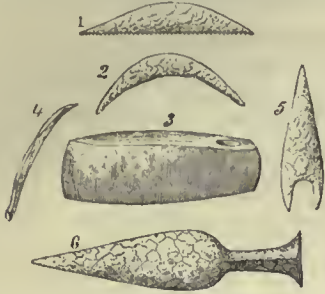
Suffering thus he made
Minutes an age.
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

13. In *poker*, the eldest hand, or the first player to the left of the dealer who bets.—*Age of acrogens*. See *acrogen*.—*Age of the moon*, the time elapsed since her last conjunction with the sun.—*Ages in mythology and history*, particular periods in the life of mankind distinguished by bearing specific names. The most important of these periods are: (a) The poetic division of human existence into the *golden*, *silver*, *heroic* (generally omitted), *brazen*, and *iron ages*, accredited to Hesiod (about the eighth century B. C.), who regarded the people of the different ages as constituting distinct races successively replacing each other. See *extract*. The terms are still in use, especially *golden age*, which is applied to the culminating or most brilliant epoch of any portion of history or department of activity: as, the seventeenth century was the *golden age* of the drama; the nineteenth century is the *golden age* of invention; the *golden age* of a country's power or prosperity.

The *golden age* (of Hesiod), synchronous with the reign of Saturn, was a period of patriarchal simplicity, when the earth yielded its fruits spontaneously and spring was eternal; the *silver age*, governed by Jupiter, was a lawless time, in which the seasons were first divided, agriculture took its rise, and men began to hold property in land; the *brazen age*, or reign of Neptune, was an epoch of war and violence; in the *heroic age* (omitted by Ovid) the world began to aspire toward better things; and in the *iron* or *Plutonian age*, in which Hesiod believed himself to be living, justice and piety had disappeared from the earth.
Ann. Cyc., I. 185.

(b) The *dark ages*, a period of European history, beginning with or shortly before the fall of the Roman Empire of the West (A. D. 476), marked by a general decline of learning and civilization. It was introduced by the great influx of barbarians into western Europe in the fourth and fifth centuries known as the wandering of the nations, and is reckoned by Hallam as extending to the eleventh century, when a general revival of wealth, manners, taste, and learning began, and by others to the time

of Dante in the thirteenth century, or later. (c) The *middle ages*, a period of about a thousand years, between the close of what is technically considered ancient history and the first definite movements in Europe of the distinctively modern spirit of freedom and enterprise. Its beginning is synchronous with that of the dark ages, and it is variously reckoned as extending to the fall of Constantinople (1453), the invention of printing, the Renaissance, or the discovery of America, in the fifteenth century, or to the Reformation, in the early part of the sixteenth. (d) The *feudal ages*, a portion of the middle ages, marked by the prevalence of feudal institutions and of the spirit of chivalry, extending from their nearly universal establishment in the tenth century to their decline in the sixteenth.—**Archæological ages or periods**, the stone age, the bronze age, and the iron age, these names



Implements of the Stone Age.

1, saw-edged flint knife; 2, crescent-shaped flint knife; 3, stone ax; 4, flint flask-knife; 5, harpoon-head of flint; 6, flint knife.

being given in accordance with the materials employed for weapons, implements, etc., during the particular period. The stone age has been subdivided into two, the paleolithic and neolithic. (See these words.) The word *age* in this sense is improperly used (by an unfortunate transfer from the Scandinavian archæology), since it has no reference to chronology, but simply denotes the stage at which a people has arrived in its progress toward civilization. There are tribes yet in their stone age. Neither do the more primitive implements necessarily disappear wholly on the appearance of those of a more advanced stage. The phrase *stone age* or *stage*, therefore, merely marks the most primitive period, and *bronze age* (chiefly in antiquity) that before the employment of iron, among any specified people or tribe.—**Canonical age**. (a) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, that age fixed by the church at which her subjects incur, or become capable of assuming, special obligations, states of life, etc., or of enjoying special privileges and dignities. Thus, the obligation of fasting begins at twenty-one; profession by religious vows is made only after the age of sixteen; and to become a bishop one should have completed his thirtieth year. The age of reason is that at which a child becomes morally responsible, supposed, in the majority of cases, to be about seven. (b) In *Anglican churches*, the age at which a man may be ordained to any one of the three grades of the ministry.—**Dark ages**. See above.—**Fabulous age**. See *Fabulous*.—**Geological ages**. See above, 9.—**Middle ages**. See above.—**The age of a horse**, in racing and trotting rules, is reckoned from January 1st of the year of foaling. Other dates, as May-day, were formerly used.—**Syn. Era, Period**, etc. (see *epoch*), date; years, eon, cycle.

age (āj), v.; pret. and pp. *aged*, ppr. *aging*. [*ME. agen, agyn, < age, n.*] **I. intrans.** To grow old; assume the appearance of old age: as, he *ages* rapidly.

I am *aging*; that is, I have a whitish, or rather a light-colored hair here and there. *Landor.*

II. trans. To make old; cause to grow or to seem old; produce the effect of age upon; bring to maturity or to a state fit for use; give the character of age or ripeness to: as, to *age* wine, clay, etc.

-age. [*ME. -age, < OF. -age, mod. F. -age = Pr. -atge = Sp. -age = It. -aggio and -atico, < L. -aticum, a noun suffix, orig. neut. of -aticus, adj. suffix. For examples see savage, voyage, etc.*] A noun suffix of French, ultimately of Latin origin. Frequent in words taken from the French, as *language, savage, voyage, postage, baggage*, etc., it has come to be a common English formative, forming (a) from names of things, collective nouns, as *fruitage, leafage, baggage*, etc.; (b) from personal terms, nouns denoting condition, office, rank, service, fee, etc., as *bondage, parsonage, portorage*, etc.; (c) from verbs, nouns expressing various relations, as *breakage, clearance, postage, steerage*, etc. **aged** (ā'jed, sometimes ājd), p. a. [*ME. aged, agyd; < age, v., + -ed².*] 1. Old; having lived or existed long; having reached an advanced period of life: as, an *aged* man; an *aged* oak.

Shall *aged* men, like *aged* trees,
Strike deeper their vile root, and closer cling,
Still more enamour'd of their wretched soil?

Young, Night Thoughts, iv. 111.

[Under English racing rules, a horse is said to be *aged* (pron. ājd) when he is more than seven years old.]

2. Of the age of: as, a man *aged* forty years.—

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of old age.

These bitter tears, which now you see
Filling the *aged* wrinkles in my cheeks.

Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1.

= **Syn. 1.** *Aged, Elderly, Old, Ancient.* *Old* is the general word for being near to the natural end, or having nearly reached the usual period, of life: as, a cat is *old* at twelve years. *Elderly* is rather *old*, beginning to be *old*. *Aged* is very *old*. *Ancient* is so *old* as to seem to belong to a past age. (See other comparisons under *ancient*.)

The *aged* man that cowers up his gold
Is plagu'd with cramps and gout and painful fits.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 855.

It is a great misfortune to us of the more *elderly* sort, that we were bred to the constant use of words in English children's books, which were without meaning for us and only mystified us. *O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life*, p. 172.

You are *old*;

Nature in you stands on the very verge

Of her confine.

Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

Change "The *Ancient Mariner*" to "The *Old Sailor*," and you throw the mind into a mood utterly inharmonious with the tone of Coleridge's wonderful poem.

A. S. Hill, Rhetoric.

agedly (ā'jed-li), *adv.* Like an *aged* person.

agedness (ā'jed-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being old; oldness.

Custom without truth is but *agedness* of error.

Milton, Reform. of Church Discipline, l. 26.

agee (a-jē'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* Same as *ajce*.

ageing, *n.* See *aging*.

Agelaiinae (aj'e-lē-i-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Agelæus + -inae.*] A subfamily of American oscine

Marsh-Blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*).

passerine birds of the family *Icteridae*. It is related to the conrostral *Fringillidae*, or finches, less nearly to the crows, *Corvidae*, and to some extent it replaces and represents in America the old-world *Sturnidae*, or starlings. The subfamily includes the marsh-blackbirds of the genus *Agelaius*, as the common red-winged blackbird of the United States, *A. phoeniceus*; the yellow-headed blackbird, *Xanthocephalus icterocephalus*; the cow-bird, *Molothrus ater*; the bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*; and numerous related species, chiefly of the warmer parts of America. Less correctly written *Agelaius*.

Agelæus (aj-e-lē'us), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀγέλαος, belonging to a herd, gregarious, < ἀγέλη, a herd (L. grex), < ἀγειν, drive.*] The typical genus of blackbirds of the subfamily *Agelaiinae*; the marsh-blackbirds. There are several species, such as *A. phoeniceus*, the common red-winged marsh-blackbird of the United States, and *A. tricolor* of California. Also spelled *Agelaius*, as originally by Vieillot, 1816.

agelast (aj'e-last), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀγέλαστος, not laughing, < ἀ-priv. + γέλαστος, verbal adj. of γέλαω, laugh.*] One who never laughs. [*Rare.*]

Men whom Rabelais would have called *agelasts*, or non-laughers. *London Times*, Feb. 5, 1877. (*N. E. D.*)

Agelena, Agelenidae. See *Agalena, Agaleniidae*.

ageless (āj'les), *a.* [*< age, n., + -less.*] Without age; without definite limits of existence.

agemina (ā-jem-i-nā), *n.* Same as *azzimina*.

agen (ā-jen'), *adv., prep., and conj.* An old spelling of *again*, still occasionally used.

Borne far asunder by the tides of men,
Like adamant and steel they meet *agen*.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l.

agency (ā'jen-si), *n.*; pl. *agencies* (-siz). [= *F. agence, < ML. agentia, < L. agen(t)-s, ppr. of agere, act; see agent.*] 1. The state of being in action or of exerting power; action; operation; instrumentality.

The *agency* of providence in the natural world.

Woodward, Pref. to Ess. toward Nat. Hist. of Earth.

For the first three or four centuries we know next to nothing of the course by which Christianity moved, and the events through which its *agency* was developed.

De Quincey, Essenes, l.

2. A mode of exerting power; a means of producing effects.

But although the introduction of a fluid as an Agent explains nothing, the fluid as an *Agency*—i. e., its hydrodynamic laws—explains much.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, l. i. § 92.

Opinion is the *agency* through which character adapts external arrangements to itself.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 517.

3. The office of agent or factor; the business of an agent intrusted with the concerns of another: as, the principal pays the charges of *agency*.—4. The place of business of an agent. In the United States, frequently used in the sense of an *Indian agency*, an office or settlement in or near the reservation of an Indian tribe, at which resides an Indian agent of the government, charged with the interests of the tribe and the care of the relations of the government to it: as, the Pawnee *agency*.—**Free agency**. See *free*.

agent† (ā'jent), *n.* Same as *agendum* (c).

agendum (a-jen'dum), *n.*; pl. *agenda* (-dā). [*L., something to be done, nout. of agendus, gerundive of agere, do; see agent, act.*] A thing to be done: usually in the plural, things to be done; duties. Specifically—(a) Items of business to be brought before a committee, council, board, etc., as things to be done. (b) Matters of practice, as opposed to *credenda*, or matters of belief.

The moral and religious *credenda* and *agenda* of any good man. *Coleridge.*

Especially—(c) Matters of ecclesiastical practice; ritual or liturgy. (d) As a collective singular, a memorandum-book. [*Rare in all uses.*]

agenesia (aj-e-nē'si-ÿ), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as *agenesis*.

agenesic (aj-e-nes'ik), *a.* [*< agenesis + -ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by *agenesis*.

agenesis (a-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀ-priv. + γένεσις, generation.*] In *physiol.*, any anomaly of organization consisting in the absence or imperfect development of parts. Also called *agenesia*. [*Rare.*]

Agenia (a-je-ni'ÿ), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀγένετος, beardless, < ἀ-priv. + γένεσις, beard, < γένος = E. chin.*] In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous spider-wasps, of the family *Pompilidae*, charac-



a



b

Agenia bombycina (Cresson).
a, cell constructed by the wasp; b, female wasp. (The vertical line shows natural size.)

terized by having smooth legs. The females build curious mud cells under logs or under the bark of trees, provisioning them with spiders.

agennesia (aj-e-nē'si-ÿ), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as *agennesia*.

agennesic (aj-e-nes'ik), *a.* [*< agennesia + -ic.*] Characterized by sterility or impotence; pertaining to *agennesia*.

agenesis (aj-e-nē'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀ-priv. + γέννησις, engendering, < γεννάω, engender.*] In *med.*, want of reproductive power in either sex; impotence of the male or sterility of the female. Also called *agenesia*. [*Rare.*]

agenetic (aj-e-net'ik), *a.* [*< agennesia (agen-net-) + -ic.*] Characterized by sterility; unproductive; *agennesic*: as, an *agenetic* period.

agent (ā'jent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. agen(t)-s, ppr. of agere, drive, lead, conduct, manage, perform, do, = Gr. ἀγειν, lead, conduct, do, = Icel. aka, drive, = Skt. √ aj, drive: see act, etc., and cf. ake, ache¹, acre.*] **I. a.** Acting: opposed to *patient* in the sense of sustaining action. [*Rare.*]

The force of imagination upon the body *agent*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 902.

Agent intellect. See *intellect*.

II. n. [*< F. agent, < ML. agen(t)-s, a deputy, attorney, factor, etc., substantive use of L. agen(t)-s, ppr. of agere: see above.*] 1. An active cause; an efficient cause; one who or that which acts or has the power to act: as, a moral *agent*; many insects are *agents* of fertilization. In *phys.*, heat, light, and electricity are called *agents*, in order to avoid hypothesis with regard to their nature. In *chem.* and *med.*, whatever produces a chemical or medical effect is called an *agent*.

Heaven made us *agents* free to good or ill,

And forc'd it not, though he foresaw the will.

Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 538.

To say that man is a free *agent* is no more than to say that, in some instances, he is truly an *agent* and a cause, and is not merely acted upon as a passive instrument. On the contrary, to say that he acts from necessity is to say that he does not act at all, that he is no *agent*, and that, for anything we know, there is only one *agent* in the universe, who does everything that is done, whether it be good or ill.

Thro' many *agents* making strong,

Matures the individual form.

Tennyson, Love thy Land.

2. A person acting on behalf of another, called his *principal*; a representative; a deputy, factor, substitute, or attorney. Often abbreviated to *agt.* In *law*, *agent* implies a kind of service in which the one serving has some discretion as to the manner of accomplishing the object.

The house in Leadenhall street is nothing more than a change for their agents, factors, and deputies to meet in, to take care of their affairs, and to support their interests. *Burke.*

In the evening arrived . . . one of the three agents of the Ohio company, sent to complete the negotiations for Western lands. *Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 110.*

3. An official: as, an agent of police.—**Agent and patient,** in law, a person who is both the doer of a thing and the party to whom it is done; thus, when a person who owes money to another dies and makes the creditor his executor, the latter may retain out of the estate as much as satisfies his claim, and is thus said to be agent and patient. [Rare].—**Agent of truancy,** the name given to a class of officers or employees serving under the local school authorities in several cities of New York State, to enforce the provisions of the Compulsory Education Act, requiring the attendance of children at school.

The law [compulsory education] is enforced in the city [New York] by the city superintendent, who has twelve assistants known as agents of truancy. *Encyc. Brit., XVII. 461.*

Catalytic agent. See *catalytic*.—**Crown agent.** See *crown*.—**First agent,** an agent not incited by another.—**General agent,** an agent whose authority, though it may be limited to a particular trade or business, and a particular place, is general in respect to extending to all acts of a kind ordinarily involved in the matters in question.—**Morbific agent,** in med., a cause of disease.—**Therapeutic agent,** in med., a substance, as for example morphine, or a form of motion, as heat or electricity, used in treating disease.—**Voluntary or free agent,** one who may do or not do any action, and has the conscious perception that his actions result from the exercise of his own will. See *free*.

agential (ā-jen'shal), *a.* [*ML. agentia, agency, < L. agen(t)-s: see agent.*] Pertaining to an agent or to an agency.

agentship (ā-jent'ship), *n.* The office of an agent; agency. *Beau. and Fl.*

age-prayer (āj'prār), *n.* [*age + prayer, after Law L. etatis precatio, a plea of age, or etatem preari, plead age, AF. age prier: see age and pray.*] In *early Eng. law*, a suggestion of non-age, made in a real action to which an infant was a party, with a request that the proceedings be stayed until the infant should come of age. Also called *plea of parol demurrer*. *Stimson.*

ager (āj'ēr), *n.* [*L. = E. acre, q. v.*] In *civil law*, a field; generally, a portion of land inclosed by definite boundaries.

agerasia (aj-ē-rā'si-ā), *n.* [*NL., Englished agerasy, < Gr. ἀγριασία, eternal youth, < ἀγρίατος, ἀγρίατος, ἀγρίατος, not growing old: see Ageratum.*] A green old age; freshness and vigor of mind and body late in life. [Rare.]

agerasy (aj'ē-rā-si), *n.* Same as *agerasia*.

Ageratum (a-ger'ā-tum), *n.* [*NL.; also, as L., ageraton, < Gr. ἀγίατον, an aromatic plant, perhaps yarow or milfoil, Achillea ageratum; prop. neut. of ἀγίατος, ἀγίατος, ἀγίατος, not growing old, undecaying, < a-priv. + γίωας, old age.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Compositae*, all American and chiefly tropical, nearly allied to *Eupatorium*. *A. conyzoides* (*A. Mexicanum*) is a well-known flower-border annual, with dense lavender-blue heads, which keep their color long.

ageusia, **ageusis** (a-gū'si-ā, -sis), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as *ageusia*.

ageustia (a-gūs'ti-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀγευστία, a fasting, < ἀγευστός, fasting, not tasting, < a-priv., not, + γευστός, verbal adj. of γεινέσθαι, taste, akin to L. gustus, taste: see gust².*] In *med.*, a defect or loss of taste, occurring in colds and fevers, or arising from nervous disease.

aggat, *n.* Obsolete spelling of *agate*².

aggelation (aj-e-lā'shon), *n.* [*ML. aggelatio(n)-, < L. ad, to, + gelare, freeze: see congel.*] Congelation; freezing. *Sir T. Browne.*

aggeneration (a-jen-e-rā'shon), *n.* [*L. ag-generare, adgenerare, beget additionally, < ad, to, + generare, beget: see generate.*] The act of generating or producing in addition. *N. E. D.*

agger (aj'ēr), *n.* [*L., a pile, heap, mound, dike, mole, pier, etc., < aggerere, adgerere, bring together, < ad, to, + gerere, carry.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, an earthwork or any artificial mound or rampart, as, in Rome, the *agger* of Servius Tullius.—2. A Roman road or military way, so called because these roads were raised in the middle to turn water to the sides.

aggerate (aj'ē-rāt), *v. t.* [*L. aggeratus, pp. of aggerare, adgerere, form an agger or heap, heap up, < agger: see agger. Cf. exaggerate.*] To heap up. *Bailey.*

aggregation (aj-e-rā'shon), *n.* [*L. aggregatio(n)-, < aggerare: see aggerate.*] A heaping; accumulation: as, "aggregations of sand," *Ray, Diss. of World, v. § 1.*

aggerose (aj'ē-rōs), *a.* [*L. as if *aggerosus, < agger: see agger.*] In heaps; formed in heaps. *Dana.*

aggest (a-jest'), *v. t.* [*L. aggestus, pp. of aggerere, adgerere, bring together: see agger.*] To heap up.

The violence of the waters aggested the earth.

Fuller, Church Hist., Ded. of bk. 9.

aggett, aggetti, n. Obsolete spellings of *agate*².
agglomerate (a-glom'ē-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *agglomeratus*, ppr. *agglomerating*. [*L. agglomeratus, pp. of agglomerare, adglomerare, wind into a ball, < ad, to, + glomerare, wind into a ball, < glomus (glomer-), a ball, akin to globus, a ball: see globe. Cf. conglomerate.*] 1. *trans.* To collect or gather into a mass.

In one agglomerated cluster hung.

Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1911.

There is to an American something richly artificial and scenic, as it were, in the way these colossal dwellings are packed together in their steep streets, in the depths of their little enclosed, agglomerated city.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 261.

II. intrans. To gather, grow, or collect into a ball or mass: as, "hard, agglomerating salts," *Thomson, Seasons, Autumn, l. 766.*

agglomerate (a-glom'ē-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [*L. agglomeratus, pp.: see the verb.*] 1. *a.* Gathered into a ball or mass; piled together; specifically, in *bot.*, crowded into a dense cluster, but not cohering.

II. n. 1. A fortuitous mass or assemblage of things; an agglomeration.—2. In *geol.*, an accumulation of materials made up chiefly of large blocks "huddled together in a pell-mell way, without regard to size, shape, or weight." *A. H. Green.* The term is used almost exclusively with reference to volcanic ejections, and is rarely, if ever, employed by American authrs. See *breccia* and *conglomerate*.

agglomeratic (a-glom'ē-rāt'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of an agglomerate.

agglomeration (a-glom'ē-rā'shon), *n.* [*L. agglomeratio(n)-, < agglomerare: see agglomerate, v.*] 1. The act of agglomerating or the state of being agglomerated; the state of gathering or being gathered into a mass.

By an undiscerning agglomeration of facts he [Berkeley] convinced numbers in his own day, and he has had believers in Ireland almost to our day, that tar-water could cure all manner of diseases. *McCosh, Berkeley, p. 83.*

2. That which is agglomerated; a collection; a heap; any mass, assemblage, or cluster formed by mere juxtaposition.

The charming côteau which . . . faces the town,—a soft agglomeration of gardens, vineyards, scattered villas, gables and turrets of slate-roofed châteaux, terraces with gray balustrades, moss-grown walls draped in scarlet Virginia creeper. *H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 9.*

agglomerative (a-glom'ē-rā-tiv), *a.* Having a tendency to agglomerate or gather together.

Taylor [is] eminently discursive, accumulative, and (to use one of his own words) agglomerative.

Coleridge, Poems, etc. (1817), p. 139.

agglutinant (a-glō'ti-nant), *a.* and *n.* [*L. agglutinant(t)-s, ppr. of agglutinare: see agglutinate, v.*] 1. *a.* Uniting as glue; tending to cause adhesion.

Something strengthening and agglutinant.

Gray, Works (1825), II. 192.

II. n. Any viscous substance which agglutinates or unites other substances by causing adhesion; any application which causes bodies to adhere together.

agglutinate (a-glō'ti-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *agglutinated*, ppr. *agglutinating*. [*L. agglutinatus, pp. of agglutinare, adglutinare, paste to, < ad, to, + glutinare, paste, < gluten, paste, glue: see gluten and glue.*] To unite or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; unite by causing an adhesion.

agglutinate (a-glō'ti-nāt), *a.* [*L. agglutinatus, pp.: see the verb.*] United as by glue; characterized by adherence or incorporation of distinct parts or elements: as, an *agglutinate language*. (See below.) In *bot.*, grown together; equivalent to *accrete*: applied also to fungi that are firmly attached to the matrix. Sometimes written *adglutinate*.—**Agglutinate languages,** languages exhibiting an inferior degree of integration in the elements of their words, or of unification of words, the suffixes and prefixes retaining a certain independence of one another and of the root or stem to which they are added: opposed to *inflective* or *inflectional languages*, in which the separate identity of stem and ending is more often fully lost, and the original agglutination even comes to be replaced by an internal change in the root or stem. But the distinction is of little scientific value. Turkish is a favorite example of an agglutinate tongue.

agglutinating (a-glō'ti-nā-ting), *p. a.* In *philol.*, characterized by agglutination; agglutinate (which see).

The natives [of the southern islands of the Fuegian Archipelago] . . . speak an agglutinating language, current from the middle of Beagle passage to the southernmost islands about Cape Horn. *Science, III. 168.*

agglutination (a-glō'ti-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. agglutination; < agglutinare, v.*] 1. The act of uniting by glue or other viscous substance; the state of being thus united; adhesion of parts; that which is united; a mass or group cemented together.—2. In *philol.*, the condition of being agglutinate; the process or result of agglutinate combination. See *agglutinate, a.*

In the Aryan languages the modifications of words, comprised under declension and conjugation, were likewise originally expressed by *agglutination*. But the component parts began soon to coalesce, so as to form one integral word, liable in its turn to phonetic corruption to such an extent that it became impossible after a time to decide which was the root and which the modificatory element. *Mar Müller.*

Immediate agglutination, in *surg.*, union of the parts of a wound by the first intention (see *intention*), as distinguished from *mediate agglutination*, which is secured through the interposition of some substance, as lint, between the lips of the wound.

agglutinationist (a-glō'ti-nā'shon-ist), *n.* In *philol.*, an adherent to the theory of agglutination. See *agglutinate, a.* *Encyc. Brit., XXI. 272.*

agglutinative (a-glō'ti-nā-tiv), *a.* 1. Tending or having power to agglutinate or unite; having power to cause adhesion: as, an *agglutinative substance*.—2. In *philol.*, exhibiting or characterized by the formative process known as agglutination; agglutinate (which see): as, an *agglutinative language*.

Their fundamental common characteristic is that they [the Scythian languages] follow what is styled an *agglutinative* type of structure. That is to say, the elements out of which their words are formed are loosely put together, instead of being closely compacted, or fused into one. *Whitney, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 316.*

aggrace (a-grās'), *v. t.* [*ag- + grace, v.; suggested by OF. agracher, agrachier = It. agraziare, formerly aggratiare, < ML. aggratiare, show grace to, < L. ad, to, + gratia, grace.*] 1. To show grace or favor to. *Spenser.*—2. To add grace to, or make graceful.

And, that which all faire workes doth most agrace,
The art, which all that wrought, appeared in no place. *Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 58.*

aggrace (a-grās'), *n.* Kindness; favor.

So goodly purpose they together fond
Of kinnesse and of courteous agrace. *Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 56.*

aggrandizable, aggrandisation, etc. See *aggrandizable, etc.*

aggrandizable (ag'ran-di-za-bl), *a.* [*aggrandize + -able.*] Capable of being aggrandized. Also spelled *aggrandisable*.

aggrandization (a-gran-di-zā'shon), *n.* The act of aggrandizing, or the condition or state of being aggrandized. Also spelled *aggrandisation*. [Rare.]

No part of the body will consume by the aggrandization of the other, but all motions will be orderly, and a just distribution be to all parts. *Waterhouse, Fortescue, p. 197.*

aggrandize (ag'ran-diz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aggrandized*, ppr. *aggrandizing*. [*F. aggrandiss-, extended stem of "aggrandir, to greatness, augment, enlarge," etc. (Cotgrave), now agrandir = It. agrandire, enlarge, < L. ad, to, + grandire, increase, < grandis, large, great: see grand.*] 1. *trans. 1.* To make great or greater in power, wealth, rank, or honor; exalt: as, to *aggrandize* a family.

The Stoics identified man with God, for the purpose of glorifying man—the Neoplatonists for the purpose of aggrandizing God. *Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 345.*

2†. To magnify or exaggerate.

If we trust to fame and reports, these may proceed . . . from small matters aggrandized. *Wollaston, Religion of Nature, § 5.*

3. To widen in scope; increase in size or intensity; enlarge; extend; elevate.

These furnish us with glorious springs and mediums to raise and aggrandize our conceptions.

Watts, Improvement of Mind.

Covetous death bereaved us all,
To aggrandize one funeral.

Emerson, Threnody.

=**Syn. 1.** To honor, dignify, advance, elevate, give luster to.

II. intrans. To grow or become greater. [Rare.]

Follies, continued till old age, do aggrandize and become horrid. *John Hall, Pref. to Poems.*

Also spelled *aggrandise*.

aggrandizement (ag'ran-diz-ment or a-gran'diz-ment), *n.* [*F. "aggrandissement, a granting, enlarging, increase, also preferment, advancement" (Cotgrave), now agrandissement: see aggrandize and -ment.*] The act of aggrandizing; the state of being exalted in power, rank, or honor; exaltation; enlargement: as, the emperor seeks only the *aggrandizement* of his own family. Also spelled *aggrandisement*.

Survival of the fittest will determine whether such especially favourable conditions result in the *aggrandizement* of the individual or in the multiplication of the race.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 359.

= Syn. Augmentation, advancement, elevation; preferment, promotion, exaltation.

aggrandizer (ag'ran-dî-zèr), *n.* One who aggrandizes or exalts in power, rank, or honor. Also spelled *aggrandiser*.

aggrappet, *n.* Obsolete form of *agraffe*.

aggratet (a-grât'), *v. t.* [*L. aggratere*, also *aggradare* and *aggradire*, < *ML. *aggratere* (cf. *aggratiare*, under *aggrace*), please, < *L. ad*, to, + *gratus*, pleasing, > *It. grato*, pleasing, *grado*, pleasure.] 1. To please.

Each one sought his lady to *aggrate*.

Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 34.

2. To thank or express gratitude to.

The Island King . . .

Aggrates the Knights, who thus his right defended.

P. Fletcher, Purple Island, ii. 9. (N. E. D.)

aggravablet (ag'ra-vā-bl), *a.* [*L. aggrava-re* (see *aggravate*) + *E. -ble*.] Tending to aggravate; aggravating.

This idolatry is the more discernible and *aggravable* in the invocation of saints and idols.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, ii.

aggravate (ag'ra-vāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aggravated*, ppr. *aggravating*. [*L. aggravatus*, pp. of *aggravare*, *adgravare*, add to the weight of, make worse, oppress, annoy, < *ad*, to, + *grava-re*, make heavy, < *gravis*, heavy; see *grave*. Cf. *aggrieve* and *aggrede*.] 1. Literally, to add weight to or upon; increase the amount, quantity, or force of; make heavier by added quantity or burden.

Then, soul, live thou upon thy servant's loss,

And let that pine to *aggravate* thy store.

Shak., Sonnets, cxlvi.

In order to lighten the crown still further, they *aggravated* responsibility on ministers of state.

Burke, Rev. in France, p. 39. (N. E. D.)

2. To make more grave or heavy; increase the weight or pressure of; intensify, as anything evil, disorderly, or troublesome: as, to *aggravate* guilt or crime, the evils or annoyances of life, etc.

Maim'd in the strife, the falling man sustains

Th' insulting shout, that *aggravates* his pains.

Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

The [French] government found its necessities *aggravated* by that of procuring immense quantities of firewood.

Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 72.

In every department of nature there occur instances of the instability of specific form, which the increase of materials *aggravates* rather than diminishes.

A. R. Wallace, Nat. Selec., p. 165.

3. To exaggerate; give coloring to in description; give an exaggerated representation of: as, to *aggravate* circumstances. [Rare.]

He [Colonel Nath. Bacon] dispatched a messenger to the governor, by whom he *aggravated* the mischiefs done by the Indians, and desired a commission of general to go out against them.

Beverly, Virginia, i. ¶ 97.

4. To provoke; irritate; tease. [Colloq.]

I was so *aggravated* that I almost doubt if I did know.

Dickens.

= Syn. 2 and 3. To heighten, raise, increase, magnify; overstate. See list under *exaggerate*.

aggravating (ag'ra-vā-ting'), *p. a.* 1. Making worse or more heinous: as, *aggravating* circumstances.—2. Provoking; annoying; exasperating: as, he is an *aggravating* fellow. [Colloq.]

Which makes it only the more *aggravating*. Thackeray.

aggravatingly (ag'ra-vā-ting-li), *adv.* In an *aggravating* manner.

aggravation (ag'ra-vā'shon), *n.* [= *F. aggravation*, < *ML. aggravatio(n)*, < *L. aggravare*: see *aggravate*.] 1. Increase of the weight, intensity, heinousness, or severity of anything; the act of making worse; addition, or that which is added, to anything evil or improper: as, an *aggravation* of pain, grief, crime, etc.—2. Exaggeration, as in a pictorial representation or in a statement of facts; heightened description. [Rare.]

Accordingly they got a painter by the knight's directions to add a pair of whiskers to the face, and by a little *aggravation* of the features to change it into the Saracen's Head.

Addison.

3. Provocation; irritation. [Colloq.]—4. In *Rom. canon law*, a censure, threatening excommunication after disregard of three admonitions. *Chamb. Cyc.* (1751).

aggravative (ag'ra-vā-tiv'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Tending to *aggravate*.

II. *n.* That which *aggravates* or tends to *aggravate* or make worse.

aggravator (ag'ra-vā-tor'), *n.* One who or that which *aggravates*.

aggregated, *v. t.* [*ME. agredgen*, *agregen*, *agreggen*, *agregen*, < *OF. agreger*, *agregier* = *Pr.*

agrejar, < *ML. *aggraviare* for **oggraviare*, equiv. to *L. aggravare*, to add to the weight of, make worse, oppress, annoy, *aggravate*: see *aggravate* and *aggrieve*, and cf. *abridge*, *abbreviate*, *allege*, *alleviate*.] To make heavy; *aggravate*; *exaggerate*.

aggregant (ag'rê-gant'), *n.* [*L. aggregan(t)-s*, ppr. of *aggregare*: see *aggregate*, *v.*] One of the particulars which go to make up an aggregate; specifically, one of a number of logical terms which are added together to make a logical sum.

Aggregata (ag-rê-gā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL*, neut. pl. of *L. aggregatus*: see *aggregate*, *v.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of his *Acephala nuda*, or shell-less acephals; the compound or social ascidians: opposed to *Segregata*.

aggregate (ag'rê-gāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aggregated*, ppr. *aggregating*. [*L. aggregatus*, pp. of *aggregare*, *adgregare*, lead to a flock, add to, < *ad*, to, + *gregare*, collect into a flock, < *greg* (*greg-*), a flock; see *gregarious*. Cf. *congregate*, *segregate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To bring together; collect into a sum, mass, or body: as, "the *aggregated* soil," Milton, P. L., x. 293.

The protoplasmic fluid within a cell does not become *aggregated* unless it be in a living state, and only imperfectly if the cell has been injured.

Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 62.

Ideas which were only feebly connected become *aggregated* into a close and compact whole.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 93.

2. To amount to (the number of); make (the sum or total of): an elliptical use.

The guns captured . . . will *aggregate* in all probability five or six hundred. *Morning Star*, April 17, 1865. (N. E. D.)

3. To add or unite to as a constituent member; make a part of the aggregate of: as, to *aggregate* a person to a company or society. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* To come together into a sum or mass; combine and form a collection or mass.

The taste of honey *aggregates* with sweet tastes in general, of which it is one—not with such tastes as those of quinine, or of castor oil.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 114.

aggregate (ag'rê-gāt'), *a.* and *n.* [*L. aggregatus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* Formed by the conjunction or collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum; total; combined: as, the *aggregate* amount of indebtedness.

Societies formed by conquest may be . . . composed of two societies, which are in a large measure . . . alien; and in them there cannot arise a political force from the *aggregate* will.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 469.

Specifically—(a) In *geol.*, composed of several different mineral constituents capable of being separated by mechanical means: as, granite is an *aggregate* rock. (b) In *anat.*, clustered: as, *aggregate* glands (Peyer's glands). (c) In *bot.*, forming a dense cluster. (d) In *zool.*, compound; associated. (e) In *law*, composed of many individuals united into one association.—**Aggregate animals**, animals in which many individual organisms are united in a common "household" or *oecum*, as various polyps, aculeates, etc. See cuts under *anthozoid* and *Coralligena*.—**Aggregate combination**, in *mech.*, a combination which causes compound motions in secondary pieces. The effects of *aggregate* combinations are classified as *aggregate paths* and *aggregate velocities* (which see, below).—**Aggregate flower**, one formed of several florets closely gathered upon a common receptacle, but not coherent, as in *Compositæ*.—**Aggregate fruit**, a fruit formed when a cluster of distinct carpels belonging to a single flower are crowded upon the common receptacle, becoming baccate or drupaceous, and sometimes more or less coherent, as in the blackberry and the fruit of the magnolia. Also sometimes used as synonymous with *multiple* or *compound fruit* (which see, under *fruit*). See cut under *Rubus*.—**Aggregate glands**. See *gland*.—**Aggregate path**, in *mech.*, that path through which a part of a machine is moved, which is the resultant of the *aggregate* combination of the other parts which operate it. Thus, in so-called parallel motion, a movement of one part in a right line is effected by the combined and counteracting movements of other parts moving in circular arcs.—**Aggregate velocity**, the resultant velocity imparted by forces moving with different or with varying velocities, as the velocities imparted by systems of pulleys through trains of gearing, or by so-called differential motions.—**Corporation aggregate**, in *law*. See *corporation*.

II. *n.* 1. A sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars; a total or gross amount; any combined whole considered with reference to its constituent parts. An aggregate is essentially a sum, as, for example, a heap of sand, whose parts are loosely or accidentally associated. When the relation between the parts is more intimate—either chemical, as in a molecule or a crystal, or organic, as in a living body, or for the realization of a design, as in a house—the sum ceases to be a mere aggregate and becomes a *compound*, a *combination*, an *organism*, etc. But in a general way anything consisting of distinguishable elements may be called an *aggregate* of those elements; as, man is an *aggregate* of structures and organs; a mineral or volcanic *aggregate* (that is, a compound rock).

Looking to the *aggregate* of all the interests of the commonwealth. D. Webster, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1828.

Aggregates of brilliant passages rather than harmonious wholes. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 414.

The difference between an *aggregate* and a product is that in the first case the component parts are simply grouped together, added; in the second, the constituent elements are blended, multiplied into each other.

G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 93.

2. Any hard material added to lime to make concrete. *N. E. D.*—3. *Milit.*, the total commissioned and enlisted force of any post, department, division, corps, or other command.

—In the *aggregate*, taken together; considered as a whole; collectively.

Our judgment of a man's character is derived from observing a number of successive acts, forming in the *aggregate* his general course of conduct.

Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ii.

aggregated (ag'rê-gā-ted'), *p. a.* Same as *aggregate*, *a.*

aggregately (ag'rê-gāt-li), *adv.* Collectively; taken together or in the *aggregate*.

Many little things, though separately they seem too insignificant to mention, yet *aggregately* are too material for me to omit. Chesterfield, Letters, II. 347.

aggregation (ag-rê-gā'shon), *n.* [*L. aggregatio(n)*, < *L. aggregare*: see *aggregate*, *v.*] 1. The act of collecting or the state of being collected into an unorganized whole.

By "material *aggregation*" being meant the way in which, by nature or by art, the molecules of matter are arranged together. Tyndall.

Wanting any great and acknowledged centre of national life and thought, our expansion has hitherto been rather *aggregation* than growth. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 83.

2. In *logic*, the union of species to form a genus, or of terms to form a term true of anything of which any of its parts are true, and only false when all its parts are false.—3. The adding of any one to an association as a member thereof; affiliation. [Rare.]

The second [book] recounts his *aggregation* to the society of free-masons. *Monthly Rev.*, XX. 537. (N. E. D.)

4. A combined whole; an *aggregate*.

In the United States of America a century hence we shall therefore doubtless have a political *aggregation* immeasurably surpassing in power and in dimensions any empire that has as yet existed.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 139.

Creatures of inferior type are little more than *aggregations* of numerous like parts.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 493.

5. In *bot.*, applied by Darwin specifically to the peculiar change induced in the cells of the tentacles of *Drosera* by mechanical or chemical stimulation.—**Theorem of aggregation**, in the theory of invariants, a theorem concerning the number of linearly independent invariants of a given type.

aggregative (ag'rê-gā-tiv'), *a.* [*aggregate* + *-ive*; = *F. agréatif*.] 1. Pertaining to *aggregation*; taken together; collective.

Other things equal, the largest mass will, because of its superior *aggregative* force, become hotter than the others, and radiate more intensely.

H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 293.

2. Tending to *aggregate*; gregarious; social. [Rare.]

His [Mirabeau's] sociality, his *aggregative* nature . . . will now be the quality of qualities for him. Carlyle, French Rev., I. iv. 4.

aggregator (ag'rê-gā-tor'), *n.* One who collects into a whole or mass. *Burton*.

aggress (a-gres'), *v.* [*L. aggressus*, pp. of *aggradi*, *adgradi*, attack, assail, approach, go to, < *ad*, to, + *gradi*, walk, go, > *gradus*, step; see *grade*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make an attack; commit the first act of hostility or offense; begin a quarrel or controversy; hence, to act on the offensive.

The moral law says—Do not *aggress*!

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 298.

2. To encroach; intrude; be or become intrusive.

The plebeian Italian, inspired by the national vanity, bears himself as proudly as the noble, without at all *aggressing* in his manner. Houvels, Venetian Life, xxi.

While the individualities of citizens are less *aggressed* upon by public agency, they are more protected by public agency against *aggression*.

H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 12.

II. *trans.* To attack. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.] **aggress** (a-gres'), *n.* [*OF. agresse*, < *L. aggressus*, *aggressus*, an attack, < *aggradi*, *adgradi*: see *aggress*, *v.*] *Aggressiou*; attack.

Military *aggresses* upon *hate*.

Sir M. Hale, Pleas of the Crown, xv.

aggression (a-gresh'on), *n.* [*F. aggression*, attack, now *agression*, < *L. aggressio(n)*, < *aggradi*, *adgradi*: see *aggress*, *v.*] 1. The act of proceeding to hostilities or invasion; a breach of the peace or right of another or others; an assault, inroad, or encroachment;

hence, any offensive action or procedure: as, an *aggression* upon a country, or upon vested rights or liberties.

We have undertaken to resent a supreme insult, and have had to bear new insults and aggressions, even to the direct menace of our national capital.

O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 103.

2. The practice of making assaults or attacks; offensive action in general.

Only this policy of unceasing and untiring aggression, this wearing out and crushing out, this war upon all the resources and all the armies of the rebellion, could now succeed.

Badeau, *Mil. Hist. of Grant*, II, 10.

= *Syn.* Attack, invasion, assault, encroachment, injury, offense.

aggressionist (a-gresh'ōn-ist), *n.* [*< aggression + -ist.*] One who commits or favors aggression.

Aggressionists would much more truly describe the anti-freetraders than the euphemistic title "protectionists"; since, that one producer may gain, ten consumers are fleeced.

H. Spencer, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV, 156.

aggressive (a-gres'iv), *a.* [*< aggress + -ive; = F. agressif.*] Characterized by aggression; tending to aggress; prone to begin a quarrel; making the first attack; offensive, as opposed to *defensive*: as, the minister pursued an *aggressive* foreign policy.

That which would be violent if *aggressive*, might be justified if *defensive*.

Phillimore's *Reports*, II, 135.

I do not think there is ever shown, among Italians, either the *aggressive* pride or the abject meanness which marks the intercourse of people and nobles elsewhere in Europe.

Howells, *Venetian Life*, xxi.

= *Syn.* *Aggressive, Offensive.* *Offensive* is the direct opposite to *defensive*. *Offensive* warfare is that in which one is quick to give battle, as opportunity offers or can be made, and presses upon the enemy. *Aggressive* warfare is only secondarily of this sort; primarily it is a warfare prompted by the spirit of encroachment, the desire of conquest, plunder, etc. A war that is thus *aggressive* is naturally *offensive* at first, but may lose that character by the vigor of the resistance made; it then ceases to be thought of as *aggressive*. Hence *aggressive* has come to be often synonymous with *offensive*.

The steady pushing back of the boundary of rebellion, in spite of resistance at many points, or even of such *aggressive* invasions as that which our armies are now meeting with their long lines of bayonets.

O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 101.

The peremptory conversion of Lee's clever *offensive* into a purely *defensive* attitude, . . . in marked contrast with the tactics of his rival.

Badeau, *Mil. Hist. of Grant*, II, 130.

aggressively (a-gres'iv-li), *adv.* In an aggressive or offensive manner.

aggressiveness (a-gres'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being aggressive; the disposition to encroach upon or attack others.

aggressor (a-gres'or), *n.* [*L.*, also *adgressor*, *< aggressus*, pp. of *aggrēdi*, *adgrēdi*: see *aggress*, *v.*] The person who first attacks; one who begins hostilities or makes encroachment; an assailant or invader.

There is nothing more easy than to break a treaty ratified in all the usual forms, and yet neither party be the *aggressor*.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xvii.

aggrievancē (a-grē'vans), *n.* [*< ME. aggre-vancee, -auns, < OF. agrevance, < agrever*: see *aggrive* and *-ance*.] Oppression; hardship; injury; grievance.

Deliver those *aggravances*, which lately
Your importunity possess our council
Were fit for audience.

Fletcher (*and another*), *Fair Maid of the Inn*, iii, 1.

aggrieve (a-grēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aggrieved*, ppr. *aggrieving*. [*< ME. agreven, < OF. agrever, agreveer*, later reformed *agraver, agraver*, to aggravate, exasperate, = *Sp. agravar* = *Pg. agravar* = *It. aggravare, < L. aggravare*, make heavy, make worse, aggravate: see *aggravate*. Cf. *aggredge* and *grieve*.] **I. trans.** 1†. To give pain or sorrow to; afflict; grieve.

Which yet *aggrieves* my heart. *Spenser*.

2. To bear hard upon; oppress or injure in one's rights; vex or harass, as by injustice: used chiefly or only in the passive.

The two races, so long hostile, soon found that they had common interests and common enemies. Both were alike *aggrieved* by the tyranny of a bad king.

Macaulay.

So the bargain stood:

They broke it, and he felt himself *aggrieved*.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II, 27.

II. † intrans. To mourn; lament.

My heart *aggrieved* that such a wretch should reign.

Mir. for Mags., p. 442.

aggrout (a-grōp'), *v. t.* [*< F. agrouper (= Sp. Pg. agrupar = It. aggruppare and aggruppare)*, *< a, to, + grouper, group*: see *group*, *v.*] To bring together; group; make a group of.

Bodies of divers natures which are *aggregated* (or combined) together are agreeable and pleasant to the sight.

Dryden, *tr. of Dufresnoy*, p. 197.

aggroutment (a-grōp'ment), *n.* Arrangement in a group, as in statuary or in a picture; grouping. Also spelled *agroupment*.

aggrry-beads (ag'ri-bēdz), *n. pl.* [*< Aggrry*, prob. of African origin, + *beads*.] Glass beads, supposed to be of ancient Egyptian manufacture, occasionally found in the Ashantee and Fanti countries. They are of exquisite colors and designs, and are much valued by the natives. Also spelled *aggrri-beads*.

agha, *n.* See *aga*.

aghahee (ag-hā'nē), *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.*, also written *ughnee*, repr. Hind. *aghani*, the produce of the month *Aghan*, the eighth in the Hindu year, answering to the last half of November and the first half of December.] The name given to the chief rice-crop in Hindustan. It is the second of the three crops, being sown along with the bhadoe crop in April and May, and reaped in November and December. Called *aman* in lower Bengal.

aghaat (a-gāst'), *p. or a.* [*The spelling with h is unnecessary and wrong; < ME. agast, rarely in the fuller form agasted, pp. of the common verb agasten, rarely agosten, pret. agaste, terrify, < a- (< AS. ā-) + gasten (pret. gaste, pp. gast), < AS. gāstan, terrify*: see *a-1, gast, ghaat*, and *ghastly*, and cf. *agazed*.] Struck with amazement; filled with sudden fright or horror. See *agast*, *v. t.*

Aghast he waked, and starting from his bed,
Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread.

Dryden, *Æneid*.

Stupefied and aghast, I had myself no power to move from the upright position I had assumed upon first hearing the shriek.

Poe, *Tales*, I, 372.

= *Syn.* Horrified, dismayed, confounded, astounded, dumfounded, thunderstruck.

agible (aj'i-bl), *a.* [*< ML. agibilis*, that can be done, *< L. agere*, do: see *agent*, *act*.] Capable of being done; practicable.

When they were fit for *agible* things.

Sir A. Shirken, *Travels, Persia*, i.

agila-wood (ag'i-lä-wūd), *n.* [*See eaglewood*.] Same as *agaltochum*.

agile (aj'il), *a.* [*Early mod. E. agil, agill, < F. agile, < L. agilis, < agere*, do, move: see *agent*, *act*.] Nimble; having the faculty of quick motion; apt or ready to move; brisk; active: said of the mind as well as of the body.

Shirley was sure-footed and agile; she could spring like a deer when she chose.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xix.

The subtle, agile Greek, unprincipled, full of change and levity.

De Quincey, *Secret Societies*, ii.

= *Syn.* *Nimble, Agile* (see *nimble*), quick, lively, alert, supple, spry.

agilely (aj'il-i), *adv.* In an agile or nimble manner; with agility.

agileness (aj'il-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being agile; nimbleness; activity; agility.

Agilia (a-jil'i-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L. agilis*, agile: see *agile*.] In Illiger's classification of mammals, a family of rodents notable for their agility. It contains the squirrels and dormice. [*Not in use.*]

agility (a-jil'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. agilité, < L. agilitas, < agilis*, agile: see *agile*.] 1. The state or quality of being agile; the power of moving quickly; nimbleness; briskness; activity, either of body or of mind.

A limb overstrained by lifting a weight above its power, may never recover its former agility and vigour.

The Common Dormouse . . . handles its hazel- or beech-nuts with all the air of a squirrel, and displays no less *agility* in skipping about the shrubbery and tangle it inhabits and forages in.

Stand. Nat. Hist., V, 115.

2†. Powerful action; active force.

No wonder there be found men and women of strange and monstrous shapes considering the *agility* of the sun a fiery heat.

Holland.

= *Syn.* 1. See *agile*.

aging (ä'jing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of age, v.*] 1. Any process for imparting the characteristics and properties of age: as, the *aging* of wines and liquors by heat and agitation.—2. In *calico-printing* and *dyeing*, the process of fixing the soluble mordant or dye by exposing the cloth in well-ventilated chambers to air which is kept warm and moist, for a time sufficient to allow the mordant or dye laid upon the surface of the cloth to penetrate the fibers and become firmly attached to them. Any superfluous portions, or those which may remain soluble, are removed by dunging.—3. In *ceram.*, the storage of prepared clay, to allow it time to ferment and ripen before using. *E. H. Knight*. The clay is kept wet, and is often mixed and tempered; and the process sometimes lasts for many years.

Also spelled *ageing*.

agio (aj'i-ō or ä'ji-ō), *n.* [*< Fr. agio, < It. agio*, usually in this sense spelled *aggio*, exchange, premium, the same word as *agio*, ease: see *ada-*

gio and *ease*.] A commercial term in use, principally on the continent of Europe, to denote— (a) The rate of exchange between the currencies of two countries, as between those of Italy and the United States. (b) The percentage of difference in the value of (1) two metallic currencies, or (2) a metallic and a paper currency of the same denomination, in the same country; hence, premium on the appreciated currency, and *disagio*, or discount, on the depreciated one.

Six years ago this kinsatsu [Japanese paper currency] stood at par and was even preferred by the natives to the gold and silver currency; now, from 40% to 45% *agio* is paid.

Rein, *Japan*, p. 382.

(c) An allowance made in some places for the wear and tear of coins, as in Amsterdam, Hamburg, etc.

agiorno (ä jör'nō), [*It.*, = *F. à jour*.] In *decorative art*, same as *à jour*.

agiotage (aj'i- or ä'ji-ō-tāj), *n.* [*F.*, *< agioter*, job or dabble in stocks, *< agio*, price, rate of exchange, discount: see *agio*.] Speculation in stocks, etc.; stock-jobbing. [*Not used in the United States.*]

Vanity and *agiotage* are, to a Parisian, the oxygen and hydrogen of life.

Landor, *Imaginary Conversations*, xlvi.

agist (a-jist'), *v. t.* [*< OF. agister (> ML. agistare, agistare)*, *< a- (L. ad, to) + gister*, assign a lodging, *< giste*, a bed, place to lie on: see *gist*, *gisc²*, *gite¹*.] 1. To feed or pasture, as the cattle or horses of others, for a compensation: used originally of the feeding of cattle in the king's forests.—2. To rate or charge; impose as a burden, as on land for some specific purpose.

agistage (a-jis'tāj), *n.* [*< agist + -age*.] In *law*: (a) The taking and feeding of other men's cattle in the king's forests, or on one's own land. (b) The contract to do so for hire. (c) The price paid for such feeding. (d) Generally, any burden, charge, or tax. Also called *gait* and *agistment*.

agistor, *n.* [*ML.*, *< agistare*, pp. *agistatus*: see *agist*.] Same as *agistor*.

agister, *n.* See *agistor*.

agistment (a-jist'ment), *n.* [*< OF. agistement (> ML. agistamentum)*: see *agist* and *-ment*.] 1. Same as *agistage*.

Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who . . . had the *agistments* and summer and winter herbage of Pendle.

Baines, *Hist. Lancashire*, II, 25.

No sooner had that [the Irish] Parliament, by its resolutions concerning the tithes of *agistment*, touched the interests of his order, than he [Swift] did everything in his power to discredit it.

Lecky, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, vii.

2. A dike or embankment to prevent the overflow of a stream or encroachments of the sea.

agistor, agister (a-jis'tor, -tēr), *n.* [*< ME. agister, < AF. agistour, < OF. agister, v.*: see *agist*.] An officer of the royal forests of England, having the care of cattle agisted, and of collecting the money for the same; one who receives and pastures cattle, etc., for hire.

agitabile (aj'i-tā-bl), *a.* [*< F. agitabile, < L. agitabilis, < agitare*: see *agitate*.] 1. Capable of being agitated or shaken.—2. That may be debated or discussed.

agitate (aj'i-tā-tē), *v.*; pret. and pp. *agitated*, ppr. *agitating*. [*< L. agitatus*, pp. of *agitare*, drive, move, arouse, excite, agitate, freq. of *agere*, drive, move, do: see *agent* and *act*.] **I. trans.** 1†. To move or actuate; maintain the action of.

Where dwells this sov'reign arbitrary soul,
Which does the human animal controul,
Inform each part, and *agitate* the whole!

Sir R. Blackmore.

2. To move to and fro; impart regular motion to.

The ladies sigh, and *agitate* their fans with diamond-sparkling hands.

J. E. Cooke, *Virginia Comedians*, I, xlviil.

3. To move or force into violent irregular action; shake or move briskly; excite physically: as, the wind *agitates* the sea; to *agitate* water in a vessel.

Tall precipitating flasks in which the materials were first *agitated* with the respective liquids and were then allowed to stand at rest under various conditions as to light, temperature, etc.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX, 2.

4. To disturb, or excite into tumult; perturb.

The mind of man is *agitated* by various passions.

Johnson.

5. To discuss; debate; call attention to by speech or writing: as, to *agitate* the question of free trade.

Though this controversy he revived and hotly *agitated* among the moderns.

Boyle, *Colours*.

6. To consider on all sides; revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects; plan.

When politicians most *agitate* desperate designs.
Eikon Basilike.
= **Syn.** 3 and 4. To rouse, stir up, ruffle, discompose.—5 and 6. To canvass, deliberate upon.

II. intrans. To engage in agitation; arouse or attempt to arouse public interest, as in some political or social question: as, he set out to *agitate* in the country.

The Tories *agitated* in the early Hanoverian period for short parliaments and for the restriction of the corrupt influence of the Crown.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., 1.

agitated (aj'i-tā-ted), *p. a.* Disturbed; excited; expressing agitation: as, in an *agitated* manner; "an *agitated* countenance," *Thackeray*.

She burst out at last in an *agitated*, almost violent, tone.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 2.

agitatedly (aj'i-tā-tod-li), *adv.* In an agitated manner.

agitating (aj'i-tā-ting), *p. a.* Disturbing; exciting; moving.

agitation (aj-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*L. agitatio* (*n.*), *< agitare*: see *agitate*.] The act of agitating, or the state of being agitated. (a) The state of being shaken or moved with violence, or with irregular action; commotion: as, the sea after a storm is in *agitation*.

The molecules of all bodies are in a state of continual *agitation*.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 114.

(b) Disturbance of the mind; perturbation; excitement of passion.

Agitations of the public mind so deep and so long continued as those which we have witnessed do not end in nothing.
Macaulay, Parl. Reform.

Away walked Catherine in great *agitation*, as fast as the crowd would permit her.

Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xiii.

(c) Examination of a subject in controversy; deliberation; discussion; debate.

We owe it to the timid and the doubting to keep the great questions of the time in unceasing and untiring *agitation*.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 80.

(d) The act of arousing public attention to a political or social question by speeches, etc. = **Syn.** (b) *Agitation, Trepidation, Tremor, Emotion*, excitement, flutter. *Tremor* is, in its literal use, wholly physical; it may be in a part of the body or the whole; it is generally less violent than *trepidation*. *Trepidation* and *agitation* are more often used of the mind than of the body. But all three words may express states either of the body or the mind, or of both at once through reflex influence. *Trepidation* is generally the result of fear; it is the excited anticipation of speedy disaster, penalty, etc. *Agitation* may be retrospective and occasioned by that which is pleasant; it includes the meaning of *trepidation* and a part of that of *emotion*. *Emotion* is used only of the mind; it is the broadest and highest of these words, covering all movements of feeling, whether of pleasure or pain, from *agitation* to the pleasure that the mind may take in abstract truth.

What lengths of far-famed ages, billowed high
With human *agitation*, roll along
In unsubstantial images of air!
Young, Night Thoughts.

I can recall vividly the *trepidation* which I carried to that meeting.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, 1.

I had a worrying ache and inward *tremor* underlying all the outward play of the senses and mind.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life.

Mellow, melancholy, yet not mournful, the tone seemed to gush up out of the deep well of Hepzibah's heart, all steeped in its profoundest *emotion*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

agitational (aj-i-tā'shon-əl), *a.* Relating or pertaining to agitation.

agitative (aj'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [*< agitate + -ive*.] Having a tendency to agitate.

agitato (ä-jë-tä'tō), *a.* [*It.*, pp. of *agitare*, *< L. agitare*: see *agitate*.] Agitated; restless: a word used in *music*, generally in combination with *allegro* or *presto*, to describe the character of a movement as broken, hurried, or restless in style.

agitator (aj'i-tā-tor), *n.* [*L.*, *< agitare*: see *agitate*.] 1. One who or that which agitates. Specifically—(a) One who engages in some kind of political agitation; one who stirs up or excites others, with the view of strengthening his own cause or party.

[Robin of Redesdale] collected forces and began to traverse the country as an *agitator* in the summer of 1469; possibly at the suggestion, certainly with the connivance, of Warwick.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 681.

(b) A machine for agitating and mixing; specifically, a machine for stirring pulverized ore in water.

2. A name given to certain officers appointed by the army of the English Commonwealth in 1647-9 to manage their concerns. There were two from each regiment.

They proceeded from those elective tribunals called *agitators*, who had been established in every regiment to superintend the interests of the army.

Hallam, Const. Hist., 11. 210. [It has been supposed that in this sense the proper spelling of the word is *adjutor*, meaning not one who agitates, but one who assists. But Dr. J. A. H. Murray says: "Careful investigation satisfies me that *Agitator* was the actual title, and *Adjutor* originally only a bad spelling of soldiers familiar with *Adjutants* and the *Adjutors* of 1642."] 8

agitorial (aj'i-tā-tō-ri-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an agitator.

Aglaophenia (ag'lä-ō-fë'ni-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Lamarek, 1812), appar. an error for **aglaophema*, *< Gr. Ἀγλαόφημα*, one of the sirens, fem. of *ἀγλαός*, splendid, + *φήμη* = *L. fama*, fame.] A notable genus of elyptoblastic hydroids, of the family *Plumulariida*. *A. struthionides* is an elegant species of the Pacific coast of North America, known from its figure and general appearance, as the ostrich-plume. Others occur on the Atlantic coast.

aglare (ä-glär'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a³ + glare*.] In a glare; glaring.

The toss of unshorn hair,
And wringing of hands, and eyes *aglare*.
W'hitier, The Preacher.

Aglaura (ag-lä-rä), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. Ἀγλαυρος*, a mythol. name.] 1. A genus of craspedote hydroids, or *Trachymedusa*, of the family *Trachynemida*. *Péron and Lesueur, 1809.*—2. A genus of worms.—3. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval, 1851.*

Agaurinæ (ag-lä-rī-në), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Aglaura*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A group of *Trachymedusa*, typified by the genus *Aglaura*, having 8 radial canals and a pedicle to the stomach.

ag-leaf (ag'lëf'), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *hag-leaf*, as witches were believed to use the plant in their incantations: see *hag*.] A name of the common mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

agleam (ä-glēm'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a³ + gleam*.] Gleaming; in a gleaming state.

Faces . . . *agleam* with pale intellectual light.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 380.

aglee, agley (ä-glë'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*< a. 3 + Se. gley, gleg*, squint, oblique look: see *gley*.] Off the right line; obliquely; wrong. [*Scotch.*]

The best laid schemes o' mice an' men
Gang aft *a-gley*.
Burns, To a Mouse.

aglet, aiglet (ag'let, äg'let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aglet*, *< ME. aglet, aglette*, *< OF. aiguillette, aiguillette*, F. *aiguillette*, a point, dim. of *aiguille*, *< ML. acucula*, dim. of *L. acus*, a needle: see *acus*.] 1. A tag or metal sheathing of the end of a lace, or of the points (see *point*) or ribbons generally used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to fasten or tie dresses.

They were originally intended simply to facilitate the passing of the ends through the eyelet-holes, as in modern shoelaces and stay-laces, but were afterward frequently formed of the precious metals, carved into small figures, and suspended from the ribbon, etc., as ornaments (whence Shakespeare's phrase "an aglet-baby," which see); and they are still so used in the form of tagged points or braid hanging from the shoulder in some military uniforms, now officially styled *aiguillettes*. Also written *aigulet*.

And on his head an hood with *aglets* sprad.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. li. 5.

His gown, addressed with *aglets*, esteemed worth 2*l.*
Sir J. Hayward, Life of Edw. VI.

2*t.* In *bot.*, a pendent anther; also, a loose pendent catkin, as of the birch.

aglet-baby (ag'let-bä'bi), *n.* A small image on the end of a lace. See *aglet*.

Marry him to a puppet, or an *aglet-baby*.
Shak., T. of the S., 1. 2.

agley, prep. phr. as *adv.* See *aglee*.

aglimmer (ä-glim'er), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a³ + glimmer*.] In or into a glimmering state; glimmering.

aglist (ä-glist'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a³ + glist*, *q. v.*] Glistening: as, *aglist* with dew.

aglobulia (ag-lo-bü'li-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἀ-priv. + L. globulus, globule*.] Same as *oligocythemia*.

aglobulism (ä-glob'ü-lizm), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀ-priv. + globule + -ism*.] In *pathol.*: (a) Diminution of the amount of hemoglobin in the blood. (b) Oligocythemia.

Aglossa (ä-glos'ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἄγλωσσοσ*, tongueless, *< ἀ-priv. + γλῶσσα*, tongue.] 1. A series of annular or salient batrachians which have no tongue. (a) In some systems comprehending the genera *Pipa*, *Dactylethra*, and *Myobatrachus*, and divided into *Aglossa haplosiphonia* for the first two of these genera, and *Aglossa diplosiphonia* for the third genus: in this sense the term is contrasted with *Phaceroslossa*. (b) Restricted to *Pipa* and *Xenopus* (or *Dactylethra*), and divided into the families *Pipidae* and *Xenopodidae*, which agree in having opisthocclian vertebrae, expansive sacral processes, discrete epioracoids, and, in the larval state, one pair of spiracles.



Surinam Toad (*Pipa surinamensis*).

2*t.* [Used as a singular.] A genus of pyralid moths, containing such species as *A. pinguinalis* and *A. cypricolatus*.

aglossal (ä-glos'al), *a.* [*< Gr. ἄγλωσσοσ*, tongueless, + *-al*.] Tongueless; pertaining to the *Aglossa*.

aglossate (ä-glos'ät), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. aglossatus*: see *Aglossa* and *-ate*.] 1. *a.* Having no tongue; aglossal.

II. *n.* An aglossal batrachian; a member of the suborder *Aglossa*. See *Aglossa*, 1.

aglossostoma (ag-lo-sos'tō-mä), *n.*; *pl. aglossostomata* (ag'lo-sō-stō'mä-tä). [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἄγλωσσοσ*, without a tongue, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *teratol.*, a monster having a mouth without a tongue.

aglow (ä-glō'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a³ + glow*.] In a glow; glowing: as, her cheeks were all *aglow*.

The ascetic soul of the Puritan, *aglow* with the gloomy or rapturous mysteries of his theology.
Stedman, Vict. Poeta, p. 12.

A painted window all *aglow* with the figures of tradition and poetry.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 251.

aglutition (ä-glüt-i-tion), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀ-priv. + L. glutitio* (*n.*), *< glutire*, pp. *glutitus*, swallow.] In *pathol.*, inability to swallow.

Aglycyderes (ä-gli-sid'e-rëz), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἀ-priv. + γλυκύς*, sweet, + *δέρη*, Attic form of *δεῖρη*, neck. The first two elements, meaning lit. 'not sweet,' are taken in the forced sense of 'uncomely' or 'unusual.'] A notable genus of beetles, of the family *Bruchidae*, characterized by the fact that the head of the male is anteriorly produced on each side into a horn-like process, and posteriorly contracted into a narrow neck, whence the name. *Westwood, 1863.*

aglyphodont (ä-glif'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*< Aglyphodontia*.] 1. *a.* In *herpet.*, having the characteristics of the *Aglyphodontia*; without grooved teeth and poison-glands.

II. *n.* A serpent of this character; one of the *Aglyphodontia* (which see).

Aglyphodonta (ä-glif'ō-don'tä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Aglyphodontia*.

Aglyphodontia (ä-glif'ō-don'shiä), *n. pl.* [*< Gr. ἄγλωσσοσ*, uncarved (*< ἀ-priv. + γλίφειν*, carve, cut out), + *ὄδοις* (*ὄδοις*) = *E. tooth*.] A group or series of innocuous serpents (*Ophidia*), embracing ordinary colubrine or colubriiform snakes, without poison-glands, with a dilatible mouth, and with solid hooked teeth in both jaws. The name is derived from the last character; for the venomous serpents of the series *Proteroglypha* or *Solenoglypha* have poison-fangs channeled or grooved for the transmission of the venom. The *Aglyphodontia* include numerous families and genera, of most parts of the world, *Colubridæ* and *Boiidae* being among the best known of the families. Synonymous with *Colubrina*. See cuts under *Coluber* and *Boa*.

agmatology (ä-gmä-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἄγμα(τ-)*, a fragment (*< ἀγνίνα*, break), + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of surgery which is concerned with fractures.

agmen (äg'men), *n.*; *pl. agmina* (ä-mi-nä). [*L.*, a train, troops in motion, army, multitude, *< agere*, drive, move, do: see *agent*.] In *zool.*, a superordinal group; a division of animals ranking between a class and an order. *Sundevall*.

Sundevall would still make two grand divisions (*Agmina*) of birds.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 37.

agminal (äg'mi-näl), *a.* [*< L. agminalis*, *< agmen* (*agmin-*), a train: see *agmen*.] 1*t.* Pertaining to an army or a troop. *Bailey.*—2. In *zool.*, of or pertaining to an agmen.

agminate (äg'mi-nät), *a.* [*< NL. agminatus*, *< L. agmen* (*agmin-*), a multitude: see *agmen*.] Aggregated or clustered together: in *anat.*, said of the lymphatic glands forming patches in the small intestines (Peyer's patches), as distinguished from the solitary glands or follicles: as, "agminate glands," *H. Gray, Anat.*

agminated (äg'mi-nä-ted), *a.* [*< agminate + -ed*.] Same as *agminate*.

agnail (äg'näl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *agnail, agnail, agnel, agnyale, angnale, angnyale*, mod. dial. *agnail*, *< ME. agnyale, *angnail*, *< AS. angnæg*, occurring twice (Leechdoms, II. p. 80, and index, p. 8), and usually explained by *paronychia*, i. e., a whitlow, but prop., it seems, a corn, wart, or excrescence (cf. *angset, angseta, angseta*, a wart, boil, carbuncle), (= OFries. *ongnil, ogneil*, a misshapen finger-nail or an excrescence following the loss of a finger-nail, = OHG. *ungnagel*, G. dial. *annegelen, einnegeln*—Grimm), *< (?) ange, enge, enge*, narrow, tight, painful (see *angr*), *anguish*; for the sense here, cf. LG. *noodnagel*, a hangnail, *nood*, distress,

cf. LG. *noodnagel*, a hangnail, *nood*, distress,

trouble, pain), + *nagl*, a nail, i. e., a peg (cf. *L. clavus*, a nail, peg, also a wart), in comp. *wer-nagl*, *E. wærnel*, q. v., a wart, lit. 'man-nail.' The second element was afterward referred to a finger- or toe-nail, and the term applied to a whitlow (end of 16th century), and to a 'hang-nail' (Bailey, 1737), *hangnail*, like the equiv. *Sc. anger-nail*, being due to a popular etymology.] 1†. A corn on the toe or foot.

Agnayle upon ones too, *corret.* *Palgrave.*
Corret, an *agnaille*, or little corn, upon a toe. *Cotgrave.*
Fignoli, *agnela*, corns, pushes, felons or swellings in the flesh. *Florio.*

Passing good for to be applied to the *agnels* or corns of the feet. *Holland, Pliny*, xx. 3. (*N. E. D.*)

2†. A painful swelling or sore under or about the toe- or finger-nails; a whitlow.

Good to be layed unto . . . uicerred nayles or *agnayles*, whiche is a paynefull swelling aboute the ioyntes and nayles. *Lyle, Dodoens* (1578), p. 258. (*N. E. D.*)

Agnail, a sore at the root of the nail on the fingers or toes. *Bailey* (1721).

3. A hangnail; a small piece of partly separated skin at the root of a nail or beside it.

agnome (ag'nām), *n.* [*< ag- + name*, after *L. agnomen*.] An appellation over and above the ordinary name and surname. *N. E. D.*

agnamed (ag'nāmd), *a.* [*< agname + -ed*.] Styled or called apart from Christian name and surname. *N. E. D.*

agnate (ag'nāt), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. *E. agnat*, *agnel*, *< F. agnat*, *< L. agnatus*, *agnatus*, *agnatus*, prop. pp. of *agnasci*, *agnasci*, be born to, belong by birth, *< ad*, to, + **gnasci*, *nasci*, be born. Cf. *adnate* and *cognate*.] *I. n.* Specifically, a kinsman whose connection is traceable exclusively through males; more generally, any male relation by the father's side. See *agnati*.

Who are the *Agnates*? In the first place, they are all the Cognates who trace their connexion exclusively through males. A table of Cognates is, of course, formed by taking each lineal ancestor in turn and including all his descendants of both sexes in the tabular view; if then, in tracing the various branches of such a genealogical table or tree, we stop whenever we come to the name of a female and pursue that particular branch or ramification no further, all who remain after the descendants of women have been excluded are *Agnates*, and their connexion together is *Agnatic Relationship*. *Maine, Ancient Law*, p. 148.

II. a. 1. Related or akin on the father's side.—**2.** Allied in kind; from a common source: as, "agnate words," *Pownall, Study of Antiquities*, p. 168. [Rare.]

Agnatha (ag'nā-thā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *agnathus*, jawless: see *agnathous*.] A section of geophilous gastropods destitute of jaws.

Agnathi (ag'nā-thi), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, masc. pl. of *agnathus*, jawless: see *agnathous*.] A group or series of neuropterous insects, held by some as a suborder of the order *Neuroptera*: so called because the jaws are rudimentary or obsolete. The wings are naked and not folded in repose, the posterior pair small, sometimes wanting; the antennae are short, setaceous, and 3-jointed; and the abdomen ends in two or three long, delicate setae. The group includes the well-known May-flies, and is practically identical with the family *Ephemeridae*.

agnathia (ag-nā'thi-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, *< agnathus*, jawless (see *agnathous*), + *-ia*.] In *pathol. anat.*, absence of the lower jaw, due to arrested development.

agnathous (ag'nā-thus), *a.* [*< NL. agnathus*, jawless, *< Gr. a-priv. + γνάθος*, jaw.] **1.** Without jaws; characterized by the absence of jaws. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*—**2.** Of or pertaining to the *Agnatha* or *Agnathi*.

agnati (ag-nā'ti), *n. pl.* [*L.*, pl. of *agnatus*: see *agnate*.] The members of an ancient Roman family who traced their origin and name to a common ancestor through the male line, under whose paternal power they would be if he were living; hence, in *law*, relations exclusively in the male line. See *agnate*.

agnatic (ag-nat'ik), *a.* [*< F. agnatique*, *< L. agnatus*: see *agnate*.] Characterized by or pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors. See *agnate*.

Nevertheless, the constitution of the [Hindu] family is entirely, to use the Roman phrase, *agnatic*; kinship is counted through male descents only.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 76.

agnatically (ag-nat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an agnatic manner; by means of agnation.

agnation (ag-nā'shon), *n.* [*< F. agnation*, *< L. agnatio(n)-*, *< agnatus*: see *agnate*.] **1.** Relation by the father's side only; descent from a common male ancestor and in the male line: distinct from *cognition*, which includes descent in both the male and the female lines.

I have already stated my belief that at the back of the ancestor-worship practised by Hindus there lay a system

of *agnation*, or kinship through males only, such as now survives in the Punjab.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 118.

2. Alliance or relationship generally; descent from a common source. [Rare.]

Agnation may be found amongst all the languages in the Northern Hemisphere.

Pownall, Study of Antiquities, p. 168.

agnel† (ag'nel), *n.* Obsolete form of *agnail*.

agnel† (ag'nel; *F. pron.* a-nyel'), *n.* [*< OF. agnel* (*F. agneau*), a lamb, an agnel, *< L. agnel-*, dim. of *agnus*, a lamb: see *agnus*.]

A French gold coin bearing a figure of the paschal lamb, first issued by Louis IX., and not struck after Charles IX. Its original weight was from 62.5 to 64.04 grains, but after the reign of John II. it gradually fell to about 38.7 grains.

agni, *n.* Plural of *agnus*.

agnition† (ag-nish'-on), *n.* [*< L. agnitio(n)-*, *< agnitus*, pp. of *agnoscere*, also *agnoscere*, *agnoscere*, know as having seen before, recognize, acknowledge, *< ad*, to, + **gnoscere*, *noscere*, know, = *E. know*.] Cf. *agnomen*.] Acknowledgment.

agnize (ag-niz'), *v. t.* [*< L. agnoscere*, in imitation of *cognize*, ult. (through *F.*) *< L. cognoscere*: see *agnition*.] To acknowledge; own; recognize. [Rare.]



Obverse.



Reverse.

Agnel of John II., King of France. (Size of the original.)

I do *agnize*
A natural and prompt alacrity
I find in hardness. *Shak., Othello*, i. 3.

Doubtless you have already set me down in your mind as . . . a votary of the desk—a notched and cropt scrivener—one that sucks his sustenance, as certain sick people are said to do, through a quill. Well, I do *agnize* something of the sort. *Lamb, Elia*, i. ii. 11.

agnœa (ag-nœ'ä), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἀγνοια*, want of perception, ignorance, *< *ἀγνοος*, not knowing, *< a-priv. + *γνός*, *γνός*, contr. *γνός*, perception, mind, akin to *E. know*: see *nous* and *know*.] In *pathol.*, the state of a patient who does not recognize persons or things.

Agnoëtæ (ag-nō-ē'tē), *n. pl.* [*ML.*; also imp. prop. *Agnoëtæ*; *< Gr. ἄγνοῦνται*, heretics so named, *< ἀγνοεῖν*, be ignorant, *< *ἀγνοος*, not knowing: see *agnœa*.] **1.** A Christian sect of the fourth century, which denied the omniscience of the Supreme Being, maintaining that God knows the past only by memory, and the future only by inference from the present.—**2.** A sect of the sixth century, followers of Themistius, deacon of Alexandria, who, on the authority of Mark xiii. 32 ("But of that day and that hour knoweth no man, . . . neither the Son, but the Father"), held that Christ, as man, was ignorant of many things, and specifically of the time of the day of judgment.

Other forms are *Agnoïtæ* and *Agnoïtes*.

Agnoëte, **Agnoïte** (ag'nō-ēt, -it), *n.* One of the *Agnoëtæ*.

agnœtism (ag-nō-ē'tizm), *n.* [*< Agnoëtæ + -ism*.] The doctrinal system of the *Agnoëtæ*.

agnoiology (ag-noi-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [Better *agnæology*, *< Gr. ἀγνοια*, ignorance (see *agnœa*), + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak of: see *-ology*.] In *metaph.*, the doctrine or theory of ignorance, which seeks to determine what we are necessarily ignorant of.

We must examine and fix what ignorance is—what we are, and can be, ignorant of. And thus we are thrown upon an entirely new research, constituting an intermediate section of philosophy, which we term the *agnoiology*, . . . the theory of true ignorance.

Ferrier, Inst. of Metaphysics, p. 51.

Agnoïte, *n.* See *Agnoëtæ*.

agnomen (ag-nō'men), *n.*; pl. *agnomina* (-nom'-i-nä). [*L.*, also *adnomen* (*min-*), *< ad*, to, + **gnomen*, *nomen*, name (= *E. name*), *< *gnoscere*, *noscere*, know, = *E. know*.] An additional name given by the Romans to an individual in allusion to some quality, circumstance, or achievement by which he was distinguished, as *Africanus* added to the name of P. Cornelius Scipio; hence, in modern use, any additional name or epithet conferred on a person.

agnomical (ag-nō'mi-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. a-priv. + γνῶμη*, thought, purpose: see *gnome*, *gnomic*.] Of or pertaining to the absence of set purpose or intention. *N. E. D.*

agnomina, *n.* Plural of *agnomen*.

agnominal (ag-nom'i-nal), *a.* [*< agnomen* (*agnomin-*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an agnomen.

agnominate† (ag-nom'i-nāt), *v. t.* [*< L. *agnominatus*, pp. of **agnominare*, implied in *agnominatio*: see *agnomination*.] To name.

The flowing current's silver streams . . . Shall be *agnominated* by our name. *Loocine*, iii. 2.

agnomination (ag-nom-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*< L. agnominatio(n)-*, *agnominatio(n)-*, paronomasia, *< *agnominare*, *< ad*, to, + **gnominare*, *nominare*, name.] **1.** An additional name or title; a name added to another, as expressive of some act, achievement, etc.; a surname.—**2.** Resemblance in sound between one word and another, especially by alliteration; also, the practice of using in close proximity to one another words which resemble each other in sound (see *an-nomination*): as, "Scott of Scotstarvet's Staggering State of Scots Statesmen."

Our bards . . . hold *agnominations* and enforcing of consonant words or syllables one upon the other to be the greatest elegance. . . . So have I seen divers old rhymes in Italian running so: . . . "In sella salvo a me: Piu caro cuore." *Hovell, Letters*, i. 40.

agnostic (ag-nos'tik), *n.* and *a.* [*< Gr. ἀγνοστος*, unknowing, unknown, unknowable, *< a-priv.*, not, + *γνώστος*, later form of *γνώστος*, known, to be known (cf. *γνώστικός*, good at knowing), verbal adj. of *γινώσκω*, know, = *L. *gnoscere*, *noscere* = *E. know*: see *a-18* and *gnostic*.] The word *agnostic* was "suggested by Prof. Huxley . . . in 1869. . . . He took it from St. Paul's mention of the altar to 'the Unknown God' [*ἀγνώστῳ θεῷ*, Acts xvii. 23]. R. H. Hutton, in letter, . . . 1881." *N. E. D.* **I. n.** One of a class of thinkers who disclaim any knowledge of God or of the ultimate nature of things. They hold that human knowledge is limited to experience, and that since the absolute and unconditioned, if it exists at all, cannot fall within experience, we have no right to assert anything whatever with regard to it.

I only said I invented the word *agnostic*. *Huxley, London Academy*, Nov. 24, 1883.

While the old Athelst sheltered his vice behind a rampart of unbelief where no appeals could reach him, the new *Agnostic* honestly maintains that his opinions are the very best foundations of virtue. *F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien*, p. 3.

II. a. Pertaining to the agnostics or their doctrines; expressing ignorance or unknowableness.

That bold thinker in the third century, Clement of Alexandria, declares . . . that the process of theology is, with regard to its doctrine of God, negative and *agnostic*, always "setting forth what God is not, rather than what he is." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 79.

agnostically (ag-nos'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an agnostic manner; from an agnostic point of view; with a tendency or inclination to agnosticism; as an agnostic.

agnosticism (ag-nos'ti-sizm), *n.* [*< agnostic + -ism*.] **1.** The doctrines of the agnostics; the doctrine that the ultimate cause and the essential nature of things are unknowable, or at least unknown.

By *Agnosticism* I understand a theory of things which abstains from either affirming or denying the existence of God. It thus represents, with regard to Theism, a state of suspended judgment; and all it undertakes to affirm is, that, upon existing evidence, the being of God is unknown. But the term *Agnosticism* is frequently used in a widely different sense, as implying belief that the being of God is not merely now unknown, but must always remain unknowable. *G. J. Romanes, Contemporary Rev.*, L. 59.

2. Belief in the doctrines of the agnostics.

Agnostus (ag-nos'tus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἀγνοστος*, unknown: see *agnostic*.] A genus of trilobites of the Lower Silurian rocks: so called because of the uncertainty attaching to its true affinities. They are of small size and somewhat semicircular form, and it has been supposed that they may be the larval form of some other animal.

Agnotherium (ag-nō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [*NL.*, short for **agnostotherium*, *< Gr. ἀγνοστος*, unknown (see *agnostic*), + *θηρίον*, a wild beast, *< θήρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of extinct mammals of uncertain affinities. It is identified by some with the amphicyon (which see). *Kaup*.

agnus (ag'nus), *n.*; pl. *agni* (-nī). [*L.*, a lamb, perhaps for **avignus*, lit. 'sheep-born,' *< *avis*, older form of *ovis*, a sheep (= *Skt. avi* = *Gr. *ἄβις*, **δβις*, *δβις* = *E. ewe*, q. v.; cf. also *Gr. ἄβνός*, a lamb, for **ἄβνός*, prop. adj., *< *ἄβι- + -νός*), + *-gnus* (cf. *benign*, *malign*), -genus (see *-genous*), *< √ *gen*, beget, bear.] **1.** An image or representation of a lamb as emblematical of Christ; an *Agnus Dei* (see below).

They will kiss a crucifix, salute a cross, carry most devoutly a scapulary, an *agnus*, or a set of beads about them. *Brevint*, Saul and Samiel at Ender, p. 331.

2. [*cap.*] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of beetles. *Burmeister*, 1847. (b) A genus of fishes. *Günther*, 1860.—*Agnus castus* (kas'tus). [L., supposed to mean 'chaste lamb' (hence tr. into *G. keuschlamm*), but *agnus* is here only a transliteration of *ἀγνος*, the Greek name of the tree, and *L. castus*, chaste, is added in allusion to its imagined virtue of preserving chastity, from the resemblance of the Greek name *ἀγνος* to *ἀγνός*, chaste.] A disagreeably aromatic shrub or small tree of the genus *Vitex*, *V. Agnus-castus*, natural order *Verbenaceae*. It has digitate leaves and spikes of purplish-blue flowers, and is native in the countries around the Mediterranean. Also called *chaste-tree* and *Abraham's-balm*.

The herbe *Agnus castus* is always greene, and the flowre thereof is namly callyd *Agnus castus*, for wyth smelle and vae it makyth men chaste as a lombe.

Trivisa, tr. of Barth. Ang. de P. R., xvii. 612. (N. E. D.)

And wreaths of *Agnus-castus* others bore;

These last, who with those virgin crowns were drest,

Appear'd in higher honour than the rest.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 172.

Agnus Dei (dē'ti). [LL., Lamb of God.] (a) Any image or representation of a lamb as emblematical of Christ;



Agnus Dei.
(From the Campanile of Giotto, Florence.)

specifically, such a representation with the nimbus inscribed with the cross about its head, and supporting the banner of the cross. (b) One of the titles of Christ. *Jehn* l. 29. (c) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (1) A waxen medallion blessed by the pope and stamped with the figure of a lamb bearing the banner of the cross. It is worn by Roman Catholics as a supplication to be preserved from evil by the merits of the Lamb of God. Anciently these cakes of wax were often mounted or inclosed in precious metals, etc., but this is not now permitted. Relics of the saints were sometimes preserved within them. (2) A prayer, beginning with these words, said by the priest at mass shortly before the communion. (d) In the *Gr. Ch.*, the cloth bearing the figure of a lamb which covers the communion service.—**Agnus Scythicus** (sith'i-kus), the Scythian or Tatarian lamb, a fabulous creature, half animal, half plant, formerly believed to inhabit the plains bordering upon the Volga; in reality, the shaggy rhizome of the fern *Dicksonia Barometz*, which when inverted and suitably trimmed somewhat resembles a small lamb.



Agnus Scythicus
(*Dicksonia Barometz*).

ago, agone (a-gō', a-gōn'), a. and adv. [*ME. ago, agon, agoon*, pp. of *agon*, < AS. *āgan*, go away, pass away, go forth, come to pass (= *G. ergehen*, come to pass; cf. OS. *āgangan*, go by, = Goth. *usgagan*, go forth), < *ā- + gān*, go; see *a-1* and *go*. The form *agone* is now obsolete or archaic.] **I. a.** Gone; gone by; gone away; past; passed away: always after the noun.

Of this world the feyth is all *agon*.

Chaucer, Troilus, li. 410.

Yonder woman, sir, you must know was the wife of a certain learned man . . . who had long dwelt in Amsterdam, whence, some good time *agone*, he was minded to cross over and cast in his lot with us of the Massachusetts.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, iii.

II. adv. In past time; in time gone by: only in the phrase *long ago*.

O brother, had you known our mighty hall,
Which Merlin built for Arthur *long ago*!

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

agog (a-gog'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [Formerly *on gog*, *on gogge*, perhaps < OF. *en gogues*: *estrc en ses gogues*, to be frolick, lusty, lively, wanton, gamesome, all a hoit, in a pleasant humour; in a vein of mirth, or in a merry mood" (lit. be in his glee), "*gogues*, jollity, glee, joyfulness, light-heartedness" (Cotgrave), in sing. *gogue*, mirth, glee (Roquefort), "*sc goguer*, to

be most frolick, lively, blithe, crank, merry," etc. (Cotgrave); origin uncertain. The *W. gog*, activity, velocity, *gogi*, agitate, shake, appear to be unoriginal, and may be from E.] In a state of eager desire; highly excited by eagerness or curiosity; astir.

Or at the least yt settis the harte on *gogg*. *Gascoigne*.

Cotton Mather came galloping down

All the way to Newbury town,

With his eyes *agog* and his ears set wide.

Whittier, Double-headed Snake.

agoggled (a-gog'ld), a. [*a-* (expletive) + *goggled*, *q. v.*] Staring; having staring eyes. [Rare.]

A man a little *agoggled* in his eyes.

A. Leighton, Trad. Scot. Life, p. 8. (N. E. D.)

agometer (a-gom'e-tēr), n. [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀγμετρον*, lead, draw, weigh, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A form of rheostat. A *mercury agometer* is an instrument for measuring electrical resistances, or for varying the resistance of a circuit, by means of a mercury column whose length may be adjusted as required.

Agomphia (a-gom'fi-ā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *agomphius*: see *agomphious*.] A name given by Ehrenberg to those rotifers which have toothless jaws. [Not in use.]

agomphian (a-gom'fi-ān), n. One of the *Agomphia*.

agomphiasis (a-gom'fi-ā-sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἀγομφιασμός* (see *agomphious*) + *-iasis*.] Looseness of the teeth.

agomphious (a-gom'fi-ūs), a. [*NL. agomphius*, < Gr. *ἀγομφιος*, without grinders, < *ἀ-* priv. + *γομφίος*, prop. adj. (see *ὄδον*, tooth), a grinder-tooth, a molar.] Toothless. N. E. D.

agon¹. An obsolete form of *ago*.

agon² (ag'on), n.; pl. *agones* (a-gō'nēz). [*Gr. ἀγών*, contest: see *agony*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a contest for a prize, whether of athletes in the games or of poets, musicians, painters, and the like.

agone¹, a. and adv. See *ago*.

agone² (ag'on), n. [*Gr. ἀγώνος*, without an angle, < *ἀ-* priv. + *γωνία*, angle: see *goniometer*, *trigonometry*, etc.] An agonic line. See *agonic*.

agonic (a-gon'ik), a. [*Gr. ἀγώνος*, without an angle: see *agone*².] Not forming an angle.—**Agonic line**, an irregular line connecting those points on the earth's surface where the declination of the magnetic needle is zero, that is, where it points to the true north, and consequently does not form an angle with the geographical meridian. There are two principal agonic lines: one, called the *American agone*, is in the western hemisphere, and passes northward through the eastern part of Brazil, North Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, Lake Erie, and British America. The other, called the *Asiatic agone*, is in the eastern hemisphere, and traverses western Australia, the Indian ocean, Persia, and Russia, toward the magnetic north pole. A third agonic line, having the form of an oval curve, incloses a part of eastern Asia. The agonic lines are continually changing their position; that in the eastern United States has been moving slowly westward since the beginning of this century. See *declination* and *isogonic*.

agonid (a-gon'id), n. One of the fishes forming the family *Agonidae*.

Agonidae (a-gon'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Agonus* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Agonus*.

Agoninae (ag-ō-ni'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Agonus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of the *Agonidae*, having two dorsal fins, the spinous being well developed.

agonise, agonisingly. See *agonize, agonizingly*.

agonist (ag-ō-nist), n. [*L. agonista*, < Gr. *ἀγωνιστής*, contestant, pleader, actor, < *ἀγωνίζεσθαι*, contend, etc.: see *agonize*. Cf. *antagonist, protagonist*.] 1. One who contends for the prize in public games; a combatant; a champion; a dramatic actor. Also called *agonister*. —2. [*cap.*] One of a violent party of Donatists in northern Africa in the fourth century.

agonistarch (ag-ō-nis'tärk), n. [*L. agonistarcha* (in an inscription), < Gr. **ἀγωνιστάρχης*, < *ἀγωνιστής* (see *agonist*) + *ἀρχων*, rule, govern.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one who trained persons to compete in public games and contests.

agonisteri (ag-ō-nis'tēr), n. [*agonist* + *-eri*. Cf. *sophister*.] Same as *agonist*, 1.

agonistic (ag-ō-nis'tik), a. [*ML. agonisticus*, < Gr. *ἀγωνιστικός*, < *ἀγωνιστής*, agonist: see *agonist*.] 1. Pertaining to contests of strength or athletic combats, or to contests of any kind, as a forensic or argumentative contest.

The silver krater given by Achilles as an *agonistic* prize at the funeral of Patroklos, which, as the poet tells us, was made by the Sidonians, and brought over the sea by the Phoenicians. *C. P. Newton*, Art and Archaeol., p. 239.

2. Combative; polemic; given to contending.

Two conflicting *agonistic* elements seem to have contended in the man, sometimes pulling him different ways, like wild horses.

Walt Whitman, in *Essays from The Critic*, p. 32.

3. Strained; aiming at effect; melodramatic. N. E. D.

agonistical (ag-ō-nis'ti-kəl), a. Same as *agonistic*.

agonistically (ag-ō-nis'ti-kəl-i), adv. In an agonistic manner. [Rare.]

agonistics (ag-ō-nis'tiks), n. [Pl. of *agonistic*: see *-ics*.] The art or science of contending in public games or other athletic contests.

agonizant (ag-ō-ni'zant), n. [*ML. agonizans* (t-s), pp. of *agonizare*: see *agonize*.] One of a Roman Catholic confraternity whose chief duty it is to offer prayers for the dying, and more especially to assist and pray for criminals under sentence of death.

agonize (ag'ō-niz), v.; pret. and pp. *agonized*, pp. *agonizing*. [*F. agoniser*, < *ML. agonizare*, labor, strive, contend, be at the point of death, < Gr. *ἀγωνίζεσθαι*, contend for a prize, fight, struggle, exert one's self, < *ἀγών*, a contest for a prize, etc. See *agony*, from which the stronger sense of *agonize* is imported.] **I. intrans.** 1. To struggle; wrestle, as in the arena; hence, to make great effort of any kind.—2. To writhe with extreme pain; suffer violent anguish.

To smart and *agonize* at every pore.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 198.

II. trans. To distress with extreme pain; torture.

He *agonized* his mother by his behaviour. *Thackeray*.

Also spelled *agonise*.

agonizingly (ag'ō-ni-zing-li), adv. In an agonizing manner; with extreme anguish. Also spelled *agonisingly*.

Agonoderus (ag-ō-nod'e-rus), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἀγωνοδέρως*, without angle, + *δέρμη*, *dermē*, neck, throat.]

A genus of *Carabidae*, comprising a moderate number of species of very small or medium-sized beetles peculiar to temperate America. It is not readily defined either by structural character or by general appearance, and the smaller species, which are of nearly uniform light-brown or testaceous color, are very difficult to distinguish from similarly colored species of other genera. *A. pallipes* (Fabricius), one of the commonest species, is about a quarter of an inch long, and of a pale-yellowish color. Its elytra have a wide black stripe, divided by the suture; the disk of the prothorax is usually marked with a large black spot, and the head is always black. Most of the species in the United States are extremely abundant, especially in moist places, and are readily attracted by light. Nothing is known of their earlier stages.

agonoid (ag'ō-noid), a. and n. [*Agonus* + *-oid*.] **I. a.** Having the characters of the *Agonidae*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Agonidae*; an agonid. **agonothete** (a-gō-nō-thēt), n. [*L. agonotheta* and *agonothetes*, < Gr. *ἀγωνοθέτης*, < *ἀγών*, contest, + *τιθέω*, place, appoint: see *theme, thesis*, etc.] One of the officials who presided over public games in ancient Greece and awarded the prizes.

agonothetic (a-gō-nō-thet'ik), a. [*Gr. ἀγωνοθητικός*, < *ἀγωνοθέτης*; see *agonothete*.] Pertaining to the office of agonothete.

Agonus (ag'ō-nus), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *γωνία*, knee (taken in the sense of 'joint'), = E. *knee*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Agonidae*. *Bloch*, 1801. Also called *Aspidophorus*. *A. cataphractus* (*Asp. europeus*) is the sea-poacher or pogge.

agony (ag'ō-ni), n.; pl. *agonies* (-niz). [*ME. agonie*, < OF. *agonie*, < LL. *agonia*, < Gr. *ἀγνία*, a contest, struggle, agony, orig. a contest for a prize at the public games, < *ἀγών*, a contest, wrestle, a place of contest, an assembly (see *agon*²), < *ἀγειν*, assemble, bring together, lead, drive, move, etc., = L. *agere*: see *agent, act*, etc. Cf. *agonize*, etc.] 1. A violent contest or struggle. [Rare.]

Till he have thus denudated himself of all these incumbences, he is utterly unqualified for these *agonies*.

Decay of Christ. Piety, p. 408.

2. The struggle, frequently unconscious, that often precedes natural death: in this sense often used in the plural: as, he is in the agonies of death.—3. Extreme, and generally prolonged, bodily or mental pain; intense suffering; hence, intense mental excitement of any kind: as, the agony of suspense or uncertainty.

A great *agony*

Of hope atrove in her.

W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 316.

A solitary shriek, the hubbub cry
Of some strong swimmer in his agony.

Byron, Don Juan, ii. 53.

Continued agony is followed by exhaustion, which in feeble persons may be fatal. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 29.

4. In a special sense, the sufferings of Christ in the garden of Gethsemane.—**Agony column**, the column of a newspaper which contains advertisements relating to lost relatives and friends and other personal matters: so called from the apparent distress of the advertisers. [English, and chiefly in London.]—**Syn.** 3. *Agony*, *anguish*, *pang*, *torture*, *torment*, *throe*, *paroxysm*, *ache*. These all denote forms of excruciating pain of the body or the mind. *Agony* is pain so extreme as to cause struggling; it is general rather than local pain. *Anguish* is, in the body, commonly local, as the *anguish* of amputation, and transient. *Pang* is brief and intermittent; it is a paroxysm, spasm, throe, thrill, or throb of pain; in the mind there may be the *pangs* of remembrance, etc., and in the body the *pangs* of hunger, etc. The *agonies* or *pangs* of dissolution; the *anguish* of a fresh bereavement. *Torture* and *torment* are by derivation pains that seem to wrench or rack the body or mind; they are the most powerful of these words. *Torment* expresses a more permanent state than *torture*. See *pain*.

The octopus had seized his left arm, causing dreadful agony by the fastening of its suckers upon the limb.

P. Robinson, Under the Sun, vii.

One fire burns out another's burning,
One pain is lessen'd by another's anguish.

Shak., R. and J., l. 2.

That last glance of love which becomes the sharpest pang of sorrow.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xliii.

Suspense in news is torture; speak them out.

Milton, S. A., l. 1569.

O, that torment should not be confined
To the body's wounds and sores!

Milton, S. A., l. 606.

agood† (a-gōd'), prep. phr. as adv. [*a*³, on, in, + *good*. Cf. the phrase in *good earnest*.] In earnest; heartily.

I made her weep a-good. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4.

The world laughed agood at these jests.

Arnain, Nest of Ninnies, 1608. (*Hallivell*.)

agora (ag'ō-rā), n. [*Gr.* ἀγορά, assembly, market-place, < ἀγείρειν, call together, assemble.] In ancient Greece: (a) A popular political assembly; any meeting of the people, especially for the promulgation or discussion of laws or public measures. Hence — (b) The chief public square and market-place of a town, in which such meetings were originally held, corresponding to the Roman forum. The agora usually occupied the site about the original public fountain or well of a settlement, which was the natural place of reunion for the inhabitants. It was often surrounded by colonnades and public buildings; sometimes public buildings and temples stood within it. In some instances a large open space was reserved for public meetings, and the remainder was variously subdivided for purposes of traffic. It was customary to erect in the agora altars to the gods and statues of heroes and others, and sometimes, as at Athens, it was adorned with alleys of trees.

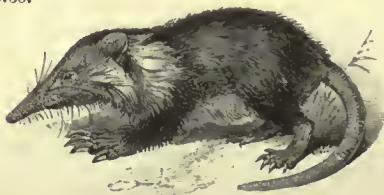
agoranome (ag'ō-rā-nōm'), n. [*L.* *agoranomus*, < *Gr.* ἀγορανόμος, clerk of the market, < ἀγορά, market, + νέμειν, manage, rule.] One of those magistrates in a Greek city who had charge of the inspection of the markets, of weights and measures, and of public health. Their functions corresponded to those of the Roman ediles.

agorophobia (ag'ō-rā-fō'bi-ā), n. [*Gr.* ἀγορά, market-place (see *agora*), + φόβια, fear: see *-phobia*.] In *pathol.*, a dread of crossing open spaces, such as open squares, city parks, etc.: a feature of some cases of neurasthenia.

agostadero (ä-gō-stä-dä'rō), n. [*Sp.*, a summer pasture, < *agostar*, pasture cattle on stubble in summer, dial. plow in August, < *Agosto*, August, harvest-time, harvest.] A place for pasturing cattle. [Used in parts of the United States settled by Spaniards.]

agouara (a-gō-ä'rā), n. [Native name in South America.] A species of racoon, *Procyon cancrivorus*, about the size of a fox. It is a native of the warmer parts of America, and eats all kinds of crustaceans and mollusks, marine and terrestrial; from this habit it is also called the *crab-eating racoon*.

agoumenos (a-gō-me-nos), n. Same as *hegoumenos*.



Agouta (*Solenodon paradoxus*).

agouta (a-gō'tā), n. [Native name.] An insectivorous mammal peculiar to Hayti, the type-member of the genus *Solenodon* and of the

family *Solenodontidae*. It is so puzzling to naturalists that it has received the name of *S. paradoxus*. It has the fur, ears, and tail of the opossum, but the teeth and elongated nose of the shrew. Its feet terminate in five toes, and the long claws are curved and evidently adapted for scraping in the earth. The dentition is unique, the grooving of the second incisor of the lower jaw distinguishing this genus from all others whose dental system is known. It is of the size of a rat, and not unlike one in general appearance. See *ambiqui* and *Solenodon*.

agouti (a-gō'ti), n. [*F.* *agouti*, *acouti*, < *Sp.* *aguti*, < *aguti*, *acuti*, the native Amer. name.]



Agouti (*Dasyprocta agouti*).

The American name of several species of rodent mammals of the genus *Dasyprocta* and family *Dasyproctidae*. The common agouti, or yellow-rumped cavy, *D. agouti*, is of the size of a rabbit. The upper part of the body is brownish, with a mixture of red and black; the belly yellowish. Three varieties are mentioned, all peculiar to South America and the West Indies. It burrows in the ground or in hollow trees, lives on vegetables, doing much injury to the sugar-cane, is as voracious as a pig, and makes a similar grunting noise. It holds its food in its fore paws, like a squirrel. When scared or angry its hair becomes erect, and it strikes the ground with its hind feet. Its flesh is white and of agreeable taste, and the animal is pursued as game in Brazil. Also spelled *aguti* and *agouty*. See *acouchy* and *Dasyprocta*.

agracet, v. t. See *aggrace*.

agraffe (a-graf'), n. [Also, as a historical term, *agrappe*, *aggrappe*; < *F.* *agrafe*, formerly *agraffe*, "agraffe, a clasp, hook, brace, grapple, hasp" (Cotgrave), also **agrappe* (Walloon *agrap*), < *a* + *grappe*, < *ML.* *grappa*, < *OHG.* *chrapfo*, *G.* *krappe*, a hook: see *grape*, *grapple*.] 1. A clasp or hook, used in armor or in ordinary costume, fastening in the same manner as the modern hook and eye, often made into a large and rich ornament by concealing the hook itself beneath a jeweled, engraved, embossed, or en-



Agraffe — 13th century.

The plate is in two parts; a hook behind the left-hand piece enters a ring behind the other. (From *Viollet-le-Duc's* "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ameled plate: as, "an *agraffe* set with brilliants," *Scott*, *Ivanhoe*. Also *agrappe*, *fermail*.

Amongst the treasures is the *Crowne* of Charlemagne, his 7 foot high scepter and hand of justice, the *agraffe* of his royal mantle beset with diamonds and rubies, his sword, belt and spurs of gold.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Nov. 12, 1643.

2. A device for preventing the vibration of that part of a piano-string which is between the pin and the bridge.—3. A small cramp-iron used by builders.

agrammatism (a-gram'a-tizm), n. [*Gr.* ἀγράμματος, without learning (< ἄ-priv. + γράμμα(τ-), a letter) + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, inability to form a grammatical sentence.

agrammatist† (a-gram'a-tist), n. [As *agrammatism* + *-ist*.] An illiterate person. *Bailey*.

agraphia (a-graf'i-ä), n. [NL., < *Gr.* ἄ-priv. + γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A form of cerebral disorder in which there is a partial or total loss of the power of expressing ideas by written symbols.

agraphic (a-graf'ik), a. Pertaining to or characterized by agraphia.

agrappe (a-grap'), n. Same as *agraffe*, 1.

agrarian (a-grā'ri-an), a. and n. [*L.* *agrarius*, < *ager*, field, country, land, = *E.* *aerc*, q. v.; *agrariae leges*, laws relating to the division of the public lands among the poorer citizens; *agrarii*, n. pl., those who favored such laws.]

I. a. 1. Relating to lands, especially public lands; pertaining to the equal or uniform division of land.

His grace's landed possessions are irresistibly inviting to an agrarian experiment. *Burke*.

2. Growing in fields; wild: said of plants.

We believe that the charlock is only an agrarian form of Brassica.

Prof. Buckman, Rep. Brit. Ass. Adv. of Sci., 1861.

3. Rural.—**Agrarian laws**, in ancient Rome, laws regulating the distribution of the public lands among the citizens; hence, in modern use, laws relating to or providing for changes in the tenure of landed property.—**Agrarian murder**, **agrarian outrage**, a murder or an outrage brought about by some dispute concerning the occupancy of land, or by general discontent among tenants or the rural classes.—**Agrarian region**, the name proposed by H. C. Watson for that altitudinal zone of vegetation within which grain can be cultivated.

II. n. 1. One who favors an equal division of property, especially landed property, among the inhabitants of a country, or a change in the tenure of land. Hence, sometimes applied to agitators accused of leveling tendencies or of hostile designs against the holders of property, as to certain political parties at different times in the United States.

The new party [the Equal Rights party, 1835, nicknamed *Locofocos*] was arrayed in the habiliments of a real bugbear. *Agrarians* was the accused name to be fastened on them, and to make them an abomination in the eyes of all those who took any interest in law or social order.

H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), II. 397.

2. The land itself. [Rare.]

The agrarian in America is divided among the common people in every state. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 359.

3. An agrarian law. [Rare.]

agrarianism (a-grā'ri-an-izm), n. [*agrarian* + *-ism*.] 1. The principle or theory of an equal or uniform division of lands; more generally, any theory involving radical changes in the tenure of land, as the denial of the right of private property in it, and advocacy of its distribution and control by the government.—2. The movement or agitation in favor of agrarian views, or for the establishment of more favorable conditions in the use of land; violence exercised in pursuit of this object.

Every county board, every central council, however limited its legal powers, may become a focus for agrarianism or sedition. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 319.

agrarianize (a-grā'ri-an-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *agrarianized*, ppr. *agrarianizing*. [*agrarian* + *-ize*.] 1. To distribute, as public lands, among the people.—2. To imbue with ideas of agrarianism. *N. E. D.*

Agra work. See *work*.

agret, prep. phr. as adv. See *agree*.

agreeable†, **agreeable†**. Obsolete forms of *agreeable*, *agreeability*.

agree†, prep. phr. as adv. [*ME.* *agree*, *agre* (also in forms in *grec*, at *grec*, to *grec*), < *OF.* *a gre* (*F.* à *gré*), favorably, according to one's will, at pleasure: *a* (< *L.* *ad*), to, at; *gre*, earlier *gred*, *gret*, that which pleases, < *ML.* *gratum*, will, pleasure, neut. of *L.* *gratus*, pleasing: see *grateful*. Cf. *agree*, v.] In good part; kindly; in a friendly manner.

But toke agree alle hool my play.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 4349.

agree (a-grē'), v. [*ME.* *agreeen*, < *OF.* *agreeer*, *F.* *agrèer* = *Pr.* *agrariar*, from the *OF.* phrase *a gre*, favorably, according to one's will, at pleasure: see *agree*, adv.] **I. intrans. A.** With a personal or personified subject, in which case *agree* is either used absolutely or is followed by *with* before the agreeing object, and by *upon*, *on*, *for*, *to*, or *in*, and sometimes *with*, before the object or condition of the agreement; the latter may be expressed by an infinitive or a clause. 1. To be of one mind; harmonize in opinion or feeling: as, with regard to the expediency of the law all the parties *agree*.

Science . . . agrees with common sense in demanding a belief in real objective bodies, really known as causes of the various phenomena, the laws and interrelations of which it investigates. *Mivart*, *Nature and Thought*, p. 89.

2. To live in concord or without contention; harmonize in action; be mutually accordant in intercourse or relation.

How dost thou and thy master agree?

Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

3. To come to one opinion or mind; come to an arrangement or understanding; arrive at a settlement.

Agree with thine adversary quickly. *Mat. v. 25.*
They agree, he to command, they to obey.

Where an ambiguous question arises between two governments, there is, if they cannot agree, no appeal except to force.

Didst not thou agree with me for a penny? *Mat. xx. 13.*
Make not a city feast of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the first place.

Society seems to have agreed to treat fictions as realities, and realities as fictions.

4. To yield assent; consent; rarely, express concurrence; as, he agreed to accompany the ambassador.

Agree to any covenants. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5.*
Agree with his demands to the point.

The tyrant would have agreed to all that the nation demanded.

B. With a thing or things for the subject, in which case agree now takes no preposition except *with* or *in* after it, though formerly *to* was also so used. **5.** To be consistent; harmonize; not to conflict or be repugnant; as, this story agrees with what has been related by others.

Their witness agreed not together. *Mark xiv. 56.*

When we possess ourselves with the utmost security of the demonstration, that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones, what do we more but perceive that equality to two right ones does necessarily agree to, and is inseparable from, the three angles of a triangle?

A wild-rose roofs the ruined shed,
And that and summer well agree.

6. To resemble; be similar; be applicable or appropriate; tally; match; correspond; coincide; as, the picture does not agree with the original.

They all agree in having for their object deliverance from the evils of time.

His system of theology agreed with that of the Puritans.

7. To suit; be accommodated or adapted; as, the same food does not agree with every constitution.—**8.** In *gram.*, to correspond in number, case, gender, or person; as, a verb must agree with its subject.—**Syn.** To accord (with), concur (in), subscribe (to), promise, engage, undertake. See list under *accede*.

II. trans. 1. To settle; determine; arrange.

He saw from far . . .
Some troublous upore or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in hast it to agree.

I do believe the two Pretenders had, privately, agreed the matter beforehand.

That peaceful truce shall be proclaimed in France.

2t. To agree with; suit.

If harm agree me, wherto pleyne I thenne?

Case agreed or stated. See *case*.

agreeability (a-grē'a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Mod. form of ME. *agreablete*, < OF. *agreablete* (= Pr. *agradaletat*), < *agreable*: see *agreeable* and *-bility*.] The quality of being agreeable; easiness of disposition; agreeableness.

All fortune is blissful to a man by the agreeable or by the egalite of hym that suffereth it.

She was all good humour, spirits, sense, and agreeability. (Surely I may make words when at a loss, if Dr. Johnson does.)

agreeable (a-grē'a-bl), *a.* [*<* ME. *agreeable*, < OF. *agreable* (F. *agréable*), < *agreer*: see *agree*, *v.*] **1.** Suitable; conformable; correspondent: as, conduct agreeable to the moral law.

Though they embraced not this practice of burning, yet entertained they many ceremonies agreeable unto Greek and Roman obsequies.

[In this sense agreeable is sometimes incorrectly used for agreeably: as, agreeable to the order of the day, the house took up the report of the committee.]

2. Pleasing, either to the mind or to the senses; to one's liking: as, agreeable mauners; fruit agreeable to the taste.

There was something extremely agreeable in the cheerful flow of animal spirits of the little man.

My idea of an agreeable person, said Iluge Bohun, is a person who agrees with me.

3. Willing or ready to agree or consent: now used only or chiefly as a colloquialism.

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.

I'll meet you there, and bring my wife that is to be. . .
You're agreeable? *Dickens.*

4t. Agreeing one with another; concordant.

These manifold and agreeable testimonies of the elde and new writers.

=**Syn.** 1. Fitting, befitting, appropriate, consonant (with).—**2.** Pleasing, etc. See *pleasant*.

agreeableness (a-grē'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being agreeable. (a) Suitableness; conformity; consistency: as, the agreeableness of virtue to the laws of God. (b) The quality of pleasing; that quality which gives satisfaction or moderate pleasure to the mind or senses: as, agreeableness of manners; there is an agreeableness in the taste of certain fruits.

We have entered into a contract of mutual agreeableness for the space of an evening.

(c) Concordance; harmony; agreement.

The agreeableness between man and other parts of creation.

agreeably (a-grē'a-bli), *adv.* [*<* ME. *agreablyly*: see *agreeable* and *-ly*².] In an agreeable manner. (a) Suitably; consistently; conformably. See remark under *agreeable*, 1.

The effect of which is, that marriages grow less frequent, agreeably to the maxim above laid down.

Reason requires us, when we speak of Christianity, to expound the phrase agreeably to history, if we mean to claim on its behalf the authority of civilized man.

(b) Pleasingly; in an agreeable manner; in a manner to give pleasure: as, to be agreeably entertained with a discourse.

The years which he [Temple] spent at the Hague seem . . . to have passed very agreeably.

We were also most agreeably surprised by the beauty of the scenery.

(c) Alike; in the same or a similar manner; similarly.

With them that every fortune receyven agreeably or egaly [equally].

Armed both agreeably.

agreeingly (a-grē'ing-li), *adv.* In conformity to.

agreement (a-grē'ment), *n.* [*<* ME. *agreement*, < OF. *agrement*, F. *agrement*: see *agree*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] **1.** The state of agreeing or of being in accord. (a) Concord; harmony; conformity; resemblance; suitableness.

What agreement hath the temple of God with idols?

Knowledge is represented as the perception of the agreement or repugnance of our ideas, not with things, but with one another; in some cases the agreement being seen intuitively or directly, and in others by a process in which there may be mere or less certainty.

(b) Union of opinions or sentiments; harmony in feeling; absence of dissension: as, a good agreement subsists among the members of the council.

With dim lights and tangled circumstance they tried to shape their thought and deed in noble agreement.

(c) In *gram.*, correspondence of words in respect of number, gender, etc. See *agree*, *v.*, 1, 8. (d) In *logic*, espability of being true together: said of terms.

2. The act of coming to a mutual arrangement; a bargain, contract, covenant, or treaty: as, he made an agreement for the purchase of a house.

Make an agreement with me by a present.

An agreement, if it involve an unlawful act or the prevention of lawful acts on the part of others, is plainly unlawful.

3. Agreeable quality or circumstance; agreeableness: generally in the plural. [A Gallicism, now often written as French, *agréments*.]

This figure, says he, wants a certain gay air; it has none of those charms and agreements.

Agreement for insurance, an agreement preliminary to the filling out and delivery of a policy with specific stipulations.—**External agreement.** See *external*.—**Memorandum of agreement.** See *memorandum*.—**Method of agreement.** See *method*.—**Non-importation agreement**, an agreement made from the American colonies at Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1774, not to import anything from or manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland or the West Indies. This action was taken by way of retaliation for the passage by Parliament of certain acts for raising revenue in America.

agreet, agreeget, v. See *ag-gredge*.

agrenon (a-grē'non), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγρον*, a net, a net-like woollen robe.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a net-like woollen garment worn by bachelors and soothsayers.

agrestial (a-gres'tjal), *a.* [*<* L. *agrestis*: see *agrestic*.] **1.** Inhabiting the fields.—**2.** In *bot.*, growing wild in cultivated land. [Rare.]

agrestic (a-gres'tik), *a.* [*<* L. *agrestis*, rural, rustic, < *ager*, field: see *agrarian* and *aere*.] Rural; rustic; pertaining to fields or the country; unpolished. [Rare.]

Cowley retreated into solitude, where he found none of the agrestic charms of the landscapes of his muse.

I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, I. 64.

agrestical (a-gres'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *agrestic*.

agrevet, v. t. An obsolete spelling of *aggrivee*.

agria (ag'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄγριος*, wild, savage, malignant, < *ἄγρος*, field, = E. *aere*, *q. v.*] Same as *herpes*.

agricolatiōn (a-grik-ō-lā'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *agricolatio*(-n-), < *agricolari*, cultivate land, < *agricola*, a cultivator of land, farmer: see *agricolt*.] Cultivation of the soil. *Cockeram*.

agricole (ag'ri-köl), *n.* [*<* F. *agricole*, < L. *agricola*, a farmer, < *ager*, field (see *aere*), + *colere*, till.] A husbandman; a rustic. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

agricolist (a-grik'ō-list), *n.* [*<* L. *agricola*, farmer (see *agricole*), + *-ist*.] An agriculturist.

The pasture and the food of plants
First let the young agriculturist be taught.

Doddsley's Coll. of Poems, Agriculture.

agricolous (a-grik'ō-lus), *a.* [*<* L. *agricola*, farmer (see *agricole*), + *-ous*.] Agricultural. *Sydney Smith*.

agricultor (ag'ri-kul-tor), *n.* [L., better written separately, *agri cultor*, tiller of land: *agri*, gen. of *ager*, land, field (see *aere*); *cultor*, tiller, < *colere*, till, cultivate. Cf. *agricole*.] A tiller of the ground; a farmer; a husbandman. [Rare.]

agricultural (ag-ri-kul'tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining to, connected with, or engaged in agriculture.

The transition from the pastoral to the agricultural life has almost always been effected by means of slavery.

D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, p. 3.

Agricultural ant, a kind of ant which clears the ground of verdure in the vicinity of its nest. Such a species is *Pogonomyrmex barbatus* of Texas, which cuts down all the herbage within ten or twelve feet of its nest.—**Agricultural chemistry**, a branch of chemistry treating of the composition and chemical properties of plants, soils, manures, feeding-stuffs for cattle, etc.—**Agricultural Children Act**, an English statute of 1873 (36 and 37 Vict. c. 67) which restricts the employment of children in agricultural work and provides for their education.—**Agricultural engine**, a portable steam-motor for general work on a farm. See *traction-engine* and *steam-plov*.—**Agricultural Gangs Act**, an English statute of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict. c. 130) which regulates the contracting of women and children to labor on farms.—**Agricultural geology**, that branch of geology which treats of the resources of a country in respect of soils, subsoils, subjacent strata, and mineral manures.—**Agricultural Holdings Acts**, two English statutes of 1875 and 1883, as to the relation of landlord and tenant, the settlement of their disputes, and compensation for improvements.—**Agricultural society**, a society for promoting agricultural interests, such as the improvement of land, of implements, of the breeds of cattle, etc.

agriculturalist (ag-ri-kul'tūr-al-ist), *n.* [*<* *agricultural* + *-ist*. Cf. *naturalist*.] Same as *agriculturist*.

Every truly practical man, whether he be merchant, mechanic, or agriculturalist, transmutes his experience into intelligence, until his will operates with the celerity of instinct.

Whipple, Lit. and Life, p. 194.

agriculturally (ag-ri-kul'tūr-al-i), *adv.* As regards agriculture or agricultural purposes.

The dissolved constituents of sewage—by far the most valuable portion agriculturally.

Sci. Amer. Supp., XXII. 8336.

agriculture (ag'ri-kul-tūr), *n.* [*<* F. *agriculture*, < L. *agricultura*, better written separately, *agri cultura*, tilling of land: *agri*, gen. of *ager*, field; *cultura*, tilling, cultivation: see *agricultor* and *culture*.] The cultivation of the ground; especially, cultivation with the plow and in large areas in order to raise food for man and beast; husbandry; tillage; farming. *Theoretical agriculture*, or the *theory of agriculture*, is a science comprehending in its scope the nature and properties of soils, the different sorts of plants and seeds fitted for them, the composition and qualities of manures, and the rotation of crops, and involving a knowledge of chemistry, geology, and kindred sciences. *Practical agriculture*, or *husbandry*, is an art comprehending all the labors of the field and of the farmyard, such as preparing the land for the reception of the seed or plants, sowing and planting, rearing and gathering the crops, care of fruit-trees and domestic animals, disposition of products, etc.—**Bachelor of agriculture**, a degree, corresponding to bachelor of arts or of science, conferred by agricultural colleges. Often abbreviated to *B. Agr.*—**Chamber of Agriculture**, an association of agriculturists for the purpose of promoting and protecting the interests of agriculture.—**Department of Agriculture and Commissioner of Agriculture**. See *department*.

agriculturism (ag-ri-kul'tūr-izm), *n.* [*<* *agriculture* + *-ism*.] The art or science of agriculture. [Rare.]

agriculturist (ag-ri-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [*<* *agriculture* + *-ist*.] One occupied in cultivating the ground; a husbandman. Also written *agriculturist*.



Torso of Apollo wearing the Agrenon, found at Hadrian's Villa near Tivoli.

They preferred the produce of their flocks to that of their lauds, and were shepherds instead of agriculturists. Buckle, Civilization, II. 1.

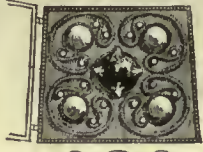
Cæsar tells us that the natives [of Britain] in his time were not generally agriculturists, but lived on milk and meat, and clothed themselves with skins.

G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, p. 134.

agrief† (a-grēf'), prep. phr. as adv. [ME. also agrecef, agref, agreee; < a³ + grief.] 1. In grief. Chaucer. — 2. Amiss; unkindly. Chaucer.

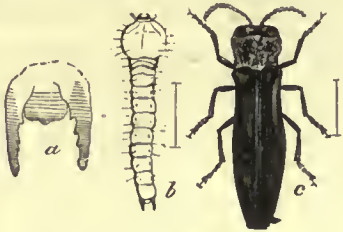
agrievancet, agrievet. See aggrivance, ag-grievc.

à griffes (ä grēf). [F.: à, to, with; griffes, pl. of griffe, claw: see griff.] (Held or secured) by claws or clamps, as a stone in a ring. The clamps used for this purpose in ancient jewelry are often of considerable size and of decorative form.



Aggraffe with the central stone mounted à griffes.

Agriulus (ag'ri-lus), n. [NL., based on Gr. ἀγρῦς, field. Cf. Agrotis.] A genus of buprestid



Agriulus ruficollis. a, anal end of body of larva; b, larva; c, beetle. (The vertical lines show natural sizes.)

beetles comprising numerous species distributed all over the globe in the temperate and tropical zones. They may at once be distinguished from most other genera of Buprestidae by their very slender elongate form, the body being usually of a uniform coppery or bronze color. In the larval state most of them live in the terminal twigs of deciduous trees, often doing considerable damage, and a few also live in the stems of herbaceous plants. The red-necked raspberry buprestid, Agriulus ruficollis (Fabricius), causes large excrescences or galls on the raspberry, known as the raspberry gouty-gall.

agrimensor (ag-ri-men'sör), n.; pl. agrimensores (-men-sö rēz). [L., < ager (see acre) + mensor, < metiri, pp. mensus, to measure.] In Rom. antiq., a land-surveyor.



Agrimonia (Agrimonia Eupatoria), showing branch, flowering spray, and fruit.

agrimony (ag'ri-mō-ni), n. [< ME. agrimony, egrimony, agrimoynce, egremoyne, egremounde, etc.; < OF. aigre-moine, < L. agrimonia, a false reading of argemone (Pliny), a plant similar to another called argemone (Pliny), < Gr. ἀργεμόνη, a certain plant, < ἀργεῖον, also ἀργεῖα, a white speck in the eye, for which this plant is said to have been regarded as a cure, < ἀργός, white, shining.] The general name of plants of the genus Agrimonia, natural order Rosaceæ, which includes several species of the northern hemisphere and South America. They are perennial herbs, with pinnate leaves, yellow flowers, and a rigid calyx-tube beset above with hooked bristles. The common agrimony, A. Eupatoria, of Europe and the United States, was formerly of much repute in medicine. Its leaves and root-stock are astringent, and the latter yields a yellow dye.

agrin (a-grin'), prep. phr. as adv. or a. [< a³ + grin.] In the act or state of grinning; on the grin: as, "his visage all agrin," Tennyson.

agriological (ag'ri-ō-loj'ik), a. or pertaining to agriology.

agriologist (ag-ri-ol'ō-jist), n. [< agriology + -ist.] One who makes a comparative study of human customs, especially of the customs of man in a rude or uncivilized state. Max Müller.

agriology (ag-ri-ol'ō-ji), n. [< Gr. ἄγριος, wild, savage (< ἀγρός, field), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] The comparative study of the customs of man in his uncivilized state.

Agrion (ag'ri-on), n. [NL., < Gr. ἄγριος, living in the fields, < ἀγρός, a field.] The typical genus of the family Agrionidae or group Agrionina. A. saucium is red, variegated with black.

agrioid (ag-ri-ō'id), n. A dragon-fly of the family Agrionidae.

Agrionidae (ag-ri-on'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Agrion + -idae.] A family of neuropterous insects, or dragon-flies, closely related to the Libellulidae, of the group Odonata, order Neuroptera: named from a leading genus, Agrion, a species of which, A. puella, is the common blue dragon-fly of Britain.

Agriolina (ag'ri-ō-nī'nā), n. pl. [NL., < Agrion + -ina.] A group of dragon-flies, typified by the genus Agrion and corresponding to the family Agrionidae, comprising small slender-bodied forms with metallic hues, whose larvæ have external leaf-like gills.

agriopodid (ag-ri-op'ō-did), n. A fish of the family Agriopodidae.

Agriopodidae (ag'ri-ō-pod'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Agriopus (-pod-) + -idae.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus Agriopus. It includes those Cottoidea in which the dorsal fin is very long, commencing on the nape, and consisting of an elongated acanthopterygian and short arthropterygian portion; the anal fin is short; the ventrals are thoracic and well developed, and have 1 spine and 5 soft rays; the head is compressed, with small mouth and lateral eyes; the branchial apertures are separated by an isthmus; the trunk is nuchadiform and compressed; and the vertebrae are numerous (for example, 18 abdominal and 21 caudal).

Agriopus (a-grī'ō-pus), n. [NL., < Gr. ἄγριος, wild, savage, + ποῦς (πόδ-) = E. foot, as assumed in the deriv. form Agriopodidae, but in intention prob. ὤψ (ὄπ-), face, appearance.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family Agriopodidae. A. torus, the sea-horse, is about 2 feet in length, and is common on the shores of the Cape of Good Hope. Also called Agriopes.

agriot, n. See egriot.

Agriotes (a-grī'ō-tēz), n. [NL., < Gr. ἄγριότης, wildness, < ἄγριος, wild, < ἀγρός, field.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family Elateridae (click-beetles or snapping-beetles), of the pentamerous division of the order Coleoptera. The larvæ of several species, as the British A. lineatus, are well known as wire-worms. See cut under wire-worm.

agrippa (a-grip'ä), n.; pl. agrippæ (-ē). [NL. Cf. L. Agrippa, a Roman family name.] In obstet.: (a) A person born with the feet foremost. (b) Foot-presentation; a footling case.

Agrippinian (ag-ri-pin'i-an), n. [< LL. Agrippiniani, pl., < Agrippinus, a personal name, < L. Agrippa, a Roman family name.] Eccles., a follower of Agrippinus, bishop of Carthage, probably late in the second century, who taught that apostates should be rebaptized.

agriset, v. [< ME. agrisen (sometimes misspelled agrysen), pret. agros, shudder, be terrified, < AS. agrisan, pret. *āgrās, shudder, be terrified, < ā + *grisan, > early ME. grisen, pret. gros, shudder, be terrified: see grisly.] I. trans. 1. To cause to shudder or tremble; terrify; disgust.

All where was nothing heard but hideous cries, And pitious plaints, that did the harts agrise. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

2. To abhor. Chaucer.— 3. To make frightful; disfigure.

Engroset with mud which did them fowle agrise. Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 46.

II. intrans. To shudder; tremble with fear; be much moved.

There sawe I soche tempest arise, That every herte might agrise, To se it paintid on the wall.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 210.

She nought agros. Chaucer, Troilus, ll. 930.

agrodolce (ag-rō-dōl'che), n. [It., < agro (< L. acer, sharp, sour) + dolce, < L. dulcis, sweet.] A compound formed by mixing sour and sweet things.

Agrodolce . . . is a blending of sweets and sour, and is made by stewing in a rich gravy prunes, Corinth currants, almonds, pine-kernels, raisins, vinegar, and wine. Badham, Prose Hallucinations, p. 62. (N. E. D.)

agrom (ag'rom), n. [Appar. from Gujarati agrin, ulceration of the tongue from chronic disease of the alimentary canal.] The native name in India for a rough and cracked condition of the tongue not uncommon in that country.

agronome (ag'rō-nōm), n. [< F. agronome, < Gr. ἀγρονόμος, an overseer of the public lands, ἀγρόνομος, rural, < ἀγρός, field, + νέμειν, deal out,

assign, administer; in a special use, to feed or graze cattle.] An agronomist.

agronomial (ag-rō-nō'mi-āl), a. Same as agronomic.

Rapid as was Leonard's survey, his rural eye detected the signs of a master in the art agronomical. Bulwer, My Novel, v. 2.

agronomic (ag-rō-nōm'ik), a. [< agronome + -ic.] Relating to agronomy, or the management of farms.

Maxims of agronomic wisdom. D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

agronomical (ag-rō-nōm'ik-āl), a. Same as agronomic.

The experience of British agriculture has shown that the French agronomical division of the soil is infinitely less profitable . . . than that prevailing in this country. Edinburgh Rev., CIII. 94.

agronomics (ag-rō-nōm'iks), n. [Pl. of agronomic: see -ics.] The science of the management of farms; that division of the science of political economy which treats of the management of farming lands.

agronomist (a-grōn'ō-mist), n. [< agronomy + -ist.] One who is engaged in the study of agronomy, or the management of lands.

An impartial foreign agronomist. Edinburgh Rev.

M. J. A. Barral, a distinguished French chemist and agronomist. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 288.

agronomy (a-grōn'ō-mi), n. [< F. agronomie, < Gr. as if *ἀγρονόμία, < ἀγρόνομος: see agronome.] The art of cultivating the ground; agriculture.

agrope (a-grōp'), prep. phr. as adv. [< a³ + grope.] Gropingly.

Three women crept at break of day, Agrope along the shadowy way, Where Joseph's tomb and garden lay. M. J. Preston, Myrrh-bearers.

agrost. Preterit of agrise.

Agrostemma (ag-rō-stem'ē), n. [NL., < Gr. ἀγρός, field, + στέμμα, a wreath: see stemma.] A Linnean genus of plants, of the natural order Caryophyllaceæ. It is now generally regarded as a section of the genus Lychnis, from which it differs only in the elongated segments of the calyx, and in the petals being without scales. A. (L.) Githago, the common corn-cockle, with large entire purple petals, is the only species belonging to the section as now limited. There are several varieties in cultivation.

Agrostis (a-gros'tis), n. [NL., < L. agrostis, < Gr. ἀγρωστis, couch-grass (cf. ἀγρόστis, nearly equiv. to L. agrestis, rural, of the field: see agrestic), < ἀγρός, a field, the country.] A large genus of grasses, distributed over the globe, and valuable especially for pasturage. The English species are known as bent-grass. The marsh-bent, A. alba, was at one time widely known as florin. A. vulgaris, cultivated for both hay and pasturage, is called in America red-top, or sometimes herd's-grass. See bent².

agrostographer (ag-ros-tog'ra-fēr), n. A writer upon grasses.

agrostographic (a-gros-tō-graf'ik), a. Pertaining to agrostography.

agrostographical (a-gros-tō-graf'ik-āl), a. Same as agrostographic.

agrostography (ag-ros-tog'ra-fi), n. [< Gr. ἀγρωστis, couch-grass (see Agrostis), + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A description of grasses.

agrostologic (a-gros-tō-loj'ik), a. Relating or pertaining to agrostology.

agrostological (a-gros-tō-loj'ik-āl), a. Same as agrostologic.

agrostologist (ag-ros-tol'ō-jist), n. One skilled in agrostology. Encyc. Brit.

agrostology (ag-ros-tol'ō-ji), n. [< Gr. ἀγρωστis, couch-grass (see Agrostis), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak of: see -ology.] That part of botany which relates to grasses.

Agrotis (a-grō'tis), n. [NL., < Gr. ἀγρότης, of the field, wild, < ἀγρός, field.] A genus of moths, of the family Noctuidæ, comprising a large number of the night-flying moths, chiefly distin-



W-marked Cutworm (Agrotis clandestina, Harris) and Greasy Cutworm Moth (Agrotis ypsilon, Hübner), natural size.

guished by their somber colors and as being the parents of worms injurious to agriculture, especially the different cutworms. See *cutworm*.

aground (a-ground'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [ME. *agroumde*, also on *groumde*; < *a³*, on, + *ground*.] 1. On the ground; stranded; is a nautical term signifying that the bottom of a ship rests on the ground for want of sufficient depth of water: opposed to *afloat*.—2. Figuratively, brought to a stop for want of resources, matter, and the like: as, the speaker is *aground*.

The Administration are now in fact *aground* at the pitch of high tide, and a spring tide too.

H. Adams, Gallatin, p. 431.

agroupment, *n.* See *aggroupment*.

agrypnia (a-grip'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγρυπνία*, < *ἀγρυπνός*, sleepless; see *Agrypnus*.] Sleeplessness; insomnia; morbid wakefulness or vigilance.

agrypnocoma (a-grip-nō-kō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγρυπνός*, sleepless (see *Agrypnus*), + *κόμα*, coma.] A lethargic or partly comatose state, between natural sleep and coma. [Rare.]

agrypnotic (ag-rip-not'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *agrypnotique* (with term assimilated to that of *hypnotique*, hypnotic), < Gr. *ἀγρυπνητικός*, wakeful, < *ἀγρυπνεῖν*, be wakeful, < *ἀγρυπνός*, wakeful: see *Agrypnus*.] 1. *a.* Sleep-preventing; causing wakefulness.

II. *n.* In *med.*, something which tends to drive away sleep; an antihypnotic.

Agrypnus (a-grip'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγρυπνός*, wakeful, sleepless, < *ἀγρεύειν*, *ἀγρεύω*, hunt, seek, + *πνός*, sleep.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Elatridæ*; one of those genera of insects whose destructive larvæ are known as wire-worms.

agt. A contraction (*a*) of *agent* and (*b*) of *against*.

agua (ä'gwä), *n.* Same as *agua-toad*.

aguara (a-gwä'rä), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the maned dog of South America, *Canis jubatus*. Also called *guara* and *culpeu*.

aguardiente (a-gwä-r-di-en'te), *n.* [Sp., contr. of *agua ardiente*, burning water: *agua*, < L. *agua*, water (see *agua*); *ardiente*, ppr. of *ardere*, < L. *ardere*, burn (see *ardent*).] 1. A brandy made in Spain and Portugal, generally from grapes.—2. In general, in Spanish countries, any spirituous liquor for drinking. In California and New Mexico the name is applied to American whisky, and in Mexico to pulque (which see).

agua-toad (ä'gwä-tōd), *n.* [< NL. *agua*, the specific name (appar. of native origin), + E.



Agua-toad (*Bufo marinus*).

toad.] The *Bufo marinus* or *B. aqua*, a very large and common South American toad, with enormous parotid glands. It is one of the noisiest of its tribe, uttering a loud anoring kind of bellow, chiefly during the night. It is very voracious, and, being believed to devour rats, has been largely imported from Barbados into Jamaica to keep down the swarms of rats that infest the plantations. Also called *agua*.

ague (ä'gü), *n.* [< ME. *agu*, *ague*, < OF. *agu*, fem. *ague* (F. *aigu*, fem. *aigue*), = Pr. *agut*, fem. *aguda*, sharp, acute, < L. *acutus*, fem. *acuta*, acute, sharp, violent, severe; *febris acuta*, a violent fever: see *acute*.] 1. An acute or violent fever.

And the burning *ague*, that shall consume the eyes. Lev. xxvi. 16.

2. Intermittent fever; a malarial fever characterized by regularly returning paroxysms, each in well-developed forms, consisting of three stages marked by successive fits, cold or shivering (the chill), hot or burning, and sweating; chills and fever.

That ye achul have a fever terclane Or an *agu*. Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 140.

3. Chilliness; a chill not resulting from disease.—Dumb *ague*. See *dumb*.

ague (ä'gü), *v. t.* [< *ague*, *n.*] To cause a shivering in; strike with a cold fit. Heywood. [Rare.]

Facce pale With flight and *agued* fear. Shak., Cor., l. 4.

ague-bark (ä'gü-bärk), *n.* The bark of the wafer-ash, *Ptelea trifoliata*.

ague-cake (ä'gü-käk), *n.* An enlarged and hardened spleen, the consequence of intermittent and remittent fevers.

ague-drop (ä'gü-drop), *n.* A solution of the arsenite of potassium; the liquor potassii arsenitis of the United States Pharmacopœia. It is also known as *Fowler's solution*, and is much employed as a remedy in intermittent fever.

ague-fit (ä'gü-fit), *n.* A paroxysm of cold or shivering; a sharp attack of chilliness.

This *ague-fit* of fear is over-blown. Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

ague-grass (ä'gü-gräs), *n.* The plant blazing-star, *Aletris farinosa*. Also called *ague-root*.

ague-proof (ä'gü-pröf), *a.* Proof against *ague*. I am not *ague-proof*. Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

ague-root (ä'gü-röt), *n.* Same as *ague-grass*. **aguerried** (ä-ger'id), *a.* [< F. *aguerrir*, to make warlike, < à (< L. *ad*, to) + *querre*, war: see *guerrilla*.] Inured to the hardships of war; instructed in the art of war. An army, the best *aguerried* of any troops in Europe. Lord Lyttelton, Hist. Hen. II.

ague-spell (ä'gü-spel), *n.* A spell or charm to cure or prevent *ague*. His pills, his balsama, and his *ague-spells*. Gay, Pastorals, vi.

ague-tree (ä'gü-trē), *n.* A name sometimes applied to sassafras on account of its supposed febrifugal qualities.

ague-weed (ä'gü-wēd), *n.* 1. The common bonaset of the United States, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.—2. A species of gentian, *Gentiana quinqueflora*.

aguey (ä'gü-i), *a.* [< *ague* + *-y*.] Aguish. N. E. D.

aguilert, *n.* [< ME. *aguler*, *aguiler*, < OF. *aguiller*, *aguillier*, mod. *aguillier* (= Pr. *aguliarie* (Roquefort), a needle-case; cf. *aguillier*, needle-maker), < *aguile*, *aguille*, F. *aiguille*, needle: see *aiguille*.] A needle-case. Ram. of the Rose, l. 98.

aguilt (ä-gilt'), *v.* [< ME. *agilten*, *agylten*, *agulten*, < AS. *agyltan*, be guilty, < ä- + *gyltan*: see *a-1* and *gylt*.] I. *intrans.* To be guilty of.

Thing of which they nevere *agulte* hyre lyve. Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 392.

II. *trans.* To sin against; offend.

Whi hastow mad Troyta to me untrite That nevere yet *agulte* hym that I wyaste? Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 840.

aguisset, aguizet (a-giz'), *n.* [< *a-* (expletive) + *guise*.] Dress.

Their fashions and brave *aguizee*. Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, p. 7.

aguisset, aguizet (a-giz'), *v. t.* [See *aguise*, *n.*] To dress; adorn.

And that deare Crosse upon your shield devizd, Wherewith above all Knights ye goodly seeme *aguizd*. Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 31.

aguish (ä'gü-ish), *a.* [< *ague* + *-ish*.] 1. Chilly; somewhat cold or shivering.—2. Having the qualities of an *ague*: as, an *aguish* fever.

Her *aguish* love now glowa and burns. Granville.

3. Productive of *agues*: as, an *aguish* locality.

Through chill *aguish* gloom outburst The comfortable sun. Keats, Endymion, iii.

4. Subject to *ague*.

aguishness (ä'gü-ish-nes), *n.* The condition of being *aguish*; chilliness.

aguizet, *n.* and *v.* See *aguise*.

aguti, *n.* See *agouti*.

agy (ä'ji), *a.* [< *age* + *-y*.] Aged; old. N. E. D.

agnary (aj'i-nä-ri), *a.* [After F. *agnaire* (De Candolle), < NL. *agnarius*: see *agnous* and *-ary*.] In *bot.*, characterized by the absence of female organs: a term applied by A. P. de Candolle to double flowers which consist wholly of petals, no pistils being present.

agnic (a-jin'ik), *a.* [As *agnous* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, a term applied to the insertion of stamens which are entirely free from the ovary. [Rare.]

agnous (aj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀγνος*, *ἀγνώης*, also *ἀγνώης*, wifeless, < ä- priv. + *γυνή*, a woman, female: see *gyn-*.] In *bot.*, having no female organs.

agyrate (a-ji'rät), *a.* [< NL. *agyratus*: see *a-18* and *gyrate*.] In *bot.*, not arranged in whorls.

ah (ä), *interj.* [A natural cry, expressive of sudden emotion; ME. *a* (cf. OHG. **ā* = Icel. *æ*, *ai*) = OF. *a*, F. *ah* = L. *ah* = Gr. *ā*; in Teut. usually with final guttural, AS. *ea* (for **eah*) = D. *ach* = OHG. *ah*, MHG. *G. ach* = Sw. *ack* = Dan. *ak*. Often repeated, with aspiration, *ah ha, aha*. See *aha¹* and *ha*, and cf. *O, oh*.] An exclamation expressive of pain, surprise, pity, compassion,

complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, etc., according to the manner of utterance.

When it ea [is] born it cryes swa [so]: If it be man, it cryes *a, a*, That the first letter ea of the nam [name] Of our forme [first] fader Adam; And if the child a woman be, When it is born it aya *e, e*. [See *eh*.] Hampole.

A. H. An abbreviation of the Latin *anno hejira*, in the year of the hejira, or flight of Mohammed from Mecca, A. D. 622.

aha¹ (ä-hä'), *interj.* [A repetition of *ah*, *a⁹*, with aspiration of the second *a*; < ME. *a ha* = G. *aha*, etc. Cf. *ha, ha-ha¹, o-ho*, etc.] An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, simple surprise, etc., according to the manner of utterance.

They . . . said, *Aha, aha*, our eye hath seen it. Pa. xxv. 21.

aha² (ä'hä'), *n.* Same as *ha-ha²*.

ahead (ä-hed'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a³*, on, at, + *head*, front.] 1. In or to the front; in advance; before: as, they walked *ahead* of us all the way: in nautical language, opposed to *astern*: as, to lie *ahead*.

The east end of the island bore but a little *ahead* of us. Fielding, Voyage to Lisbon.

It seemed to me when very young, that on this subject life was *ahead* of theology, and the people knew more than the preachers taught. Emerson, Compensation.

2. Forward; onward; with unrestrained motion or action: as, go *ahead* (= go on; proceed; push forward or onward; carry out your task or purpose: an idiomatic phrase said to have originated in the United States, and sometimes converted into an adjective: as, a *go-ahead* person); he pushed *ahead* with his plans.

They suffer them [children] at first to run *ahead*. Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

To forge ahead. *Naut.*: (a) To move slowly, and as it were laboriously, past another object; draw ahead, as one ship outsailing another.

No man would say at what time of the night the ship (in case she was steering our course) might *forge ahead* of us, or how near she might be when she passed. Dickens.

(b) To shoot ahead, as in coming to anchor after the sails are furled.—To get ahead, hold ahead, etc. See *get, hold*, etc.—To run ahead of one's reckoning. See *reckoning*.

ahead (ä-hēp'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a³*, on, in, + *heap*.] In a heap; in a huddled or crouching condition, as from terror; in a constrained attitude, as from fear or astonishment: as, this fearful sight struck us all *ahead* (= all of a heap).

When some fresh brute Startled me all *ahead*! and soon I saw The horriddest shape that ever raised my awe. Hood, Mida. Fairies, xvi.

ahight (ä-hit'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [Also spelled *ahight*; < *a³*, on, + *height*, *height*. Cf. *aloft*, of similar sense.] Aloft; on high: as, "look up *a-height*," Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

ahem (ä-hem'), *interj.* [Intended to represent an inarticulate sound made in clearing the throat, usually as preparatory to speaking.] An utterance designed to attract attention, express doubt, etc.

ahigh (ä-hi'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a³*, on, + *high*.] On high.

One heav'd *a-high*, to be hurl'd down below. Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

ahint, ahin (ä-hint', ä-hin'), *prep.* or *adv.* [< ME. *at hind*, < AS. *æh-hindan*, behind, < *æt*, E. *at*, + *hindan*, from the back, behind: see *a-7*, *hind³*, *behind*, and cf. *afore*.] Behind. [Scotch.]

ahm (äm), *n.* Same as *aam*.

ahna-tree (ä'nä-trē), *n.* [< *ahna*, *anna*, native name, + *tree*.] A large evergreen thorny species of *Acacia*, growing abundantly in the sandy river-beds of Damaraland, Africa. The wood is light but durable, and the bark is said to be a good tanning material. The tree bears a profusion of pods, which are very nutritious food for cattle, and are also eaten by the natives. Also written *anna-tree*.

ahold (ä-höld'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a³*, on, + *hold*.] Near the wind, so as to hold or keep to it: as, to lay a ship *a-hold*. Shak.

ahoy (ä-hoi'), *interj.* [Same as *hoy*, *interj.*, with prefix *a-* marking a slight preliminary utterance: see *a-9*.] *Naut.*, an exclamation used to attract the attention of persons at a distance: as, ship *ahoy!*

ahu (ä'hö), *n.* [Pers. *āhū*, a deer.] One of the native names of the common gazel of central Asia, the *Gazella subgutturosa* (*Antelope subgutturosa* of Gildenstädt). It is said to inhabit in herds the open country of central Asia, Persia, the Baikal region, and to be found from the eastern boundary of Bokhara to the Hellespont. Its principal food is a species of wormwood, *Artemisia Pontica*. The *ahu* is pale-brown, white

below and on the anal disk, with a light stripe on the side, a dark stripe on the haunches, and the end of the tail black. Also called *jaïrou*.

ahuatlē (ä'ö-at-l), *n.* [Mex.] A preparation of the eggs of a dipterous insect of Mexico, *Ephydra hians*, used for food.

It is of the eggs of this insect . . . that the greater part of the food products of this lake [Lake Texcoco], known as *Ahuatlē*, is composed. . . The eggs are . . . cleaned and ground into flour, which is called *Ahuatlē*. This food is deemed suitable for those days in which the religious observances prohibit the use of flesh. It is prepared by mixing with hens' eggs and fried with fat in small cakes. The taste is similar to that of caviare.

Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 432.

a-huff† (a-huf'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*< a³ + huff.*] In a swaggering manner.

Set cap *a-huff*, and challenge him the field.

Greene, James IV., iv.

ahull† (a-hul'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a³, on, in, + hull.*] *Naut.*, in or into the position of a ship when her sails are furled and the helm is lashed to the lee side; in the position of a vessel when she lies to, with all her sails furled.

ahungered† (a-hung'görd), *a.* or *pp.* [Also *anhungered*, *< ME. ahungred, ahungryd, anhungred*, with substituted prefix *an-*, earlier *ofhungred, ofhungred, ofhyngred, ofhyngred, ofyngred, ofyngred*, pp., *< AS. of-hyngred*, pp. of *of-hyngrian*, cause to hunger, *< of-* intensive + *hyngrian*, cause to hunger; see *a⁴* and *hunger, v.* Cf. *athirst*.] Pinched with hunger; hungry. [Erroneously printed in the New Testament as two words, in the forms (in different editions) *a hungered, an hungered, and an hungred.*]

ahungry† (a-hung'gri), *a.* [Same as *ahungered*, with suffix changed in imitation of *hungry.*] Hungry; as, "I am not *a-hungry*," *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

Ahuramazda (ä' hō-ra-maz'dä), *n.* [Zend *Ahuro mazda*, > Pers. *Ormuzd*.] Same as *Ormuzd*.

ahyu (ä'ü), *n.* [Jap.] The ai, a Japanese salmonoid fish, *Salmo (Plecoglossus) altivelis*, also known as the one-year fish. It is catadromous, and an annual.

The *ahyu* is specially worthy of record as the only fish known to combine the habits of the two classes [of catadromous and annual fishes].

Gill, Smithsonian Rep., 1883, p. 726.

ai¹. [(1) *< ME. ai, ay, ei, ey, ai, az, ez, ez*; *< AS. æg, eg, æg, eg*, that is, the vowel *æ* or *e*, *æ* or *e*, followed by the palatal *g*, in *ME. g, z*, or *y*, also written *i*, merging with vowel *y* or *i*: see *g, y, i*. (The digraph in *hair*, *ME. here*, has taken the place of earlier *e* as in *ere, there, their*, etc.) (2) *< ME. ai, ay, ei, ey*, with following vowel *ie*, etc., *< OF. ai, ei*, etc., of various origin, usually developed from *L. a* or *e*. (3) Of various other origin. See examples cited below.] A common English digraph, representing generally the sound of "long *a*" (*ā*), which becomes *ä* before *r*, as in *air* (sounded like *ale*), *vain* (sounded like *vane, vein*), *air* (sounded like *ere, heir*), etc. As commonly pronounced, it is strictly a diphthong consisting of "long *a*" (*ā*), or *e* (*e*), followed by a vanish, *i* (*i*), which is, in words of Anglo-Saxon origin, historically identical with the consonant *y*. This digraph occurs in words—(1) of Anglo-Saxon origin, as in *ail, hail, nail, sail, vain, vain, fair, air*, etc., being also used, parallel with *ae*, in modern Scotch spelling for "long *a*" equivalent to *E. "long o," oa, oe*, as in *aitch, raid, ain*, etc., = *E. oath, road, rode, oven*, etc.; (2) of French, and ultimate Latin origin, as in *fail, faint, vain, grain, aim, fair*, etc.; (3) of Greek origin, being used sometimes as a direct transliteration of Greek *ai* instead of the usual Latin transliteration *ae* or *æ* (see *æi*), as in *aitiology*, etc.; (4) of various other origin, usually representing the diphthong *ai* or *i*, as in German *kaiser* and Oriental and "native" words, especially proper names, as *Aino, Cairo*, etc. In the words of Anglo-Saxon and French origin *ai* varied with *ay*, which now prevails when final, usually changing back to *ai* when made medial by the addition of a suffix, as in *day, clay, gay, array, array*, etc., *daily, afraid, raiment*, etc.; but in some such cases, especially before a suffix beginning with a vowel, *ay* remains unchanged, as in *payment, betrayed, clayey*, etc.

ai² (ä'ë), *n.* [= *F. ai, hay*, *< Braz. ai, häi* (Mahñ).] The three-toed sloth, *Bradypus tridactylus* or *torquatus*: so called from having a feeble, plaintive cry somewhat resembling the sound represented by its name. See *sloth* and *Bradypus*.

ai³ (i), *n.* [Jap.] Same as *ahyu*.

aiatai, aiatai (i-ä-i, -i), *n.* [Native name, prob. imitative; of unsettled orthography, found as a book-name in the forms above given, and also in the forms *ayaya, ajaja, ajaja*.] 1. The South American name of the roseate spoonbill, a large gallatorial bird of the genus *Platalea*, family *Plataleidae*, related to the ibis.—2. In the form *ajaja*: (*a*) The specific name of the

bird *Platalea ajaja*. (*b*) [*cap.*] Reichenbaeh's generic name of the bird, which he calls *Ajaja rosea*, to separate it generically from the old-



Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaja rosea*).

world spoonbill, *Platalea leucorodia*. See *spoonbill*.—3. In Paraguay, the jabiru, *Mycteria americana*: in this sense only in the form *aiatai*. *E. D.* See cut under *jabiru*.

aiblins (äb'linz), *adv.* [Also spelled *ablins*, *ablis, abil, able* (Jamieson); *< able*, "fit, proper, help, liable, in danger of" (Jamieson), + *-lins, -lings, -lis*: see *able¹* and *-ling²*.] Perhaps; per-adventure; possibly. [Scotch.]

But fare-ye-weel, auld Nickie-ben!
Oh wad ye tak' a thought and men',
Yo aiblins might — I dinna ken —
Still ha'e a stake. *Burns, To the De'il.*

Aich metal. See *metal*.

aid¹ (äd), *v. t.* [*< ME. aiden*, *< OF. aider*, also *eider, aidier*, mod. *F. aider* = *Pr. ajudar*, *< L. ad-jutare*, help, aid, freq. of *adjuvare*, pp. *adutus*, help, *< ad, to, + juvare*, help: see *adjuvant, adjute*.] 1. To help; assist; afford support or relief; promote the desire, purpose, or action of: as, to *aid* a person in his business, or an animal in its efforts; to *aid* a medicine in its operation.

Till more hands

Aid us, the work under our labour grows,
Luxurious by restraint. *Milton, P. L.*, ix. 208.
So *aid* me Heaven when at mine uttermost. *Tennyson, Geraint.*

2. To promote the course or accomplishment of; help in advancing or bringing about; forward; facilitate: as, to *aid* the recovery of a patient, or the operation of a machine; to *aid* one's designs.

Take your choice of those

That best can *aid* your action. *Shak., Cor.*, i. 6.
No more these scenes my meditation *aid*. *Pope, Eloisa to Abelard*, l. 161.

[In this sense *aid* is often followed by *in*, giving it the appearance of an intransitive verb, the direct object of assistance being unexpressed: as, he actively *aided in* the search.]—**Aiding and abetting**, in *criminal law*, an offense committed by one who, though not directly perpetrating a crime, is yet present at its commission and renders aid to the perpetrator.—**Syn.** To support, sustain, serve, back, second, abet, cooperate with, relieve.

aid¹ (äd), *n.* [*< F. aide*, *< OF. aide, aide*, etc.; from the verb.] 1. Help; succor; support; assistance.

Sweet father, I behold him in my dreams
Gaunt as it were the skeleton of himself,
Death-pale, for lack of gentle maiden's aid. *Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.*

2. He who or that which aids or yields assistance; a helper; an auxiliary; an assistant: as, Coleridge's "*Aids to Reflection*."

It is not good that man should be alone; let us make unto him an *aid* like unto himself. *Tobit viii. 6.*

The *aids* to noble life are all within. *M. Arnold, Worldly Place.*

3. In *feudal law*, a customary payment made by a tenant or vassal to his lord, originally a voluntary gift; hence, in *Eng. hist.*, applied to the forms of taxation employed by the crown between the Norman conquest and the fourteenth century. *Aids* in the narrower sense, whether to the crown or mesne lords, were by Magna Charta limited to grants on three special occasions: (*a*) to ransom the lord when a prisoner; (*b*) to make the lord's eldest son a knight; (*c*) the marriage of the lord's eldest daughter. The legal authority to enforce such aids was abolished in 1660.

First there were payments called *aids*; in the theory of our earlier authors they were offered of the tenant's free will, to meet the costs incurred by the lord on particular occasions; but they settled into a fixed custom afterwards, if they had not really done so when those authors wrote. *F. Pollock, Land Laws*, iii.

The marriage was, according to the new feudal ideas, made the excuse for a heavy exaction of money, an *aid*, as the feudal lawyers call it. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest*, v. 123.

4. *Au aide-de-camp*: so called by abbreviation.—5. *pl.* In the *manège*, the helps by which a horseman contributes toward the motion or action required of a horse, as by a judicious use of the heel, leg, rein, or spur.—**Court of aid**, in *French hist.*, a court for the collection of the royal aids, or excise.—**Emigrant aid societies**. See *emigrant*.—**Extents in aid**. See *extent*.—**To pray in aid**. See *aid-prayer*.—**Syn.** 1. Cooperation, furtherance, relief.—2. Coadjutor, assistant.

aid² (äd), *n.* [Eng. dial.; etym. unknown.] 1. A deep gutter cut across plowed land. [Shropshire, Eng.]—2. A reach in a river. [Shropshire, Eng.]

aidance (ä'dans), *n.* [*< OF. aidance*, *< aider*, aid: see *aid¹*, *v.*] That which aids, or the act of aiding; help; assistance. [Rare.]

The means and *aidances* supplied by the Supreme Reason. *Coleridge.*

aidant (ä'dant), *a.* [*< OF. aidant*, ppr. of *aider*, *< L. adjuvans*(t)-s, ppr. of *adjuvare*, aid: see *aid¹*, *v.*, and *adjuvant*.] Helping; helpful; supplying aid. [Rare.]

Be *aidant* and remediate,
In the good man's distress! *Shak., Lear*, iv. 4.

aide-de-camp, n. See *aide-de-camp*.

aide (äd), *n.* Same as *aide-de-camp*.

[Hamilton] was picked out by Washington to serve as his confidential aide. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 117.

aide-de-camp (E. pron. äd'dë-kamp, F. pron. äd'dë-koh), *n.*; *pl. aides-de-camp* (ädz'dë-kamp or ädz'dë-koh). [*< F. aide de camp*, lit. a field assistant: *aide*, aid, assistant (see *aid¹*, *n.*); *de*, *< L. de*, of; *camp*, *< L. campus*, field, battlefield: see *camp¹*.] **Milit.**, a confidential officer whose duty it is to receive and communicate the orders of a general officer, act as his secretary upon occasion, and the like. Sometimes written *aide-de-camp*.

aider (ä'dër), *n.* One who helps; an assistant or auxiliary; an abetter; an accessory.

All along as he went were punished the adherents and *aides* of the late rebels. *Burnet.*

[Emerson] was the friend and *aider* of those who would live in the spirit. *M. Arnold.*

aides-de-camp, n. Plural of *aide-de-camp*.

aidful (äd'fül), *a.* [*< aid¹ + -ful*.] Giving aid; helpful. [Rare.]

Aidful to the distresses of God's people. *Bp. Hall, Haman Disrespected.*

aidless (äd'les), *a.* [*< aid¹ + -less*.] Without aid; helpless; without succor; unsupported.

aid-major† (äd'mä'jör), *n.* Same as *adjutant*.

aid-prayer (äd'prär), *n.* A petition or plea formerly employed in actions concerning estates in land, by which a defendant claimed the assistance of another person jointly interested with him in sustaining the title.

aiglet¹ (ä'glet), *n.* [Dim. of *OF. aigle*, eagle: see *eaglet*.] In *her.*, an eaglet or young eagle.

aiglet², *n.* See *aiglet*.

aigocerine, a. See *agocerine*.

Aigocerus, n. See *Agocerus*.

aigre¹ (ä'gër), *a.* [*< F. aigre*: see *cager¹*.] Sharp; sour. See *eager¹*.

Like *aigre* droppings into milk. *Shak. (1623), Hamlet*, i. 5.

aigre² (ä'gër), *n.* See *cager²*.

aigremore (ä'gër-mör), *n.* [F.; origin unknown.] Charcoal made ready for the admixture of the other constituent materials of gunpowder.

aigret, aigrette (ä'gret, ä-gret'), *n.* [*< F. aigrette*: see *egret*.] 1. The small white heron. See *egret*.—2. (*a*) A plume composed of feathers arranged in imitation of the feathers on the head of the heron, and worn on helmets or by ladies as a part of their head-dress, etc. (*b*) A copy in jewelry of such a plume, often so made that the seeming feathers tremble with the movements of the wearer, causing the gems to sparkle.—3. In *bot.*, same as *egret*.—4. In *ichth.*, a labroid fish, *Lachnolaimus maximus*, better known as the *hogfish* (which see).



Aigret.
"From Hans Burgkmair's
Triumph of Maximilian
I."

aigue-marine (äg-mä-rën'), *n.* [F.] Same as *aquamarine*.

aiguère (ä-gi-är'), *n.* [F., a ewer, jug: see *ewer²*.] A tall and slender vessel of metal, por-

celain, glass, or pottery, with a foot, a handle, and a spout or nozzle. In English the word is generally limited to vessels of highly decorative character, of rich material, etc. See *aftaba*.



Aiguière of silver gilt in the Pitti Palace, Florence.

aiguille (ā-gwēl'), *n.* [F., a needle; see *aglet*.] 1. A slender form of drill used for boring or drilling a blast-hole in rock.—2. A priming-wire or blasting-needle.—3. The name given near Mont Blanc to the sharper peaks or clusters of needle-like rock-masses, ordinarily seen wherever the slaty crystalline rocks occur, forming a more or less considerable part of a mountain range, but most strikingly near Chamonix. Hence applied, though rarely, to similar sharply pointed peaks elsewhere.

aiguillesque (ā-gwē-lesk'), *a.* [F. *aiguille*, a needle, + *-esque*.] Shaped like an aiguille; resembling an aiguille. *Ruskin*. (N. E. D.)

aiguillette (ā-gwē-let'), *n.* [F., dim. of *aiguille*, a needle; see *aglet*.] 1. Same as *aglet*, 1.—2. In *cookery*, a name given to a number of *hors d'œuvre*, or side-dishes, from their being served on small ornamental skewers or needles (*aiguilles*).

aiguisé (ā-gwē-zā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *aiguiser*, sharpen, = Pr. *aguar* = It. *aguzzare*, < ML. *acutiare*, sharpen, < L. *acutus*, sharp; see *acute*.] In *her.*, sharpened or pointed; applied to anything sharpened, but in such manner as to terminate in an obtuse angle. Synonymous with *apointée*. Also written *éguisé*.

aigulet (ā'gū-let'), *n.* Same as *aglet*, 1: as, "golden *aygulets*," *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 26.

aikinite (ā'kin-it'), *n.* [Named after Dr. A. Aikin.] A native sulphid of bismuth, lead, and copper, of a metallic luster and blackish lead-gray color. It commonly occurs in embedded acicular crystals, and is hence called *needle-ore* and *acicular bismuth*.

ail†, *a.* [ME. *eyle*, *eil*, < AS. *egle*, painful, troublesome, = Goth. *aglus*, hard. Cf. Goth. *aglo*, distress, tribulation, akin to *ayis*, fright, = E. *awel*, q. v.] Painful; troublesome.

Eyle and hard and muche.

Castle of Love, 1. 223.

ail (ā), *v.* [ME. *ailen*, *aylen*, earlier *eilen*, *eylen*, *eglen*, < AS. *eglian*, *eglan*, trouble, pain, = Goth. **agljan*, only in comp. *usagljan*, trouble exceedingly, distress; from the adj.: see *ail*, *a*, and *n*.] 1. *trans.* To affect with pain or uneasiness, either of body or of mind; trouble: used in relation to some uneasiness or affection whose cause is unknown: as, what *ails* the man? What *aileth* thee, Hagar? Gen. xxi. 17.

What do you *ail*, my love? why do you weep?

Never easter nor rail,
Nor ask questions what I *ail*.

Peete, Edward I. (Dyce ed., 1861), p. 395.

[Rarely used with a specific disease as subject, unless colloquially in iterative answer to a question: as, "What *ails* you?" A pleuris *ails* me.]

II. *intrans.* To feel pain; be ill (usually in a slight degree); be unwell: now used chiefly in the present participle: as, he is *ailing* to-day.

And much he *aile*, and yet he is not sick.

Daniel, Civil Wars, iii.

One day the child began to *ail*.

R. H. Stoddard, Pearl of the Philippines.

ail (ā), *n.* [From the verb. Cf. early ME. *eile*, *eil*, harm (very rare); from the adj.] Indisposition or morbid affection; ailment. *Pope*.

ail (ā), *n.* [E. dial., in pl. *aile*s; variously corrupted *ails*, *hoils*, *hauels*; < ME. *eyle*, *eile*, *eigle*, < AS. *egle*, the beard of grain, corn, found only twice, as tr. of L. *festuca*, "the mote that is in thy brother's eye" (Luke vi. 41, 42), = OHG. *ahil*, G. *achel*, beard of grain; from the same root, with diff. suffix (-l), as *awen*¹ and *car*², q. v.] The beard of wheat, barley, etc., especially of barley: chiefly in the plural. *Halliwel*; *Wright*. [Prov. Eng. (Essex).]

For to wunden [var. windwe, winnow] hweate, and scheaden [shed, i. e., separate] the *eilen* and tet chef [the chaff] from the clene cornes.

Aucruen Rivle, p. 270. (N. E. D.)

ailantic, ailanthic (ā-lan'tik, -thik), *a.* [*Ailantus*, *Ailanthus*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to *Ailantus*.—**Ailantic acid**, an acid obtained from the bark of *Ailantus excelsa*.

ailantine (ā-lan'tin), *a.* [*Ailantus* + *-ine*.] Relating or pertaining to the *ailantus*, or to the silkworms which feed upon its leaves.

Ailantus (ā-lan'tus), *n.* [NL.; also erroneously *Ailanthus* (simulating Gr. *ἄλθος*, flower); < *ailanto*, the Malacca name of one species, said to mean 'tree of heaven.'] 1. A genus of trees, natural order *Simarubaceae*. The only commonly known species is the tree of heaven or Chinese sumach, *A. glandulosa*, native of Mongolia and Japan, frequently planted as a shade-tree. It is of rapid growth, with very long pinnate leaves, and throws up abundant root-suckers, by which it is usually propagated. The flowers are polygamous or nearly dioecious, and are very ill-scented. *Bombyx (Philosamia) cynthia*, a species of silkworm, feeds on its leaves. In Japan the produce of silkworms fed on this tree is very large, and the material, though wanting the fineness and gloss of mulberry silk, is produced at far less cost, and is more durable.

2. [I. e.] A tree of the genus *Ailantus*, or the genus collectively: as, the *ailantus*, when once established, is difficult to eradicate.

aillet, *n.* 1. The older and more correct spelling of *aisle*.—2. [F.: see *ailette*.] *Milit.*, a wing or flank of an army or a fortification.

aileron (ā'le-ron), *n.* [F., dim. of *aile*, wing; see *ailette*.] Same as *ailette*.

ailette (ā-let'), *n.* [F., dim. of *aile*, a wing, < L. *ala*, wing; see *ala* and *aisle*.] A plate of iron worn over the mail to protect the shoulders of a man-at-arms, before the introduction of plate-armor for the body. Ailettes were sometimes charged with heraldic bearings. Also *aislette* and *aileron*.

ailing (ā'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ail*, v.] Sickness; indisposition.

ailing (ā'ling), *p. a.* Not well; indisposed.

But there is a sort of puny sickly reputation, that is always *ailing*, yet will outlive the robust characters of a hundred prudes.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

My mother had long been *ailing*, and not able to eat much.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 41.

= *Syn. Unwell*, etc. See *sick*.

ailment (ā'li-ment), *n.* [*Ail*, v., + *-ment*.] Disease; indisposition; morbid affection of the body: not ordinarily applied to acute diseases. = *Syn. Sickness*, etc. (see *illness*), indisposition, disorder, complaint.

Ailsa-cock (āl'zā-kok), *n.* A local name for the puffin, *Fratercula arctica*, from its breeding about Ailsa Craig, in the Frith of Clyde, Scotland. See *cut* under *puffin*.

Ailuridae (ā-lū-ri-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Eluridae*.

Ailuroidea (ā-lū-roi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* Same as *Eluroidea*.

Ailuropus (ā-lū-rō-pus), *n.* Same as *Eluropus*.

Ailurus (ā-lū-rus), *n.* Same as *Elurus*.

ailweed (ā'l-wēd), *n.* [*Ail* (?) + *weed*.] The clover-dodder, *Cuscuta Trifolii*.

aim (ām), *v.* [ME. *aymen*, *amen*, *eymen*, < OF. *amer* (Picard), *esmer* (= Pr. *esmer*, < L. *astimare*), and with prefix, *cesmer*, *acsmer*, *aasmer*, < ML. *adastimare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *astimare*, estimate; see *estimate*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To esteem; consider.—2†. To estimate; guess; conjecture. *Wyetif*.—3†. To calculate; devise; intend.

My speech should fall into such vile success
Which my thoughts *aim'd* not. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

4. To direct or point at something; level: as, to *aim* the fist or a blow; to *aim* a satire or a reflection at some person or vice.

Bulls *aim* their horns, and asses lift their heads.

Pope, Im. of Horace, Sat. i. 85.

5. To give a certain direction and elevation to (a gun, cannon, arrow, etc.), for the purpose of causing the projectile, when the weapon is discharged, to hit the object intended to be struck: as, to *aim* a gun.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To estimate; guess; conjecture.

Rom. In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman.

Ben. I *aim'd* so near, when I suppos'd you lov'd.

Shak., R. and J., i. 1.

2. To direct one's intention, purpose, or action, as to the attainment or accomplishment of something; intend; endeavor: as, a man *aims* at distinction; *aim* to be just in all you do.

The short-sighted policy which *aimed* at making a nation of saints has made a nation of scoffers.

Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

3. To direct or point anything, as a weapon or missile, toward an object.

[In all senses *aim* is used with *at* or an infinitive before the object to be reached.]

To *cry aim!*, in *archery*, to encourage the archers by crying out "Aim!" when they were about to shoot. Hence it came to mean to applaud or encourage in a general sense.

It ill beseems this presence to *cry aim*.
To these ill-tuned repetitions. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

aim (ām), *n.* [ME. *ayme*, *ame*, < OF. *esme*; from the verb.] 1†. Conjecture; guess.

He that setti no mark, must shoot by *aim*.

Ep. Jewell, Reply to Hardinge, p. 31.

It is impossible by *aim* to tell it.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

What you would work me to, I have some *aim*.

Shak., J. C., i. 2.

2. Course; direction: in particular, the direction in which a missile is pointed; the line of shot.

And when the cross-blue lightning seem'd to open
The breast of heaven, I did present myself
Even in the *aim* and very flash of it. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

3. The act of aiming or directing anything (as a weapon, a blow, a discourse, or a remark) at or toward a particular point or object with the intention of striking or affecting it; the pointing or directing of a missile.

Each at the head
Levell'd his deadly *aim*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 712.

4. The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be affected; the mark or target.

To be the *aim* of every dangerous shot.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

5. A purpose; intention; design; scheme: as, men are often disappointed of their *aim*.

The *aim*, if reached or not, makes great the life.
Try to be Shakspeare, leave the rest to fate.

Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

The *aim* of scientific thought, then, is to apply past experiences to new circumstances.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 131.

To *give aim*, in *archery*, to stand near the butts to tell the archers where their arrows alight. The terms are "wide on the shaft (right) hand," "wide on the bow (left) hand," "short," "gone"; the distances being measured by bow-lengths. See *bow-hand*. = *Syn.* 5. End, scope, drift, goal, intent, ambition.

aim-crier (ām'kri'ēr), *n.* 1. One who encouraged an archer by crying "Aim!" when he was about to shoot. Hence—2. An encourager generally; an approving on-looker; an abetter.

Thou smiling *aim-crier* at princes' fall.

G. Markham, Eng. Arcadia.

aimer (ā'mēr), *n.* One who aims.

aim-frontlet (ām'frunt'let), *n.* A piece of wood fitted to the muzzle of a cannon so as to make it level with the breech, formerly used by gunners to facilitate aiming.

aimful (ām'fūl), *a.* [*aim* + *-ful*.] Full of purpose.

aimfully (ām'fūl-i), *adv.* In an aimful manner; with fixed purpose.

aiming-drill (ā'ming-dril), *n.* A military exercise designed to teach men the proper method of pointing and aiming firearms; a training preliminary to target-practice.

aiming-stand (ā'ming-stand), *n.* *Milit.*, a rest for a gun, used in teaching the theory of aiming.

aimless (ām'les), *a.* [*aim* + *-less*.] Without aim; purposeless.

The Turks, half asleep, ran about in *aimless* confusion.

Dryden, Don Sebastianus.

aimlessly (ām'les-li), *adv.* Without aim; purposelessly.

aimlessness (ām'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being without aim or definite purpose.

[Thoreau's] whole life was a rebuke of the waste and *aimlessness* of our American luxury, which is an abject enslavement to tawdry upholstery.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 209.

ain (ān), *a.* [Also spelled *anc*, = E. *own*¹.] Own. [Scotch.]

-ain. [ME. *-ain*, *-ein*, *-ayn*, *-eyn*, < OF. *-ain*, *-ein*, < L. *-anus*; see *-an*.] A suffix of Latin origin, occurring unfelt in English nouns, as in *chieftain*, *captain*, *chaplain*, *curtain*, and, as originally, in adjectives, as in *ertain*, etc. It is a Middle English and Old French form of *-an* (which see).

aince, aines (āns), *adv.* [ME. *anes*, north. form of *ones* (pron. ō'nes), now corrupted to *onee* (pron. wuns).] Once. [Scotch.]

ainhum (ān'hum), *n.* [A negro term, said to mean orig. 'saw.'] A disease peculiar to the negro race, consisting of the sloughing off of the little toes, unaccompanied by any other disorder of the system.

Aino (i'nō), *a.* and *n.* [Etym. doubtful; supposed to be a corruption of Jap. *inū* (pron. ē'nō), a dog, applied contemptuously by the Japanese.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ainos, certain aboriginal tribes in Japan now forming small tribal communities in the island of Yezo, the Kurile islands, and Saghalin or Karafuto. They are a hairy people, with Caucasian features and gentle manners, but in a low state of civilization.

II. *n.* The language of the Ainos.

ainsel', **ainsell'** (ān-sel'), *n.* [*< ain = E. own, + sell = E. self.*] Own self. [Scotch.]

ain't, **an't** (ānt). A vulgar contraction of the negative phrases *am not* and *are not*: often used for *is not*, and also, with a variant *hain't*, for *have not* and *has not*.

Aiolian (ā-ō'li-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Eolian*¹ and *Eolian*².

Aiolic (ā-ol'ik), *a.* Same as *Eolic*.

Aiolism (ā-ō-lizm), *n.* Same as *Eolism*.

air¹ (ār), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ayre*, also *aer* (after L.), *< ME. cīer, aīre, cīre, ayer, eyer, ayre, eyre, aīer, eyr, cīr, < OF. air, F. air, the air, breath, wind, = Pr. air, aīre = Sp. aire = Pg. ar = It. aere, aīre, now commonly aria, all in the physical sense; < L. aēr, < Gr. aēr (aēr-), air, mist, < aev, breathe, blow, prob. akin to E. wind, q. v. See air² and air³, ult. identical with air¹, but separated in sense and in time of introduction.] 1. The respirable fluid which surrounds the earth and forms its atmosphere. It is odorless, invisible, insipid, colorless, elastic, possessed of gravity, easily moved, rarefied, and condensed, essential to respiration and combustion, and is the medium of sound. It is composed by volume of 21 parts of oxygen and 79 of nitrogen; by weight, of 23 of oxygen and 77 of nitrogen. These gases are not chemically united, but are mixed mechanically. Air contains also 1/1000 of carbon dioxide, some aqueous vapor, and small varying amounts of ammonia, nitric acid, ozone, and organic matter. The specific gravity of the air at 32° F. is to that of water as 1 to 773, and 1000 cubic inches at mean temperature and pressure weigh 30½ grains. When air is inhaled into the lungs oxygen is separated from the nitrogen, and, uniting with the carbon in the blood, is expelled as carbon dioxide; it thus serves to purify the blood and furnishes the body with heat. By the ancient philosophers air was considered one of the four elements of all things, and this view was maintained until comparatively recent times.*

The greata house, formerly the Duke of Buckingham's, a spacious and excellent place for the extent of ground, and situation in a good air. *Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 15, 1679.*

The health of the mental and bodily functions, the spirit, temper, disposition, the correctness of the judgment, and brilliancy of the imagination, depend directly upon pure air. *Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 395.*

2. In *old chem.*, gas: still in use in this sense in foundries and machine-shops, especially for such gases as are mingled with air or formed from it, as the gases from a furnace. In distinction from this use, common air is often called *atmospheric air*.

3. A movement of the atmosphere; a light breeze: usually in the plural.

The summer airs blow cool. *Tennyson, May Queen, ii.*

4. Utterance abroad; publication; publicity.

You gave it air before me. *Dryden.*

Hence—5†. Intelligence; information; advice.

It grew from the airs which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors and agents here. *Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.*

6. The graphic representation, as in a painting, of the effect of the atmospheric medium through which natural objects are viewed.—7. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a very thin veil spread over both the paten and the chalice, in addition to the paten and chalice veils. Also called *nephete*.

The third [chalice veil] is called . . . air, because, as the air surrounds the earth, so does this surround the holy gifts. . . . This name, air, has found its way into our own Church, through Bishop Andrewes, and the divines of his time, who (especially Wren) were well versed in the Eastern Liturgies. *J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 350, note.*

Dephlogisticated air, in *old chem.*, oxygen: so called from the notion that it was ordinary air deprived of phlogiston (which see).—**Fixed air**, the name given by Dr. Joseph Black of Edinburgh to carbonic-acid gas on his discovery of it in 1754, because it was found in solid bodies. See *carbonic*.—**Ground-air**, air inclosed in porous surface-soil, like surface-moisture or ground-water. Like ground-water, ground-air is regarded as an important factor in determining the sanitary condition of a locality. Ground-air fluctuates with the barometric pressure, and with the conditions of temperature and the rise and fall of ground-water.—**In the air**. (a) In circulation; flying about from one to another; hence, generally felt or anticipated: as, there is a rumor of war in the air; it is in the air that he cannot succeed. (b) Without foundation or actuality; visionary or uncertain: as, a castle in the air (see *castle*); our prospects are in the air. (c) *Milit.*, in an unsupported or disconnected position; incapable of receiving aid; improperly exposed or separated: as, the left wing of the army was in the air.—**Residual air**, the air which remains in the chest and cannot be expelled, variously estimated at from 80 to 120 cubic inches. Also called *supplemental air*.—**Tidal air**. See *tidal*.—**To beat the air**. See *beat, v. t.—**To take air**, to be divulged; be made public: as, the story has taken air.—**To take the air**, to go abroad; walk or ride a little distance.*

I din'd at Sir William Godolphin's, and with that learned gentleman went to take y' air in Hyde Park, where was a glorious cortege. *Evelyn, Diary, July 1, 1679.*

[Air is used in many compounds of obvious meaning; only those which have a peculiar or specific sense are entered below in alphabetical order.]

air¹ (ār), *v.* [First in mod. E.; from the noun.] **I. trans. 1.** To expose to the air; give access

to the open air; ventilate: as, to air clothes; to air a room.

I ayre or wether, as men do thynges when they lay them in the open ayre, or as any lynch thyng is after it is newe washed or it be worne. . . . Ayre these clothes for feare of motha. *Palgrave.*

To this [public prison] is also annexed a convenient yard to air the criminals in, for the preservation of their life and health, till the time of their trial. *Beverley, Virginia, iv. ¶ 68.*

Hence—2. To expose ostentatiously; display; bring into public notice: as, to air one's views.

Airing a snowy hand and signet gem. *Tennyson, Princess, 1.*

3. To expose to heat; warm: as, to air linen; to air liquors.—4. *refl.* To expose (one's self) to the air.

To go and air myself in my native fields. *Lamb, Elia.*

It is my pleasure to walk forth, And air myself a little. *Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.*

II. intrans. To take the air.

She went airing every day. *Miss Mitford, Our Village, 2d ser., 317.*

air² (ār), *n.* [First in mod. E. (end of 16th century); *< F. air, OF. aire, nature, disposition, manner, mien, air, = Pr. aire = It. aire, aere, now aria, manner, mien, countenance; a word of disputed origin, prob. the same as OF. air, Pr. air, aire, E. air¹, the atmosphere (cf. atmosphere in similar uses): see air¹ and air³.] 1. The peculiar look, appearance, and bearing of a person: as, the air of a youth; a graceful air; a lofty air.*

Then returned to my side, . . . and strolled along with the air of a citizen of the place pointing out the objects of interest to a stranger. *C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, xiv.*

2. The general character or complexion of anything; appearance; semblance.

Too great liberties taken [in translation] in varying either the expression or composition, in order to give a new air to the whole, will be apt to have a very bad effect. *Bp. Lovell, On Isaiah.*

As it was communicated with the air of a secret, it soon found its way into the world. *Pope, Ded. of R. of the L.*

3. *pl.* Affected manner; manifestation of pride or vanity; assumed haughtiness: chiefly in the phrases to put on airs, to give one's self airs.

Mrs. Crackenbury read the paragraph in bitterness of spirit, and discoursed to her followers about the airs which that woman was giving herself. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxviii.*

And the queen of the hoopoes gave herself airs, and sat down upon a twig; and she refused to speak to the meoprs her cousin, and the other birds who had been her friends, because they were but vulgar birds. *R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 136.*

4†. *pl.* The artificial motions or carriage of a horse.—5. In *painting*, that which expresses action, manner, gesture, or attitude.

air³ (ār), *n.* [First in mod. E. (end of 16th century); *< F. air, a tune, sound, or air in music, < It. aere, aire, now aria (> Sp. Pg. aria, E. aria, q. v.); prob. identical (through aere, aire, aria, manner, E. air²; cf. L. modus, manner, mode, musical mode, melody) with aere, aire, aria, E. air¹.] 1. In *music*: (a) A rhythmical melody; a tune consisting of single successive notes divided into groups which, in duration, have some definite ratio to one another, recognizable by the ear. (b) A song or piece of poetry for singing: as, the air, "Sound an Alarm." (c) The soprano part in a harmonized piece of music. Also called *aria*.—2. Any piece of poetry. [Rare.]*

The repeated air Of sad Electra's poet. *Milton, Sonnets, iii.*

National air, in *music*, a popular tune peculiar to or characteristic of a particular nation; specifically, that tune which by national selection or consent is usually sung or played on certain public occasions, as "God Save the Queen" in England, "Hail, Columbia," in the United States, the "Marseillaise" in France, the "Emperor's Hymn" in Austria, etc.

air^{3†} (ār), *v. t.* [*< air³, n.*] To set to music.

For not a drop that flows from Helicon But ayred by thee grows straight into a song. *J. Cobb, Preface to Lawes's Ayres and Dialogues (1653).*

air⁴, *n.* Same as *airy*², *airy*².

air⁵ (ār), *adv.* and *a.* [Also written *ear*; = E. ere, *< AS. ær*, rarely used as an *adj.*, common as a prep. and *adv.*: see *ere* and *early*.] **Early**. [Scotch.]

An air winter's a sair winter. *Scotch proverb.*

Aira (ā'rā), *n.* [NL, prop. *ara, *< Gr. alpa*, a kind of darnel, prob. *Lolium temulentum* (Linnaeus).] A genus of slender perennial grasses of temperate regions, mostly of little value. The more common species are known as hair-grass.

airable (ār'ā-bl), *a.* [*< air³, v., + -able.*] Suitable to be sung. *Howell.*

air-bag (ār'bag), *n.* A large bag composed of layers of canvas, saturated or coated with air-proof and water-proof preparations and filled with air, designed for use in raising sunken vessels. When needed for use, empty air-bags are secured to the vessel beneath the surface of the water, and air is then forced into them. Also called *air-cushion*.

air-balloon (ār'ba-lōn'), *n.* See *balloon*.

air-bath (ār'bāth), *n.* 1. The protracted exposure of the person to the action of the air, for the promotion of health, usually under the direct rays of the sun. See *sun-bath*.—2. An arrangement for drying substances by exposing them to air of any desired temperature.

air-bed (ār'bed), *n.* A bed made by inflating an air-tight bed-shaped bag with air.

air-bladder (ār'blad'er), *n.* 1. A vesicle in an organic body filled with air.

The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these air-bladders in an infinite number of ramifications. *Arbuthnot, Aliments.*

2. In *ichth.*, the sound or swim-bladder; a symmetrical bladder or sac filled with air, generally situated directly under the vertebral column in front, and homologous with the lungs of air-breathing animals. Its principal function is the regulation of the equilibrium of the body. It is either connected by a tube with the intestinal canal, as in the physostomous fishes, or shut off from all communication with it, as in the physoclistous fishes. It is subject to great variation in form, and is liable to atrophy or complete abortion in species allied to such as have it well developed.

air-blast (ār'blāst), *n.* A stream or current of air under pressure; specifically, such a stream used to urge fires in forges or to assist combustion in furnaces. When heated it is called a *hot blast*; when at normal temperature, a *cold blast*. Air-blasts are also used to perform certain kinds of light work, as separating hairs and dust from fur in hat-making, removing dust or chaff in grinding, sawing, etc., and picking up paper and light materials.

air-bone (ār'bōn), *n.* A bone having a large cavity filled with air, as in birds. *Oven*. Specifically, the *atmoteon* (which see).

air-box (ār'boks), *n.* 1. A ventilating flue; specifically, a wooden tube or box used to convey air to a mine for ventilation.—2. A flue used to supply air to a furnace, either (a) to promote combustion, or (b) to be heated in order to warm apartments.—3. A chamber at the rear of the fire-box of a furnace to supply air for the more complete combustion of the gases disengaged from the fuel.

air-brake (ār'brāk), *n.* A system of continuous railway-brakes operated by compressed air. The air is compressed by a pump upon the locomotive, and conveyed, through pipes beneath the cars and flexible hose between them, to cylinders under each car. The pistons of the cylinders are connected with and move the brake-levers, which transmit pressure to the brake-shoes. See *vacuum-brake*.

air-braving (ār'brā'ving), *a.* Breasting or defying the air or wind.

Stately and air-braving towers. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2.*

air-breather (ār'brē'thēr), *n.* An animal which breathes air; specifically, a marine animal breathing out of water by means of lungs, instead of under water by means of gills.

air-brick (ār'brik), *n.* 1. A brick perforated or with open sides, to permit the flow of air through it for purposes of ventilation.—2. A metal box of the size of a brick, with grated sides for the passage of air. See *air-grating*.

air-bridge (ār'brij), *n.* A furnace-bridge so constructed as to admit air to the gases passing over it, to facilitate their combustion. See *bridge*.

air-brush (ār'brush), *n.* A peculiar kind of atomizer invented by Walkup, used by lithographers and artists for the distribution of color in minute quantities over a paper surface. It consists of a reservoir filled with compressed air, connecting with a nozzle by means of an elastic tube.

air-bucket (ār'huk'et), *n.* A water-wheel bucket, so constructed as to permit the unimpeded outflow of the air displaced by the water as it enters the bucket.

air-buffer (ār'buf'er), *n.* Same as *air-spring*.

air-bug (ār'bug), *n.* Any heteropterous hemipterous insect of the division *Geocores* (land-bugs) or of the *Aurocores*.

air-built (ār'bilt), *a.* Erected in the air; having no solid foundation; chimerical: as, an air-built castle; air-built hopes.

air-camel (ār'kam'el), *n.* A caisson or air-chamber placed beneath or alongside of vessels, to diminish their draft and enable them to pass over shallow spots or obstructions, and also used in raising sunken vessels.

air-cane (ār'kān), *n.* A walking-stick having an air-gun concealed within it.

air-carbureter (är'kür'bü-ret-ër), *n.* An apparatus in which air is passed through or over the surface of liquid hydrocarbons, and thus becomes charged with inflammable vapor. See *gas-machine*.

air-casing (är'käs'ing), *n.* An air-tight casing of sheet-iron placed around a pipe to prevent undue transmission of heat or cold; specifically, the casing placed around the base of the funnel or smoke-stack of a steamship, to prevent too great a transmission of heat to the deck.

air-castle (är'käs'l), *n.* A castle in the air; a day-dream; and a visionary scheme. See *castle*.

Adventures, triumphs of strength and skill—these furnish subject-matter for the talk of the uncivilized man and the *air-castles* of the youth.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 482.

air-cavity (är'kav'i-ti), *n.* A cavity containing air; specifically, such a cavity occurring in the body or bones of an animal; a large airspace or pneumatocyst of a bird.

In the latter case, *air-cavities* take the place of the medulla, which disappears, and so diminish permanently the specific gravity of the animal.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 573.

air-cell (är'sel), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, one of the cavities in the leaves, stems, or other parts of plants, containing air. They are well seen in the bladders of seaweeds, and are found in other aquatic plants, which they serve to float.

2. *In anat. and zool.*, a definite circumscribed cavity in the body, containing atmospheric air inhaled through air-passages which place it in direct communication with the outer air. The term is used for any such cavity, without reference to the technical meaning of *cell* (which see). An *air-cell* is generally of small size, if not microscopic, as one of those in lung-tissue; but it sometimes forms a great space or inflatable inclosed area, as the air-cells of birds, and is then also called *air-space*, *air-receptacle*, or *pneumatocyst*. Specifically—(a) One of the small hemispherical sacculi which beset the walls of the alveolar passages and infundibula of the lungs. Also called *alveolus*. (b) One of the dilatations of the tracheae or air-tube in insects forming the respiratory apparatus. (c) *In ornith.*, a pneumatocyst; any one of the extra-pulmonary cavities of the body of a bird, containing air, which are continuous with one another and with one or more of the bronchial tubes. See *pneumatocyst*.



Air-cells in Gulf-weed (*Sargassum vulgare*).

air-chamber (är'chäm'bër), *n.* 1. A large cavity in an organic body containing air.—

2. A compartment of a hydraulic engine or apparatus, as a pump, interposed between and connected with the supply- and delivery-passages, and containing air which by its elasticity equalizes the pressure and flow of the fluids. Thus, in a reciprocating force-pump, the impulse given to the fluid by the delivery-stroke compresses the air in the air-chamber, and this compressed air reacts upon the outflowing fluid to continue its motion during the reverse stroke, or during those intervals when the force imparted falls below the average or normal amount. The pressure and flow are thus made practically uniform, notwithstanding the intermittent or variable action of the force. For some special forms, see *air-vessel*.

3. Any compartment or chamber designed to contain air: as, the *air-chamber* of a life-boat.

air-chambered (är'chäm'bërd), *a.* Furnished with an air-chamber or with air-chambers.

It [the life-boat] was *air-chambered* and buoyant.

Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 49.

air-cock (är'kok), *n.* A cock used to control the admission or outflow of air. See *cock*, 8.

air-compressor (är'kom-pres'ör), *n.* A machine for condensing air, usually in the form of a force-pump. See *compressor*.

air-cone (är'kôn), *n.* A cone in a marine engine designed to receive the gases which enter the hot-well from the air-pump, and carry them off through a pipe at the top.

air-cooler (är'kö'lër), *n.* Any appliance for lowering the temperature of the air, as in hospitals, dwellings, and theaters. A common form consists of chambers filled with ice, or fitted with screens of light fabric kept constantly wet with cooling liquids, through which a current of air is forced. See *refrigerating-chamber*, under *refrigerate*.

air-course (är'körs), *n.* A passage in a mine made or used for ventilating purposes; an air-way.

air-crossing (är'krôs'ing), *n.* A passageway or bridge constructed to carry one air-course over another, as in the ventilation of coal-mines.

air-cushion (är'küsh'on), *n.* 1. A bag made of an air-tight fabric used when inflated with air as a cushion for a seat.—2. Same as *air-bag*.—3. A ball or cylinder (usually of india-rubber) filled with air and placed in a water-pipe,

to act as a cushion for the water, or to receive the pressure or shock caused by a sudden stoppage of its flow, or by the expansion of the water in freezing.—4. Same as *air-spring* or *pneumatic spring*.

air-cylinder (är'sil'in-dër), *n.* In *gun.*, a device consisting of a cylinder and piston, used for checking the recoil of heavy guns by means of the elasticity of atmospheric air confined within it; a pneumatic buffer.

air-dew (är'dü), *n.* Manna. [Rare.]

air-drain (är'drän), *n.* 1. An empty space left around the external foundation-walls of a building to prevent the earth from lying against them and thus causing dampness.—2. In *molding*, a large passage for the escape of gases from heavy castings while in the mold.

air-drawn (är'drän), *a.* Drawn or depicted in the air: as, "the *air-drawn* dagger," *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

air-dried (är'drid), *a.* Dried by or in the air: applied to fruits and materials from which moisture has been removed by exposure to currents of air under natural atmospheric conditions.

air-drill (är'dril), *n.* A rock-drill driven by compressed air, as distinguished from a drill driven by steam. See *rock-drill*.

air-drum (är'drum), *n.* A drum-shaped chamber or reservoir for air; specifically, in *ornith.*, a large lateral cervical pneumatocyst.

The great *air-drums* of our pinated grouse and cock-of-the-plains. *Cotes, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 200.*

air-duct (är'dukt), *n.* A duct or passage conveying air; specifically, in *ichth.*, the communication of the air-bladder with the intestinal canal. It is persistent in physostomous, temporary in physoclistous, fishes.

aire, *n.* An old form of *aery*².

aire² (i're; mod. pron. är), *n.* [Ir., pl. *airig*; cf. *aireach*, a noble, a privileged person.] In *Irish antiq.*, a freeman; a gentleman; one of the privileged classes. Aires were of two classes: (a) the *flatha*, or those who possessed property in land; and (b) the *bo-aires*, who possessed cows and other chattels. The king was elected by these two classes.

Clansmen who possessed twenty-one cows and upwards were *airig* (sing. *aire*), or, as we should say, had the franchise, and might fulfil the functions of bail, witness, etc.

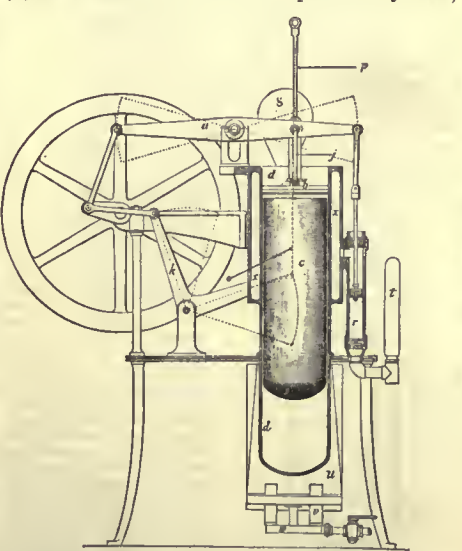
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 257.

The upper classes were all *aires*. To be eligible to the *aire* grade, the freeman should possess, besides a certain amount of wealth in cattle, a prescribed assortment of agricultural implements and household goods.

Encyc. Brit., IV. 522.

air-endway (är'end'wä), *n.* A roadway or level driven into a coal-seam parallel with a main level, used chiefly for purposes of ventilation. *Gresley, [Eng.]*

air-engine (är'en'jin), *n.* A motor employing (a) the elastic force of air expanded by heat,



Ericsson's Hot-air Pumping-engine.

a, beam; *b*, air-piston; *c*, transfer-piston; *d*, cylinder; *f*, air-piston link; *g*, bell-crank; *e*, side-rods; *h*, transfer-piston rod; *i*, pump; *z*, air-chamber; *z'*, vacuum-chamber; *u*, gas-furnace; *v*, gas-burners; *w*, gas-chamber; *x*, water-jacket.

or (b) air compressed by means of another and separate motor, called a *compressor*, which is generally a steam-engine. Machine-drills, in mining, are generally run by compressed-air engines, the compressor being located at the surface, and the air-engines distributed underground, at the various points where their work is required.

air-equalizer (är'ë'kwäl-i-zër), *n.* A device for distributing a current of air equally throughout its working-space.

airer (är'ër), *n.* [*air*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. One who airs or exposes to the air.—2. A screen for drying clothes, etc.

air-escape (är'es-käp'), *n.* An air-trap for the escape of air which collects in the upper bends of water-pipes and in other hydraulic apparatus. The usual form is that of a ball-cock (which see) inclosed in a chamber situated at the point at which the air is to be withdrawn, and so adjusted that as the water-level within is lowered by the pressure of the accumulated air the ball-float descends, opens the valve, and permits the air to escape; the water then rising buoys up the float and closes the valve.

air-exhauster (är'eg-zäs'tër), *n.* 1. Same as *air-escape*.—2. Any apparatus, as an air-pump, exhaust-fan, suction-blower, or steam-jet, used for withdrawing air from an inclosed place, for ventilation or for the creation of a vacuum.

See *air-pump*, *blower*, *fan*, and *ventilator*.

air-faucet (är'fä'set), *n.* A stop-cock for letting air out or in.

air-filter (är'fil'tër), *n.* An apparatus for extracting dust, smoke, microscopic germs, etc., from the air. It consists of screens or strainers of woven-wire fabrics, gun-cotton, asbestos, slag-wool, or other flocculent material, through which the air is drawn; or of showers, sprays, or films of water or chemical solutions, through or over which the air is to be filtered passes. Air-filters are used in the ventilation of buildings and railroad-cars, in physical research, in surgery, and in the recovery of by-products in manufactures.

air-flue (är'flö), *n.* A conduit for air. See *air-box*, *air-funnel*, and *air-pipe*.

air-fountain (är'foun'tän), *n.* An apparatus for producing a jet of water by the elastic force of air compressed in a close vessel and made to act on the surface of the water to be raised.

air-funnel (är'fun'el), *n.* In *ship-building*, a flue formed by the omission of a timber in the upper works of a vessel, and designed to promote the ventilation of the hold.

air-furnace (är'fër'näs), *n.* 1. A reverberatory furnace (which see, under *furnace*).—2. An air-heating furnace for warming apartments. Air is led into a space formed between an outer casing and the sides of a fire-pot and combustion-chamber, and, after becoming heated by contact with the walls of the latter, flows to the apartments which are to be warmed. See *air-stove*, *furnace*, and *heater*.

air-gage (är'gä), *n.* An instrument for indicating the pressure of air or gases. It consists of a glass tube of uniform caliber, closed at the top and having its lower end dipped into a cup of mercury on the surface of which the air or gas presses, thus forcing mercury into the tube, and compressing the air within it to an amount directly proportioned to the pressure. This pressure can be read from a scale attached to the tube, the zero of the scale being usually placed at the upper surface of the mercurial column when the instrument is exposed to the ordinary atmospheric pressure. Also called *air-manometer*.

air-gas (är'gas), *n.* An inflammable illuminating gas made by charging ordinary atmospheric air with the vapors of petroleum, naphtha, or some similar substance, as the hydrocarbon called *gasolene*.

air-gate (är'gät), *n.* 1. An underground roadway in a coal-mine, used chiefly for ventilation. [Eng. Midland coal-fields.]—2. In *molding*, an orifice through which the displaced air and the gases which are formed escape from the mold while the molten matter is filling it.

air-gossamer (är'gos'g-mër), *n.* Same as *air-thread*.

air-governor (är'guv'ër-nör), *n.* A device, attached to pneumatic apparatus and machinery, for regulating the pressure or delivery of air.

air-grating (är'grä'ting), *n.* A grating protecting or forming a ventilating orifice in a wall or partition. See *air-brick*.

air-gun (är'gun), *n.* A gun in which condensed air is used as the propelling agent. The bore of the barrel is connected with a reservoir inclosed within or attached without the stock, into which air is forced by a piston or plunger fitted to the bore, or by an independent



Air-gun.

condenser. When the trigger is pulled it operates a valve which permits the sudden escape of the whole or of a portion of the condensed air into the barrel at the rear of the ball or dart, thus projecting the latter. In some forms the propelling agent is a compressed spring freed by the trigger. The reactive force of the spring compresses the air which interposes between it and the projectile, and the air acts upon and projects the ball.

air-heading (är'hed'ing), *n.* An excavation in a mine through which air is made to pass for ventilation.

air-hoist (ār'hoist), *n.* Hoisting machinery operated by compressed air, or by the creation of a partial vacuum. It consists of a cylinder fitted with a piston, which is connected by ropes passing over pulleys with the platform of the hoist. See *elevator* and *hoist*.

air-holder (ār'hōl'dēr), *n.* 1. A vessel for holding air for any purpose, as for counteracting the pressure of a decreasing column of mercury, or for keeping up a moderate and steady current of air. See *airometer*, *air-vessel*, and *gas-holder*.—2. A gasometer.

air-hole (ār'hōl), *n.* 1. An opening to admit or discharge air.—2. In *foundry*, a fault in a casting, caused by a bubble of air which passes from the core outward, and is retained in the metal. Also called *blow-hole*.—3. A natural opening in the frozen surface of a river or pond, caused by currents or springs.

airie¹ (ār'i), *a.* An old spelling of *airy*¹.

airie² (ār'i), *n.* An old spelling of *aery*².

airified (ār'i-fid), *a.* [*< airyfy, make airy (< air¹ (air²) + -fy), + -ed².*] Fashioned in an airy manner; characterized by the assumption of airs: as, an *airified* style. [Contemptuous or slighting.]

airily (ār'i-li), *adv.* [*< airy¹ + -ly².*] 1. In an airy or gay manner; gaily; jauntily.

Fanny bade her father good-night, and whisked off airily. *Dickens*, *Little Dorrit*.

2. Lightly; delicately: as, *airily* wrought details.

airiness (ār'i-nēs), *n.* 1. Exposure to a free current of air; openness to the air: as, the *airiness* of a country-seat.—2. Unsubstantiality, like that of air.—3. Delicacy and lightness; ethereality.—4. Sprightliness of motion or manner; gaiety; jauntiness; vanity; affectation: as, the *airiness* of young persons.

airing (ār'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *air*, *v.*] 1. An exposure to the air, or to a fire, for drying or warming.—2. Exercise in or exposure to the open air; an excursion for the purpose of taking the air.

All the virtues seemed to have come out for an airing in one chariot. *Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, III, 534.

airing-stage (ār'ing-stāj), *n.* A stage or platform upon which materials are placed to be aired or dried: as, the *airing-stage* upon which powder is dried.

air-injector (ār'in-jek'tor), *n.* A simple blowing device, used with a dental drill or employed for removing dust from the path of a fine saw.

airisadt, **airisardt**, *n.* Same as *arisdad*.

airish (ār'ish), *a.* [ME. *ayrisshe*, *ayerisshe*, etc.; *< air¹ + -ish¹.*] 1. Of or belonging to the air; aerial.

And beheld the *ayerisshe* bestea.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, I, 965.

2. Cool; fresh.

The mornings are *airish*. *Best*, *Farming*, p. 18. (*N. E. D.*)

air-jacket (ār'jak'tet), *n.* A jacket inflated with air, or to which bladders filled with air are fastened, to render the wearer buoyant in water.

airless (ār'less), *a.* [*< air¹ + -less.*] 1. Not open to a free current of air; wanting fresh air or communication with open air.—2. Without air; devoid of atmosphere.

Desolate as the lifeless, *airless* moon.

Harper's Mag., LXV, 73.

air-level (ār'lev'el), *n.* A name sometimes given to a spirit-level (which see).

air-line (ār'lin), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A line as direct as though drawn or stretched through the air; a bee-line.

II. *a.* Straight or direct as a line in the air; not deflected laterally: as, an *air-line* railroad.

airling (ār'ling), *n.* [*< air¹ + -ling¹.*] A thoughtless, gay person.

Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be wou

With dogs and horses. *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, I, 3.

air-lock (ār'lok), *n.* An air-tight chamber in a caisson in which operations are carried on under water, communicating by one door with the outer air and the main entrance-shaft of the caisson, and by another door with the chambers filled with condensed air in which the men are at work. Its purpose is to regulate the air-pressure so that the change from ordinary air to condensed air may be made without injury. When a workman steps from the shaft into the air-lock the door of ingress is closed, and condensed air is admitted until the pressure is the same as that in the working-chamber. The process is reversed when leaving the caisson.

air-locomotive (ār'lō-kō-mō'tiv), *n.* A locomotive driven by compressed or heated air, usually the former.

air-logged (ār'logd), *a.* [*< air¹ + logged, after water-logged.*] In *mach.*, impeded, as motion, by the intrusion of air. Thus, a machine consisting

in part of a piston moving in a cylinder would become *air-logged* if air should enter the cylinder and remain between the piston and the cylinder-head, so as to prevent the piston from making its full stroke.

air-machine (ār'mā-shēn'), *n.* In *mining*, an apparatus by which pure air is forced into parts badly ventilated, and the foul air extracted.

air-manometer (ār'ma-nom'e-tēr), *n.* Same as *air-gage*. See *manometer*.

air-meter (ār'mē'tēr), *n.* An apparatus for measuring the quantity or rate of flow of air. Various devices are used, as bellows, cylinder and piston, and rotating buckets, in which capacities are constant, and fans and vanes, which measure the rapidity of flow through conduits of known sectional area, and therefore indicate the quantities passing in any given time.

airn (ār'n), *n.* Scotch form of *iron*.

airohydrogen (ār'ō-hī'drō-jen), *a.* [*< air¹, after aëro-, + hydrogen.*] Pertaining to a mixture of atmospheric air and hydrogen.—**Airohydrogen blowpipe**. See *blowpipe*.

airometer (ār-om'e-tēr), *n.* [*< air¹, after aëro-, + Gr. μέτρον, measure. Cf. aërometer.*] 1. An air-holder constructed upon the principle of the gasometer, whence the name. See *gasometer*.—2. Same as *air-meter*.

The *airometer*, the invention of Mr. Henry Hall, the inspector, by means of a delicately-constructed windmill, shows the rate of the current of air in the passage of the colliery. *Ure*, *Dict.*, IV, 890.

air-passage (ār'pas'āj), *n.* 1. In *anat.*, one of the passages by which air is admitted to the lungs, as the nasal passages, the larynx, the trachea, and the bronchial tubes or their minute ramifications.—2. In *bot.*, a large intercellular space in the stems and leaves of aquatic plants, and in the stems of ondogens.

air-pipe (ār'pip), *n.* A pipe used to draw foul air out of or conduct fresh air into close places. Specifically—(a) A pipe used to draw foul air from a ship's hold by means of a communication with the furnace and of the rarefaction of the air by the fire. (b) In *mining*, a pipe through which air passes, either for ventilation or for use in an air-engine. (c) A small copper pipe leading from the top of the hot-well of a marine engine through the side of the vessel, for the discharge of the air and uncondensed vapor removed from the condenser by the air-pump.

air-pit (ār'pit), *n.* A pit or shaft in a coal-mine, used for ventilation. Also called *air-shaft*. [Eng.]

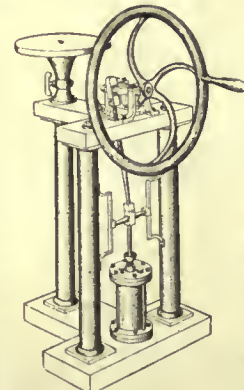
air-plant (ār'plant), *n.* A plant unconnected with the ground and apparently living on air: applied to epiphytes, but usually not to parasites. Many epiphytic orchids in cultivation are popularly so named.

air-poise (ār'poiz), *n.* An instrument used to measure the weight of the air.

air-port (ār'pōrt), *n.* In *ship-building*: (a) A small aperture cut in the side of a vessel to admit light and air. One is generally placed in each state-room, and there are several on each side along the berth-deck. They are usually fitted so as to close with a pane of thick glass, set in a brass frame, turning on a hinge, and secured when closed by a heavy thumb-screw. (b) A large scuttle placed in a ship's bows for the admission of air. Also called *air-scuttle*.

air-proof (ār'prōf), *a.* Impervious to air.

air-pump (ār'pump), *n.* An apparatus for the exhaustion, compression, or transmission of air. Air-pumps are used for many purposes, and are made in a variety of forms, which differ according to the uses that they serve. In the more common forms the air is exhausted by means of a cylinder and piston, as in Ritchie's air-pump (see cut), or by centrifugal action. Rotating buckets dipping into water, which forms a seal, are used for some special purposes; as is also, for slight changes of pressure, a form consisting of a vessel closed at the top and sides but open at the bottom, and dipping to a certain extent into water or other fluid, which forms a seal and prevents the escape of the air. For the Sprengel air-pump, see *mercury air-pump*, under *mercury*. The air-pump of a condensing steam-engine is used to maintain a vacuum within the condenser by withdrawing from it air and uncondensed vapor. See *air-compressor*, *aspirator*, *ejector*, *pump*, *steam-jet*.—**Air and circulating pump**, in a condensing steam-engine, a combined motor and pump, used as an air-pump, and also to



Ritchie's Air-Pump.

pump the water from the hot-well into the boilers.—**Air-pump bucket**, an open piston with valves on the upper surface opening upward so as to admit air and water during the down-stroke, and lift them with the up-stroke, of the pump.

air-pyrometer (ār'pī-rom'e-tēr), *n.* An instrument used for measuring high temperatures.

It consists of a hollow globe made of platinum, so that it may resist excessive heat, filled with air or gas, and connected with a bent glass tube, which holds at its bend water, mercury, or other liquid. The expansion by heat of the air within the globe exerts a pressure upon the liquid, causing it to rise in one leg of the tube to a height proportioned to the expansion, and therefore to the heat which causes it. See *pyrometer*.

air-receptacle (ār'rē-sep'tā-kl), *n.* In *ornith.*, a large air-cell; an air-space, air-sac, or pneumatoceyst.

Continuous *air-receptacles* throughout the body. *Owen*.

air-regulator (ār'reg'ū-lā-tōr), *n.* Any apparatus designed to govern the admission or flow of air, as a damper or register.

air-reservoir (ār'rez'ēr-vvor), *n.* See *air-holder* and *air-vessel*.

air-sac (ār'sak), *n.* 1. In *ornith.*, a large air-cell; an air-space, an air-receptacle, or a pneumatoceyst; one of the membranous bags or receptacles of air lodged in the hollow bones and the cavities of the body of birds, and communicating with the lungs.—2. *pl.* The elongated cavities forming the ultimate branches of the air-passages in the lungs of mammals. Also called *infundibula*.

air-scuttle (ār'skut'l), *n.* Same as *air-port*, (*b*).

air-setting (ār'set'ing), *a.* Setting or hardening on exposure to air, as common mortar.

air-shaft (ār'shāft), *n.* 1. Same as *air-pit*.—2. Any ventilating shaft.

air-slaked (ār'slākt), *a.* Hydrated and disintegrated by exposure to atmospheric air: as, *air-slaked* lime.

air-sollar (ār'sol'ār), *n.* A compartment, passageway, or brattice carried beneath the floor of a heading or an excavation in a coal-mine, for ventilation. See *sollar*.

air-space (ār'spās), *n.* 1. In *ornith.*, an air-cell of large size; an air-receptacle or a pneumatoceyst (which see).—2. In *med.* and *sanitary science*, the clear cubic contents of a room, as the ward of a hospital, with reference to the respirable air contained in it: as, *air-space* per man, so many cubic feet.—3. In *firearms*, a vacant space between the powder-charge and the projectile.

air-spring (ār'spring), *n.* Any device designed to resist a sudden pressure, as the recoil of a gun, the momentum of a railroad-car, or the thrust of the moving parts of a machine, by means of the elasticity of compressed air. The common form is that of a cylinder containing air which is compressed by a piston or plunger. Same as *pneumatic spring*. Also called *air-cushion* or *air-buffer*.

air-stack (ār'stak), *n.* A chimney used for ventilating a coal-mine. [Pennsylvania.]

air-stove (ār'stōv), *n.* A stove provided with flues about the fire-box and chamber, the air in which when heated ascends through pipes to the apartments to be supplied with warmth. See *air-furnace* and *heater*.

air-strake (ār'strāk), *n.* In *ship-building*, an opening left for ventilating purposes between two planks of the inside ceiling of a ship.

airt (ārt), *n.* [Also spelled *airth*, *art*, *arth*; *< Gael. airt, ārd = Ir. ard, a height, top, point, a promontory, a point of the compass, esp. one of the four cardinal points, a quarter of the heavens.*] Point of the compass; direction. [Scotch.]

Of a' the *airts* the wind can blow,

I dearly lo'e the west. *Burns*, *Song*.

airt (ārt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *art*, *ert*; *< airt, n.*] To direct or point out the way: as, can you *airt* me to the school-house? [Scotch.]

air-thermometer (ār'thēr-mom'e-tēr), *n.* A thermometer in which air is used instead of mercury. It has the advantage of being more delicate and accurate, and can be employed at any temperature; but it is difficult to use, and hence is employed only in physical experiments. It is useful as a standard with which the indications of ordinary thermometers may be compared. Leslie's differential thermometer is a kind of air-thermometer. See *thermometer*.

air-thread (ār'thred), *n.* A spider's thread floating in the air. Also called *air-gossamer*.

air-tight (ār'tit), *a.* So tight or close as to be impermeable to air: as, an *air-tight* vessel.—**Air-tight stove**, a kind of sheet-iron stove in which wood is used as fuel: so named because, although not literally air-tight, it is practically so in comparison with an open fireplace.

air-trap (ār'trap), *n.* 1. A contrivance for preventing the access, as to a room, of the effluvia arising from drains and sinks.—2. A reservoir and escape-valve placed at the joints or higher points of a water-main or pipe-line to allow the escape of air which may accumulate in the pipes.

air-trunk (ār'trunk), *n.* A large conduit for supplying pure air to, or for removing foul or heated air from, theaters, etc.

air-tube (ār'tūb), *n.* 1. In *zool.*, a name given to certain horny passages for air in the abdomen of some aquatic insects.—2. *Naut.*, a small iron tube filled with water and hung in a coal-box in the coal-bunkers of a steamship as a means of ascertaining the temperature of the coal. The temperature of the water is taken by means of a thermometer. Its use is a precaution against the spontaneous combustion of the coal.

3. The tube of an atmospheric railway, as the pneumatic tube (which see, under *tube*).

air-tumbler (ār'tum'blēr), *n.* That which tumbles through the air; specifically, a kind of pigeon.

Mr. Brent, however, had an *Air-Tumbler* . . . which had in both wings eleven primaries.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 167.

air-valve (ār'valv), *n.* In general, a valve designed to control the flow of air. Specifically—

1. A valve placed upon a steam-boiler to admit air, and thus prevent the formation of a vacuum by the condensation of steam within when the boiler is cooling off, and the consequent tendency to collapse.—2. A valve placed at bends and summits of water-pipes, etc., for the outflow of air, as when the pipes are being filled, and for the ingress of air to prevent the formation of a vacuum when the water is drawn out.

air-vesicle (ār'ves'ī-kl), *n.* 1. In *entom.*, a dilatation of the trachea of certain insects, which enables them to change their specific gravity by filling the trachea with or emptying it of air.—2. In *ichth.*, a vesicle containing air, connected with the swim-bladder and also with the ear-parts.

air-vessel (ār'ves'el), *n.* 1. An air-chamber or air-holder, especially one which serves as a reservoir of air in certain machines, as in carbureters.—2. The air-chamber of certain pumps. In the feed-pumps of a steam-boiler an air-vessel is used which serves both to equalize the flow of the water and to collect from it the free air which is an active agent in the corrosion of boilers. To aid the latter purpose, the inlet is often covered with a grating or perforated plate, to spray the water and so separate the air. 3. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a cavity of the body receiving, containing, or conveying atmospheric air; an air-tube, air-cell, or air-chamber; especially, a respiratory passage, as the windpipe of a vertebrate or the trachea of an insect.

Also called *air-reservoir*.

airward, airwards (ār'wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* [*< air¹ + -ward, -wards.*] Up into the air; upward; as, "soar airwards again," *Thackeray*, *Shabby-Genteel Story*, iv.

air-washings (ār'wosh'ingz), *n. pl.* Any fluid in which air has been washed, or the residue left after the evaporation of such fluid. The process of washing consists either in causing air to bubble slowly through the fluid, or in agitating a confined volume of air with the fluid. The air in either case gives up to the fluid the dust, spores, and other foreign substances suspended in it.

In several cases, the *air-washings* which were under examination gave a distinct, clear, green coloration in place of the characteristic yellowish-brown precipitate produced by ammonia. *Science*, III, 463.

airway (ār'wā), *n.* Any passage in a mine used for purposes of ventilation; an air-course. [In England, to fill up, obstruct, or damage an airway maliciously is a felony.]

air-wood (ār'wūd), *n.* Wood dried or seasoned by exposure to the air, and not artificially.

Have the veneers ready, which must be air-wood, not too dry. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 414.

airy¹ (ār'ī), *a.* [Early mod. E. *airic*, *ayry*, *aiery*, *ayery* (sometimes, and still poet., *aery*, after L. *aërius*: see *aery¹*), *< ME. ayery*; *< air¹* (in sense 8, *< air²*, ult. = *air¹*) + *-y¹*.] 1. Consisting of or having the character of air; immaterial; ethereal.

The thinner and more airy parts of bodies. *Bacon*.
Oft, as in airy rings they skim the heath.
The clamorous lapwings feel the leaden death. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 131.

2. Relating or belonging to the air; being in the air; aerial.

Her eye in heaven
Would through the airy region stream so bright. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2.

Airy navies grappling in the central blue. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

3. Open to a free current of air; breezy; as, an airy situation.

And by the moon the reaper weary,
Piling sheaves in uplands airy. *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott.

4. Light as air; intangible; unsubstantial; empty; unreal; flimsy; as, airy ghosts.

The poet's pen . . . gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

I hold ambition of so airy and light a quality, that it is but a shadow's shadow. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

5. Visionary; speculative: as, airy notions; an airy metaphysician.—6. Graceful; delicate.

E'en the slight hare-bell raised its head,
Elastic from her airy tread. *Scott*, L. of the L., l. 13.

Here delicate snow-stars, out of the cloud,
Come floating downward in airy play. *Bryant*, Snow-Shower.

7. Light in manner or movement; sprightly; gay; lively.

It saddens the heart to see a man, from whom nature has withheld all perception of the tones and attitudes of humour, labouring with all his might to be airy and playful. *Gifford*, Ford's Plays, Int., p. xlv.

Chaucer works still in the solid material of his race, but with what airy lightness has he not infused it? *Lovell*, Study Windows, p. 252.

8. Jaunty; full of airs; affectedly lofty; pretentious.—9. In *painting*, showing that proper recession of all parts which expresses distance and atmosphere. = *Syn. Airy*, *Aerial*, *aëriform*. *Airy* is more open to figurative meanings than *aërial*. The latter is the more exact word in other respects; it applies to the air as atmosphere: as, *aërial* navigation. *Airy* applies rather to air in motion, and to that which has the qualities, literal or imagined, of air.

Echo's no more an empty airy sound;
But a fair nymph that weeps her lover drown'd. *Dryden*, Art of Poetry, iii. 598.

We have already discovered the art of coasting along the *aërial* shores of our planet, by means of balloons. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 77.

airy² (ār'ī), *n.* An old and better spelling of *aery²*.

airy³ (ār'ī), *n.* A provincial form of *area*.

aisle (īl), *n.* [*< ME. ele, hele, eille, eyle, ille, ylle, ile, yle*, whence in early mod. E. *isle*, and even *yland* (see *ile²*, *isle²*), by confusion with *ME. ile, yle*, later corruptly *isle* (see *ile¹*, *isle¹*), *< OF. ele, ecle, ale*, later *aelle, aile* (whence the mod. E. spelling *aile*, recently spelled with *s*, *aisle*, after *isle²*, *isle¹*, as above), *aisle*, wing of a church, *< L. ala*, a wing, wing of a building, upper end of the arm, a contr. of **axula, *axila*, dim. (double dim. *axilla*: see *axil*) of *axis*: see *ala*, *axis*, *axle*. The *s* in *aisle*, *isle²* is thus unoriginal; the pronunciation has remained true to the proper historical spelling *ile*.] Properly, a lateral subdivision of a church, parallel to the nave, choir, or transept, from which it is divided by piers or columns, and often surmounted by a gallery. The term is also improperly applied to the central or main division: as, a three-*aisled* church, that is, a church with a nave and two aisles. It is also used to des-



South Aisle of Rouen Cathedral (13th century).

ignate the alleys or divisions of other structures, such as mosques, Egyptian temples, theaters, public halls, etc. As popularly applied to churches in which the nave and aisles proper are filled with pews, and in general to modern places of assembly, *aisle* denotes merely a passageway giving access to the seats: as, the center *aisle* and side *aisles*. Sometimes written *isle*. See figure showing ground-plan of a cathedral, under *cathedral*.

aislé (ā-lā'), *a.* [*F. aislé, ailé*, pp. of *aïslér, aïlér*, give wings to, *< aïslé, ailé*, a wing: see *aïslé*.] In *her.*, winged or having wings.

aisled (īld), *a.* Furnished with aisles.

aisleless (īl'les), *a.* [*< aisle + -less.*] Without aisles.

The so-called Christian basilica may have been a simple oblong *aisleless* room divided by a cross arch. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 46.

aislet (ī'let), *n.* Misspelling of *islet*.

aislette, *n.* See *ailette*.

ait (āt), *n.* [Little used in literature; also spelled *aight*, *eyet*, *eyot*, *eyght*, *< ME. eyt, ayt* (also in comp. *eitlond* and *aitlond*, an island),

earlier **eyet*, *< AS. *ēget*, a prob. var. of *iget* (found once in the AS. Charters), an ait, another form of the reg. (W. Saxon) *igoth*, also spelled *igcoth*, *iggoth*, *iggath* (**ēgath* not found), an island, with suffix *-oth*, *-ath*, here appar. dim., *< ig*, var. *ēg*, an island, found in med. E. only as the first element of *i-land*, now spelled *improp. island*, and as the final element (*-ey*, *-ca*, *-y*) in certain place-names: see *island* and *ey²*.] A small island in a river or lake.

Fog up the river, where it flows among green *aits* and meadows. *Dickens*.

aitch (āch), *n.* A modern spelling of the name of the letter *H*: formerly written *ache*. See *H*.
aitchbone (āch'bōn), *n.* [Written and pron. variously, *aitch*, *H*, *ach*, *each*, *edge*, *ash*, *ische*, *ise*, *ize*, *ice-bone*, etc., and even turned into *haumeh*, *hook*, *ridge-bone*, etc., all being corruptions or erroneous explanations of the misunderstood or not-understood original *ME. nache-bone*, *< nache* (*< OF. nache, nage*, the buttock, *< ML. *natica*, *< L. natis*, buttock) + *bone¹*. The initial *n* was early lost, as in *adder¹*; hence the form *ach*, *hach-bone*, etc.] The bone of the buttock or rump in cattle; the cut of beef which includes this bone.

Kerve up the flesh ther up to the *hach-bone*. *Book of St. Albans* (1486).

aitchpiece (āch'pēs), *n.* [*< aitch*, the name of the letter *H*, + *piece*.] That part of a plunger-lift in which the clack or valve of a pump of any sort is fixed. See *H-piece*.

ait (āth), *n.* Scotch form of *oath*.

aitiology (ā-ti-ol'ō-jī), *n.* Another spelling, nearer the Greek, of *ætiology*.

aits (āts), *n.* Scotch form of *oats*.

aiver (ā'vēr), *n.* Scotch form of *aver²*, a work-horse.

Aix (āks), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. aix* (*aiy-*), a water-bird, appar. of the goose kind; prop. a goat.] A genus of fresh-water ducks, of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Anatina*, noted for the elegance of their plumage. It includes the celebrated mandarin-duck of China, *A. galericulata*, and the beautiful wood-duck or summer duck of North America, *A. sponsa*. Also written *Æx*.

Aix beds. See *bed*.

aiule (ā'zī or ē'zī), *n.* Scotch form of *isle³*.

ajaja, ajaja, *n.* See *ajaja*.

ajar¹ (ā-jār'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a³ + jar¹*, discord.] Out of harmony; jarring.

Any accident . . . that puts an individual *ajar* with the world. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, I. xiii.

ajar² (ā-jār'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< ME. on char*, *ajar*, lit. on the turn; rare as applied to a door, but common in other senses: *ou*, *prep.*, on; *char*, *cherre*, etc., a turn, time, piece of work, etc.: see *a³* and *jar²* = *char²*. The change of *ME. ch* to *E. j* is very rare; it appears also in *jowl* and *jaw*, *q. v.*] On the turn; neither quite open nor shut; partly opened: said of a door.

Leave the door *ajar*
When he goes wistful by at dinner-time. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 129.

ajava (aj'a-vā), *n.* Same as *ajowan*.

ajee, ajee (ā-jē'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a³ + jee* or *gee*: see *jee*, *gee*.] Awry; off the right line; obliquely; wrong. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

His brain was a wee *ajee*, but he was a braw preacher for a' that. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxiv.

ajowan, *n.* See *ajowan*.

ajoupa (ā-jō'pā), *n.* [*F.* spelling of native name.] A hut or wigwam, built on piles and covered with branches, leaves, or rushes.

à jour (ā zhōr). [*F.*: *à*, to, with; *jour*, day: see *journal*.] In *decorative art*, pierced through; showing daylight through. Said of carving where the work is carried through the solid mass, leaving open spaces, and also of embroidery, metal-work, or any other fabric; said also of translucent designs, as in enamel or intaglio, when meant to be seen by transmitted rather than reflected light. Also called a *giorno*. See *openwork*.

ajouré (ā-zhō'rā'), *a.* [*F.*, as if pp. of **ajourer*, let daylight through, *< à jour*: see above.] In *her.*, said of any ordinary or bearing of which the middle part is taken away, leaving only an outer rim, through or within which the field is seen.

ajowan, ajouan (aj'ō-an), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] The fruit of an annual umbelliferous plant, *Ammi Copticum*, cultivated in Egypt, Persia, and India. It is much used as a condiment and as a carminative. The oil extracted from it contains thymol or thymic acid. Also called *ajava* or *javane* seeds.

ajust, *v. t.* An old spelling of *adjust*.

ajutage (aj'ō-tāj), *n.* [*< F. ajoutage*, something added, *< ajouter*, add, join; see *adjust*.] Properly, a short tube, or nozzle, inserted into the wall

of a vessel or into the end of a pipe, so shaped as to offer the least frictional resistance to the outflow of a liquid. The cross-section of an ajutage is generally circular; longitudinally, the most advantageous section approaches that of two frustums of cones with their smaller bases in contact. The word is also used for the spout or nozzle of a funnel or of a fountain. Sometimes spelled *ajutage*.

akamatsu (ä-ka-mats'), *n.* [*Jap. aka*, red, + *matsü*, pine.] Japanese red pine; the *Pinus densiflora*.

akazga (a-kaz'gä), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of poison used as an ordeal in Africa. Also called *boudou* (see *voudou*) and *quai*.

akazgia (a-kaz'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < *akazga*.] An alkaloid obtained from *akazga*, resembling strychnine in its physiological action.

akbeer (ak'bër), *n.* [Hind.] A red powder thrown on the clothes and person at Hindu festivals.

ake, *n.* and *v.* See *ache*¹.

Akebia (a-kë'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Jap. akebi*.] A genus of woody climbing plants, natural order *Berberidaceae*, of China and Japan. *A. quinata* has been introduced into cultivation, and is a handsome, hardy vine, with dark-green digitate leaves and small purplish flowers.

akee (a-kë'), *n.* The *Cupania* (*Blighia*) *sapida*, natural order *Sapindaceae*, a native of Guinea, whence it was carried by Captain Bligh to Jamaica in 1793, and thence disseminated over the West Indies and South America. It is a small tree, with ash-like leaves and a fleshy fruit containing several large jet-black seeds partly embedded in a white spongy aril. This aril when cooked becomes somewhat like custard, and is highly esteemed.



Akee Fruit.

akehorn, *n.* A corrupt spelling of *acorn*.

akelet, *v. t.* [*ME. akelet* (also *achelon*), < AS. *æcelan*, < *æ* + *celan*, > E. *cool*, make cool: see *cool* and *acold*.] To make cool; cool. *Court of Love*.

akembo, **akembow** (ä-kem'bō), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* See *akimbo*.

akene, **akenum**, *n.* Same as *achenium*, 1.

aker¹ (ä'ker), *n.* The old and regular spelling of *acre*.

aker², *n.* Older form of *acker*².

Akera (ak'e-rä), *n.* Same as *Acera*, 1.

akernt, *n.* The historically correct but long obsolete spelling of *acorn*.

akerspire, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *acros-pire*.

aker-staff, *n.* See *acre-staff*.

akey (ak'ä), *n.* [Native term.] The monetary standard of the Gold Coast of Africa, equal to 20 grains of gold-dust, or about 80 cents.

akimbo, **akimbow** (ä-kim'bō), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [Recently also written *akembo*, *akembow*, earlier *a-kimbo*, *a-kembo*, a *kimbow*, a *kembo*, on *kimbo*, on *kimbow*, and by apheresis *kimbo*, *kimbow*, *kembo* (used attrib. as an adj. and also as a verb: see *kimbo*, *kimbow*), also with perverted termination, *a-kimball*, *a-kem-boll*, on *kemboll*, a *kenbold*, a *kenbol*, early mod. E. a *kenbow*, on *kenbow*, < *ME.* (once) in *ken-bowe*, i. e., 'in keen bow,' in a sharp bend, at an acute angle, presenting a sharp elbow: in or on, E. *ä*³; *keen*, E. *keen*¹, sharp-pointed, sharp-edged (in common use in ME. as applied to the point of a spear, pike, dagger, goad, thorn, hook, anchor, etc., or the edge of a knife, sword, ax, etc.); *bowe*, E. *bow*², a bend: see *ä*³, *keen*¹, *bow*², and cf. *elbow*; for the phonetic changes, cf. *alembic*, *limbeck*, and *kelson*, *kelson*. In its earliest use, and often later, the term connotes a bold or defiant attitude, involving, perhaps, an allusion to *keen* in its other common ME. sense of 'bold.' Previous explanations, all certainly erroneous, have been: (1) It. *aschembo*, *asghembo*, or rather a *schembo*, a *sghembo*, across, awry, obliquely (Skinner, Wedgwood); (2) < a *cambok*, in the manner of a crooked stick (ME. *cambok*, Sc. *cammock*, a crooked stick, a shiny-club: see *cammock*²); (3) a *cam bow*, in a crooked bow: a phrase invented for the purpose, like the one occurring *a-gambo* for *akembo*, simulating *cam*², *gamb*; (4) Icel. *kegboginn*, crooked, < *kegr*, a crook, staple, bend, bight, + *boginn*, bent, pp. of *bjúga* = AS. *būgan*, E. *bow*¹: see *kink* and *bow*¹.] Literally, in a sharp bend; at an acute angle; adjectively, bent; crooked: said of the arms when the hands are on the hips and the elbows are bent outward at an acute angle.

The hoost . . . set his hond in *kenbowe*. . .
Woulst thou, said he to Beryn, for to skorne me?
Tale of Beryn (ed. Furnivall), 1837.

A book through which folly and ignorance, those brethren so lame and impotent, do ridiculously look very big and very dull, strut and hobble, cheek by jowl, with their arms on *kimbo*, being led and supported, and bully-backed by that blind Hector, Impudence.

Dennis, *Pope's Ess.*, on Criticism, p. 30.

That struts in this fashion with his Arms a *kimbo*, like a City Magistrate.
Dryden, *Amphitryon*, ii.
She would clap her arms a *kimbo*.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 187.

akin (ä-kin'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< a⁴ + kin¹*; earlier of *kin*, which is still in use: see *kin*¹, *n.* Sometimes abbr. *kin*: see *kin*¹, *a.*] Of kin. Specifically—(a) Related by blood; hence, intimately allied, as by affinity, union, or structure: as, the two families are near *akin*; the buffalo is *akin* to the ox.

Akin to thine is this declining frame,
And this poor beggar claims an Uncle's name.
Crabbe, *Parish Register*.

Wert thou *akin* to me in some new name
Dearer than sister, mother, or all blood,
I would not hear thee speak.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

(b) Allied by nature; partaking of the same properties: as, envy and jealousy are near *akin*; "pity's *akin* to love," *Southern*, Oroonoko, II. 1.

Near *akin* as the judicial and military actions originally are, they are naturally at first discharged by the same agency.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 523.

= *Syn. Kin*, kindred, cognate, analogous.

akinesia (ak-i-në'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκίνησία*, quiescence, motionlessness, < *ä*-priv. + *κίνησις*, motion, < *κινέω*, move.] Paralysis of the motor nerves; loss of the power of voluntary motion. Also written *acinesia*, *akinesis*.

akinesic (ak-i-në'sik), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by akinesia.

akinesis (ak-i-në'sis), *n.* Same as *akinesia*.

Akkad, *n.* See *Accad*.

Akkadian, *a.* and *n.* See *Accadian*.

akmite, *n.* See *aemite*.

aknee (ä-në'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*< ME. a kne*, a *ene*, on *kne*, on *enouce*, < AS. on *cnéow*: on, E. *ä*³; *cnéow*, E. *knee*.] On the knee or knees. [Rare.]

Aknee they fell before the Prince.
Southey, *Madoc*.

aknowt, **aknowledget**. Older forms of *acknow*, *acknowledge*.

ako (ä'kō), *n.* [Hung. *akó*.] A liquid measure used in Hungary, equal to about 18½ gallons.

akorn, *n.* An old spelling of *acorn*.

äl (äl), *n.* [*< Hind. älä*, a plant (see def.).] A plant of the genus *Morinda*, allied to the madder.

äl¹, *a.*, *adv.*, and *n.* An old form of *all*.

Äl. In *chem.*, the symbol for aluminium.

äl¹. An assimilated form of Latin *ad-* before *l* (see *ad-*); also an erroneous form of *a-l*, from Anglo-Saxon *ä-*. See *ad-*.

äl². [Ar. *äl*, in mod. Ar. commonly *el*; before a sibilant or a liquid, the *l* is assimilated (*as-*, *az-*, *ar-*, *am-*, *an-*, etc.), with the elision of the vowel if another vowel precedes.] A prefix in some words of Arabic origin, being the Arabic definite article "the"; as in *alcaid*, *alchemy*, *alcohol*, *alvee*, *Aldebaran*, *algebra*, *alquazil*, *alkali*, *Alkoran*, etc.; and, variously disguised, in *apricot*, *artichoke*, *assagai*, *azimuth*, *hazard*, *lute*, etc.; also *cl*, as in *elxir*.

äl. [*< F. -äl, -el* = Sp. Pg. *-al* = It. *-ale*, < L. *-älis*, acc. *-älem*, an adj. suffix, 'of the kind of,' 'pertaining to,' varying with *-äris*, orig. the same as *-älis*, and used for it when *l* precedes, as in *äl-äris*, E. *äl-ar*: see *är*³. In OF. this suffix was reg. *-el*, > ME. *-el*, but afterward *-al* prevailed: cf. *mortal*, *annual*, *gradual*, *n.*, etc. As a noun suffix, *-al* is due to the adj. suffix, L. *-älis*, neut. *-äle*, in nouns also *-äl* (as *animal*, *animal*). In *espousal*, and some other words, *-äl* is ult. due to L. *-äl-ia*, neut. plur.; hence the plur. E. form, *espousals*. In *bridal* and *burial* *-äl* is of different origin. Cf. *-el* and *-il*.] A very common suffix, of Latin origin. It forms from nouns in Latin, and thence in English—(a) Adjectives, as in *oral* [*< L. or-älis*, < *or* (or), month], *manial* [*< L. manu-älis*, < *manu-s*, hand], etc.: in this use equivalent to *-ar*, of the same ultimate origin, as in *alar*, *polar*, both forms occurring with a differentiation of meaning in *linear*, *linear* (which see). (b) Secondary from primary adjectives, as in *equal* [*< L. æqu-älis*, < *æqu-us*, equal], whence in English *-äl* is now applied to Latin adjectives ending in *-e-us*, *-i-us*, *-u-us*, *-ru-us*, *-i-s*, *-ic-us*, etc., to give them a distinctive English form, as in *aerial*, *senatorial*, *perpetual*, *eternal*, *celestial*, *medical*, etc., and similarly to Greek adjectives in *-i-ös*, *-äc-ös*, *-oëi-ös* (English *-ic*, *-ac*, *-oid*), etc., as in *musical*, *heliacal*, *rheomboidal*, etc. Hence in some cases a differentiation of meaning, as in *comic* and *comical*, *historic* and *historical*, etc. (c) Nouns from such adjectives, as in *animal*, *rival*, etc. (d) Nouns from verbs in English after the analogy of *espousal*, as in *denial*, *proposal*, *refusal*, etc., and even from native English verbs, as in *bestowal*, *betrothal*, *withdrawal*, etc.

ä la (ä lä). [F.: *ä*, < L. *ad*, to; *la*, fem. of def. art. *le*, < L. *ille*, fem. *illa*.] To the; in the; hence, according to; in the (fashion of); after the (manner of): as, *ä la française*, after the manner of the French; *ä la mode*, in the fashion.

ala (ä'lä), *n.*; pl. *alæ* (ä'lö). [L., a wing; see *aiste* and *axil*.] 1. In *bot.*: (a) One of the two side petals of a papilionaceous blossom, or the membranous expansion of an organ, as of a fruit, seed, stem, etc. See cut under *banner*. (b) In mosses, one of the basal lobes or auricles of the leaves. (c) An axilla or axil. [Rare in this sense.]—2. In *anat.*, *zool.*, etc.: (a) A wing. (b) Any part of a wing-like or flap-like character: as, *ala auris*, the upper and outer part of the external ear. (c) The armpit.—3. *pl.* Specifically, in *Cirripedia*, the lateral parts of the shell, as distinguished from the *parietes*, when they are overlapped by others; when they overlap they are termed *radii*.—4. In *anc. Rom. arch.*, a wing or a small apartment placed on each side of the atrium of a Roman house.

Audsley.—**Ala cinerea** (ash-gray wing), a triangular area on each side of the hinder part of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, darker than the rest and containing nuclei of the vagus and glossopharyngeus nerves.—**Alæ cordis** (wings of the heart), in *entom.*, the series of attachments of the dorsal vessel or heart of an insect to the walls of the body or other support.

In insecta it [the dorsal vessel] is attached to the wall of the body, and sometimes even to the tracheæ (in the larvæ of the Muscidae), by the *alæ cordis*.

Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 283.

Alæ nasi (wings of the nose), the parts forming the outer or lateral boundaries of the nostrils.—**Alæ of the diaphragm**, in *anat.*, its lateral leaflets.—**Alæ vomeris** (wings of the vomer), the lateral projections of the superior border of the vomer.—**Ala notha** (false wing), in *ornith.*, the parapterum; the scapular, axillary, and tertial feathers of a bird's wing, collectively considered.—**Ala sphenoidalis**, wing of the sphenoid bone, especially the greater wing. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Ala spuria**, in *ornith.* See *alula*.—**Ala vesperitilionis** (bat's wing), a term applied to the broad ligament of the human uterus and associated parts, from its some fancied resemblance to a bat's wing.

Alabamian (äl-ä-bä'mi-än), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to Alabama, one of the southern United States.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of Alabama.

alabandine (äl-ä-ban'din), *n.* [*< L. Alabandina* (sc. *gemma*), a precious stone, fem. of *Alabandinus*, pertaining to *Alabanda*, a city in Caria, Asia Minor, now Arab-Hissar.] Manganese glance or blende, a sulphid of manganese. Also called *alabandite*.

alabarch (äl'ä-bärk), *n.* [*< L. alabarches*, more correctly *arabarches*, < Gr. *Ἀραβάρχης*, more correctly *Ἀραβάρχης*, the prefect of the Arabian nome in Egypt, in Josephus appar. as in def., < *Ἄραψ*, pl. *Ἄραβες*, Arab, + *ἄρχειν*, rule, govern.] The title of the governor or chief magistrate of the Jews in Alexandria under the Ptolemies and Roman emperors. Also written *arabarch*.

Philo, the principal of the Jewish embassy, . . . brother to Alexander the *alabarch*.

Whiston, *tr. of Josephus*, *Antiq.*, xviii. 8.

alabaster (äl'ä-bäs-tër), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. usually *alabaster*, *allabaster*, < ME. *alabaster*, *alabaster*, *alabaustre*, *alabast* (= OD. *alabast*, *abast*, D. *albast* = Dan. *alabast* = Sw. *alabaster*, now *alabaster*); < OF. *alabastre*, F. *albatre* = Sp. Pg. It. *alabastro* = MHG. G. *alabaster*, < ML. *alabastrum*, *alabastrum*, *alabaster* (the mineral), < L. *alabaster*, *m.*, *alabastrum*, neut., a box or casket for perfumes, unguents, etc., tapering to a point at the top, hence also the form of a rose-bud, = Goth. *alabalstrum*, < Gr. *ἀλάβαστρος*, *m.*, *ἀλάβαστρον*, neut., earlier and more correctly *ἀλάβαστος*, a box, casket, or vase of alabaster (later also of other materials), the mineral itself being hence known as *ἀλάβαστίτης* or *ἀλάβαστρίτης*, L. *alabastrites* (see *alabastrites*); said to be named from a town in Egypt where there were quarries of alabaster; but in fact the town was named from the quarries, *Ἀλαβαστῶν πόλις* (Ptolemy), L. *Alabastrôn oppidum*, i. e., 'town of alabastra.' In Ar. and Pers. alabaster is called *rukham*.] I. *n.* 1. A box, casket, or vase made of alabaster. See *alabastrum*.—2. A marble-like mineral of which there are two well-known varieties, the gypseous and the calcareous. The former is a crystalline granular variety of sulphate of calcium or gypsum, CaSO₄·2H₂O. It is of various colors, as yellow, red, and gray, but is most esteemed when pure white. Being soft, it can be formed by the lathe or knife into small works of art, as vases, statuettes, etc. For this purpose the snow-white, fine-grained variety found near Florence in Italy is especially prized. Calcareous or Oriental alabaster (the *alabastrites* of the ancients) is a variety of carbonate of calcium or calcite, occurring as a stalactite or stalagmite in caverns of limestone rocks.

II. a. Made of alabaster, or resembling it: as, "an *alabaster column*," Addison, *Travels in Italy*.—**Alabaster glass**, an opaque enamel or glass made in imitation of alabaster.

alabastos (al-a-bas'tos), *n.* Same as *alabastrum*. **alabastra**, *n.* Plural of *alabastrum*. **alabastrian** (al-a-bas'tri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or like alabaster.

alabastrine (al-a-bas'trin), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling alabaster.—**Alabastrine positive**, in *photog.*, a collodion positive on glass, in which the light portions of the picture have been bleached and rendered permanently white in a bath of bichlorid of mercury, alcohol, and nitric and hydrochloric acids.

alabastrites (al'a-bas-tri'téz), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. *ἀλαβαστρίτης*, more correctly *ἀλαβαστίτης* (sc. λίθος, stone), calcareous alabaster, < *ἀλάβαστος*, a box or vase: see *alabaster*.] A precious and richly veined mineral much used in ancient art; the hard Oriental alabaster. See *alabaster*, 2.

It is evident from Pliny that the *Alabastrites* which this Physician marble resembled was diversified with varied colours. *Stuart and Rees*, *Antiq. of Athens*, I. v.

alabastrum (al-a-bas'trum), *n.*; pl. *alabastra* (-trā). [*L.*, < Gr. *ἀλάβαστρον*: see *alabaster*.]

1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a small elongated vase for unguents or perfumes, rounded at the bottom and provided with a broad rim about a small orifice. Vases of this class were originally so called because made of alabaster; but the name was applied also to vessels of similar form and use in other materials, as metal, glass (sometimes richly ornamented in color), or pottery. Sometimes called *alabaster*, *alabastos*.



Alabastrum.

2. [*NL.*, also *alabastrus*; prep. *L.* *alabaster* (acc. pl. *alabastos*, in Pliny), a rose-bud: see *alabaster*.] A flower-bud.—**Iconic alabastrum**, a name sometimes given to an alabastrum terminating above in a figure or head.

à la carte (ä lä kärt). [*F.*: *à la* (see *à la*); *carte* = Pr. Sp. It. *carta*, < *L. charta*, card: see *card*, *chart*, and *charta*.] By a bill of fare: as, dinner *à la carte*, that is, a dinner in which only such dishes as have been ordered from the bill of fare are paid for: opposed to *table d'hôte*, in which a fixed charge is made covering the whole meal, whether all the dishes served in regular course are eaten, or only some of them. See *carte*, 1.

alack (a-lak'), *interj.* [Early mod. E. *alac*, *alacke*, North. *alake*, *alalk*; according to Skeat, < *a^o*, *ah*, + *lack*, failure, fault, disgrace. Otherwise explained as a variation of *alas*, *q. v.*; the phonetic change is unusual, but interjections are unstable. Also shortened to *lack*.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow. [Obscure or poetical.]

Alack, when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes right. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4.

Alack, alack, his lips be wondrous cold!
Ford, *Broken Heart*, iv. 2.

alackaday (a-lak'a-dä), *interj.* [Also *alack the day!* as if *alas the day!* day being vaguely used. Also shortened to *lackaday*, *q. v.*] An exclamation expressive of regret or sorrow. Also written *alack the day*. [Now rare.]

Alack the day, . . . I pray you tell me is my boy . . .
alive or dead? *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

alacrify (a-lak'ri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alacrified*, ppr. *alacrifying*. [*L.* *alacer*, *alacris*, cheerful, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make cheerful; rouse to action; excite. [Rare.]

alacriously (a-lak'ri-us), *a.* [*L.* *alacer*, *alacris*, lively, brisk, quick, eager, active, cheerful (> It. *allegro* = OF. *alegre*: see *allegro* and *aleger*), + *-ously*.] Acting with alacrity; cheerfully prompt or brisk.

'Twere well if we were a little more *alacriously* and exact
in the performance of the duty. *Hammond*, *Works*, IV. 550.

alacriously† (a-lak'ri-us-li), *adv.* With alacrity; briskly.

alacriously† (a-lak'ri-us-nes), *n.* Alacrity; cheerful briskness.

To infuse some life, some *alacriouslyness* into you.
Hammond, *Sermons*, p. 553.

alacritous (a-lak'ri-tus), *a.* [*L.* *alacritus* + *-ous*.] Brisk; lively; cheerful; full of alacrity. *Hawthorne*.

alacrity (a-lak'ri-ti), *n.* [= *F.* *alacrité* = It. *alacrità*, < *L.* *alacritus* (-tus), liveliness, briskness, < *alacer*, *alacris*, lively, brisk: see *alacriously*.] 1. Liveliness; briskness; sprightliness.—2. Cheerful readiness or promptitude; cheerful willingness.

I have not that *alacrity* of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, v. 3.

Hence—3. Readiness; quickness; swiftness.

With a dream's *alacrity* of change,
The priest, and the swart fisher by his side,
Beheld the Eternal City lift its domes.
Whittier, *Dream of Pio Nono*.

Alactaga (a-lak'ta-gä), *n.* [*NL.*, said to be the native name, in the Mongol Tatar language, of a spotted colt.] A genus of rodent mammals, of the family *Dipodidae*, or jerboas, of the murine series of the suborder *Simplicidentata*, order *Rodentia*. It belongs to the same subfamily (*Dipodinae*) as the true jerboas of the genus *Dipus*, but is distinguished from them by having hind feet with 5 toes instead of 3, plain instead of grooved upper incisors, a small upper premolar on each side, and certain cranial characters resulting from less development of the occipital region of the skull. The best-known species is *A. jacutus*, which resembles a jerboa, but is larger, with a longer, tufted tail. It is yellowish above and white beneath, moves on all-fours as well as by leaping, lives in colonies in underground burrows, and hibernates in winter. Species of the genus occur throughout a large part of central Asia, Syria, Arabia, etc., and also in northern Africa. They are commonly called jumping rabbits.

à la cuisse (ä lä kwés). [*F.*, at the thigh: see *à la* and *cuisse*.] Literally, at the thigh: applied in *her.* to a leg used as a bearing, when it is erased or couped in the middle of the thigh.



A hawk's leg erased à la cuisse, belled, jessed, and varveled. (From Berry's "Dict. of Heraldry.")

Aladdinist (a-lad'in-ist), *n.* [*L.* *Aladdin*, a learned divine under Mohammed II, and Bajazet II., + *-ist*. The name *Aladdin*, Ar. *Al-ad-din*, means 'height of faith or religion'; < *a'lā*, height, acme, 'aliy, high, + *al*, the, + *din*, faith, creed.] A free-thinker among the Mohammedans.

Aladdinize (a-lad'in-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Aladdinized*, ppr. *Aladdinizing*. [*L.* *Aladdin*, the possessor of the magic lamp, in the "Arabian Nights," a common personal name (see *Aladdinist*), + *-ize*.] To transform as if by magic. *N. E. D.*

aladja (al-a-jä'), *n.* [Prob. the same as *alatcha*, both appar. repr. Turk. *alaja*, spotted, streaked, < *ala*, spotted, + *-ja*, an adj. formative.] A cotton stuff made throughout Turkey and Greece; nearly the same as *alatcha* (which see).

alæ, *n.* Plural of *ala*.

alagai (al'a-gä'), *n.* [Cf. *aladja*.] A mixed textile fabric of silk and cotton, obtained from southern Russia and Asia Minor.

à-la-grecque, à-la-grec (ä-lä-grek'), *n.* [*F.*, after the Greek (fashion): see *à la* and *Greek*.] In *arch.*, a name for the Greek fret. Sometimes written *aligreek*. See *fret*, 3, *n.*

Alahance (al-a-häns'), *n.* [Prob. of Ar. origin.] A small constellation, better called *Sagitta* (which see).

alaisé (a-lä-zä'), *a.* [*F.* form, as if pp. of **alaisier*, < *à l'aise*, at ease, easily: see *à la* and *aise*.] In *her.*, same as *humeté*.

Alali, *n.* Plural of *Alalus*.

alalia (al-lä'li-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. as if **ἀλία*, < *ἀλαλος*, not talking: see *Alalus*.] In *pathol.*, partial or complete loss of the power of articulation, due to paralysis of muscles employed in articulating. See *anarthria*.

alalite (al'a-lit'), *n.* [*L.* *Ala*, a valley in Piedmont, + *-lite*, < Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] Same as *diopside*.

Alalus (al'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *Alali* (-li). [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἀλαλος*, not talking, < *ἀ-* priv. + *λαλέω*, talk.] Haeckel's hypothetical "ape-man," a conjectured genus of mammals, based upon the *Pithecanthropus*, or primitive speechless man, supposed to have made his appearance toward the close of the Tertiary epoch, in what is usually called the human form, but destitute of the power of framing and using speech, as well as of the capacities accompanying that faculty. Haeckel uses the terms *Alalus* and *Pithecanthropus* interchangeably.

The ape-men, or *Alali*, were therefore probably already in existence toward the close of the tertiary epoch. *Haeckel*, *Evol. of Man* (trans.), II. 182.

alameda (ä-lä-mä'dä), *n.* [*Sp.* and *Pg.*, a poplar-grove, any public walk planted with trees, < *Sp.* and *Pg.* *alamo*, poplar: see *alamo*.] A shaded public walk, especially one planted with poplar-trees. [Texas, and other parts of the United States settled by Spaniards.]

alamo (ä'lä-mö), *n.* [*Sp.*, = *Pg.* *alamo*, *alemo*, the poplar; *Sp.* *alamo blanco*, white poplar, *alamo negro*, 'black poplar,' i. e., alder; prob. (through **almo*, **alno*) < *L.* *alnus*, alder: see *alder*.] The Spanish name of the poplar-tree:

applied in Texas and westward, as in Mexico, to species of the cottonwood (*Populus*).

alamodality (ä'lä-mö-däl'i-ti), *n.* [*L.* *alamode* + *-ality*, after *modality*.] Conformity to the prevailing mode or fashion of the times. [Rare.]

Doubtless it had been selected for me because of its *alamodality*—a good and pregnant word.

Southey, *Doctor*, Interchapter xx.

alamode (ä-lä-möd'), *adv.*, *a.*, and *n.* [Formerly also *all-a-mode*; < *F.* *à la mode*, in the manner or fashion: see *à la* and *mode*.] **I.** *adv.* In the fashion; according to the fashion or prevailing mode.

II. a. Fashionable; according to some particular fashion.—**Alamode beef**, **beef alamode** (often, or more commonly, *beef à la mode*), beef larded and stewed or braised with spices, vegetables, fine herbs, wine, etc.

III. n. 1†. A fashion.

For an old man to marry a young wife . . . is become the *A la mode* of the times.

Kennet, tr. of *Erasm. Morie Enc.*, p. 44. (*N. E. D.*)

2. A thin glossy silk for hoods, scarfs, etc.

alamort, à la mort (al-a-mört', ä lä mört'), *a.* [Sometimes written *all amort*, as if *all*, *adv.*, with *amort*, *q. v.*; < *F.* *à la mort*, lit. to the death: *à la* (see *à la*); *mort*, < *L.* *mor(t)-s*, death: see *mortal*.] In a half-dead or moribund condition; depressed; melancholy.

'Tis wrong to bring into a mix'd resort
What makes some sick, and others *a-la-mort*.

Cooper, *Conversation*, I. 292.

alant, alant†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *allan*, *aland*, etc., < ME. *alant*, *aland*, *alaunt*, < OF. *alan*, "allan, a kind of big, strong, thick-headed and short-snouted dog; the brood whereof came first out of Albania (old Epirus). *Allan de boucherie* is like our mastive, and serves butchers to bring in fierce oxen, and to keep their stalls. *Allan gentil* is like a greyhound in all properties and parts, his thick and short head excepted. *Allan cautre*, a great and ugly cur of that kind (having a big head, hanging lips, and slouching ears), kept only to bait the bear, and wild boar" (Cotgrave), also with excrement *t. alant*, *allant*, It. Sp. *alão* = *Pg.* *alão*, < ML. *alanus*, a kind of hunting-dog, perhaps named from the *Alani* (L. *Alani*, Gr. *Ἀλανοί*), a Scythian nation upon the Tanais (Don).] 1. A species of large dog, used to hunt beasts of prey.

Aboute his char ther wenten white *alauntz*
Twenty and mo, as gret as any stere,
To huntun at the leon or the dere.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1290.

2. In *her.*, a mastiff-dog with short ears.

Also written *aland*, *alaun*, *alaund*, *alaunt*, etc.

aland¹ (a-land'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*L.* < ME. *alond*, *alonde*, *o lande*, < AS. *on land* (acc.), *on lande* (dat.): *on*, E. *on*, *a^o*; *land*, *lande*, E. *land*.] *On* or *at land*. [Obscure or poetical.]



Alan. (From Berry's "Dict. of Heraldry.")

He made his shippe *alonde* for to sette.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 2166.

3d Fish. Master, I marvel how the fishes live in the sca.
1st Fish. Why, as men do *a-land*; the great ones eat up the little ones.
Shak., *Pericles*, ii. 1.

A well-hooped cask our shipmen brought *aland*
That knew some white-walled city of the Rhine.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 33.

aland² (al'and), *n.* [*Dan.* *aland*, the chavender, chub, = Icel. *ölm*, **ötum*, a fish, supposed to be the mackerel, = OS. *aland* (Kluge) = OHG. *alant*, *alunt*, MHG. G. *alant*, the chub or mullet; origin obscure.] A fish, same as *orfe*.

aland^{3†}, *n.* Same as *alan*.

alandier (al-an'der), *n.* [Appar. < *F.* *à landier*: *à*, to, with; *landier*, andiron: see *andiron*.] A fireplace used in connection with a porcelain-kiln. See *kiln*.

alane (ä-län'), *a.* and *adv.* Scotch form of *alonc*.

alanin, alanine (al'a-nin), *n.* [*L.* *al(dehyde)* + *-an* (a meaningless syllable) + *-in²*, *-inc²*.] An organic base (C₃H₇NO₂) obtained by heating aldehyde ammonia with hydrocyanic acid in presence of an excess of hydrochloric acid. It forms compounds both with acids and with some of the metals, as copper, silver, and lead.

alant†, *n.* Same as *alan*.

alantin, alantine (al-an'tin), *n.* [*L.* *alant*, OHG. *alant* (origin unknown), elecampane, + E. *-in²*, *-inc²*.] A substance resembling starch, found in the root of elecampane; inulin (which see).

alar (ä'lär), *a.* [*L.* *alaris*, more frequently *alarius* (> E. *alary*), < *ala*, a wing: see *aisle*.] 1. Pertaining to or having alæ or wings.—2. In *bot.*, borne in the forks of a stem; axillary; situ-

ated in the axils or forks of a plant.—**Alar artery and vein**, a small artery and its attendant vein supplying the axilla, usually termed the *alar thoracic* artery and vein.—**Alar cartilage**, the lower lateral cartilages of the nose.—**Alar cells**, in mosses, the cells at the basal angles of a leaf.—**Alar expanse**, or **alar extent**, in *ornith.* and *entom.*, the distance from tip to tip of the spread wings of a bird or an insect.—**Alar flexure**. See *flexure*.—**Alar ligaments**, in *anat.*, two fringe-like folds springing from the ligamentum mucosum of the knee-joint and projecting into the synovial cavity. Also called *placc adipose* and *marcupium*.

alargēt (ā-lār'jēt), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *alargen* = OF. **alargir* (cf. OF. *estlargir*, F. *élargir*, with prefix *es-*, *<* L. *ex-*), *<* ML. **alargirc* (cf. Pr. *alargar* = Sp. Pg. *alargar*, *<* ML. *allargare*), *<* L. *ad*, to, + ML. *largire*, *largare*, enlarge; cf. L. *largiri*, give largess, grant, *<* *largus*, large: see *large*. Cf. *enlarge*.] To enlarge; increase.

Alaria (ā-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., *<* L. *alarius*, *<* *ala*, a wing: see *aisle*.] A genus of olive-brown algae, found in the colder parts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The membranous frond is from 3 to 20 feet long and has a thick midrib. *A. esculenta* is variously called *badderlocks*, *hemware*, or *murlins*. The midrib is used as an article of food in some parts of Scotland and Ireland, and in Iceland.

alarm (ā-lärm'), *n.* [Also *alarum*, and abbrev. *alarum*, a form, now partly differentiated in meaning, due to rolling the *r*; formerly also *allarm*, *allarme*, *all'army*; *<* ME. *alarume*, used interjectionally, *alarum*, a loud noise (= D. G. Sw. Dan. *alarm*, alarm, noise, by apheresis G. *lärm*, Dan. *larm*), *<* OF. *alarme*, "an alarm" (Cotgrave), = Pr. *alarma* = Sp. Pg. *alarma*, *<* It. *allarme*, tumult, fright, alarm, *<* *all'arme*, to arms!—*alle*, *<* *a* (*<* L. *ad*), to, + *le*, fem. pl., *<* L. *illas*, acc. fem. pl. of *ille*, the; *arme*, fem. pl., *<* L. *arma*, neut. pl., arms: see *arm*.] 1. A summons to arms, as on the approach of an enemy; hence, any sound, outcry, or information intended to give notice of approaching danger.

Sound an alarm in my holy mountain. Joel ii. 1.

Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm.
Longfellow, Paul Revere's Ride.

2†. A hostile attack; a tumult; a broil; a disturbance.

Remove your siege from my unyielding heart;
To love's alarms it will not open the gate.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 424.

3. A sudden fear or painful suspense excited by an apprehension of danger; apprehension; fright: as, there is nothing in his illness to cause alarm.

I shook her breast with vague alarms.
Tennyson, The Letters.

4. A warning sound; a signal for attention; an urgent call, summons, or notification. Specifically—(a) In *fencing*, an appeal or a challenge made by a step or stamp on the ground with the advancing foot. (b) In *freemasonry*, a knock at the door of the lodge to give warning, as of the entrance of a candidate for initiation.

5. A self-acting contrivance of any kind used to call attention, rouse from sleep, warn of danger, etc. Such devices are made in a great variety of forms, as, for example, alarm-clocks, fog-bells, fog-whistles, and sounding or whistling buoys; bells to indicate changes in temperature, the opening or shutting of doors, gates, or drawers, the arrival of a given hour, or the condition of telephone- and telegraph-wires; signals to call attention to the escape of gas, steam, water, air, etc.—**Alarm check-valve**, a valve in a steam-engine, usually closed by a spring and opening under the pressure of steam, used to give an alarm when the injector ceases to work or refuses to start.—**Electric alarm**. See *electric*.—**Low-water alarm**, in a steam-boiler, an automatic device for giving a signal by sounding a whistle when the water falls below the point of safety.—**Syn.** 1. Alarm, tocsin.—3. Alarm, Apprehension, Fright, Terror, Dismay, Consternation, Panic, affliction, agitation, flutter, perturbation. These words all express degrees of fear in view of possible or certain, perhaps imminent, danger. Apprehension is the lowest degree of fear; the mind takes hold of the idea of danger, and without alarm considers the best way of meeting it. Alarm is the next stage; by derivation it is the alarm or summons to arms. The feelings are agitated in view of sudden or just-discovered danger to one's self or others. Generally its effect upon the mind is like that of apprehension; it energizes rather than overpowers the mental faculties. Fright, terror, and dismay are higher and perhaps equal degrees of fear; their difference is in kind and in effect. Fright affects especially the nerves and senses, being generally the effect of sudden fear. Terror may be a later form of fright, or independent and as sudden; it overpowers the understanding and unman one. Dismay appals or breaks down the courage and hope, and therefore, as suggested by its derivation, the disposition to do anything to ward off the peril; what dismays one may be the failure or loss of his chosen means of defense. Fright and terror are often the effect of undefined fears, as in superstition, and are especially used with reference to physical fear. Consternation overwhelms the mental faculties by the suddenness or the utterly unexpected greatness of the danger. Panic is a peculiar form of fear; it is sudden, demoralizing, a temporary madness of fear, altogether out of proportion to its cause; there may even be no cause discoverable. It is the fear of a mass of people, or, figuratively, of animals.

It was clear that great alarm would be excited throughout Europe if either the Emperor or the Dauphin should become King of Spain.

Macaulay, Mahon's Succession in Spain.
Rip now felt a vague apprehension stealing over him; he perceived a strange figure slowly toiling up the rocks.
Irving, Rip Van Winkle.

To go to bed was to lie awake of cold, with an added shudder of fright whenever a loose casement or a waving curtain chose to give you the goose-flesh.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 30.
Shadows to-night
Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard,
Than can the substance of ten thousand soldiers.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

Dismay seized our soldiers, the panic spread, increased by the belief that a fresh army had come up and was entering the field.
W. Ware, Zenobia, II. xlii.

Conceive but for a moment the consternation which the approach of an invading army would impress on the peaceful villages in this neighbourhood.

R. Hall, Reflections on War.
Each [the child and the soldier] is liable to panic, which is, exactly, the terror of ignorance surrendered to the imagination.
Emerson, Courage.

alarm (ā-lärm'), *v.* [*<* *alarm*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To call to arms for defense; give notice of danger to; rouse to vigilance and exertions for safety: as, alarm the watch.

A countryman had come in and alarmed the Signoria before it was light, else the city would have been taken by surprise.
George Eliot, Komola, II. iv.

2. To surprise with apprehension of danger; disturb with sudden fear; fill with anxiety by the prospect of evil.

Fan flies alarm'd into the neighbouring woods,
And frighted nymphs dive down into the floods.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, ll. 245.

A screech-owl at midnight has alarmed a family more than a band of robbers.
Addison, Spectator, No. 7.

II.† *intrans.* To give an alarm.

Now, valliant chiefs! since heaven itself alarms,
Unite.
Pope, Iliad, ll. 93.

alarmable (ā-lärm'mā-bl), *a.* [*<* *alarm* + *-able*.] Liable to be alarmed or frightened.

alarm-bell (ā-lärm'bel), *n.* A bell used in giving notice of danger, as from the approach of an enemy, from fire, etc.

On the gates alarm-bells or watch-bells.
Milton, Hist. Moscovia, lii.

alarm-bird (ā-lärm'bërd), *n.* A species of turaco, *Schizorhis zonurus*, of Africa.

alarm-clock (ā-lärm'klok), *n.* A clock which can be so set as to make a loud and continued noise at a particular time, in order to arouse from sleep or attract attention.

alarm-compass (ā-lärm'kum'pas), *n.* A mariner's compass having an electrical attachment for indicating by an alarm any deviation of the ship from its course.

alarm-funnel (ā-lärm'fun'el), *n.* A form of funnel for use in filling casks or barrels, so constructed that when the liquid has risen to a certain height in the cask a bell is rung.

alarm-gage (ā-lärm'gā), *n.* A contrivance for indicating automatically, by an alarm, when pressure, as in a steam-boiler or an air-compressor, reaches a certain point.

alarm-gun (ā-lärm'gun), *n.* A gun fired as a signal of alarm.

alarmingly (ā-lärm'ming-li), *adv.* In an alarming manner; with alarm; in a manner or degree to excite apprehension.

This mode of travelling . . . seemed to our ancestors wonderfully, and indeed alarmingly, rapid.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

alarmism (ā-lärm'mizm), *n.* [*<* *alarm* + *-ism*.] A tendency to create alarms, or to be alarmed needlessly; a state of needless alarm; the condition or practice of an alarmist. [Rare.]

alarmist (ā-lärm'mist), *n.* [*<* *alarm* + *-ist*; = F. *alarmiste*.] One who excites alarm; one who is prone to raise an alarm, as by exaggerating bad news or prophesying calamities, particularly in regard to political or social matters.

He was frightened into a fanatical royalist, and became one of the most extravagant alarmists of those wretched times.
Macaulay, Walpole's Letters.

It was as he approached fouracre, during the Administration of Sir Robert Peel, that the Duke [of Wellington] became an alarmist.
Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 121.

alarm-lock (ā-lärm'lok), *n.* A lock, padlock, bolt, latch, or knob so arranged that a bell is caused to ring by any movement of its parts, or by any attempt to open the door, till, or the like, to which it is fastened.

alarm-post (ā-lärm'pöst), *n.* A position to which troops are to repair in case of an alarm.

alarm-watch (ā-lärm'woch), *n.* A watch provided with an alarm which can be set to strike at a given moment, in order to attract attention.

You shall have a gold alarm-watch, which, as there may be cause, shall awake you.
Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs.

alarum (ā-lar'um or ā-lär'um), *n.* [A form of *alarm*, due to a strong rolling of the *r*: see *alarm*, *n.*] Same as *alarm*, but now used only in sense 4, except poetically.

A flourish, trumpets! strike alarum, drums!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.
The dread alarum should make the earth quake to its centre.
Hawthorne, Old Manse.

She had an alarum to call her up early.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xli.

alarum (ā-lar'um or ā-lär'um), *v. t.* Same as *alarm*.

Wither'd murder,
Alarum'd by his sentinel, the wolf.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1.

alarum-bell (ā-lar'um-bel), *n.* Same as *alarm-bell*.

No citizen can lie down secure that he shall not be roused by the alarum-bell, to repel or avenge an injury.
Macaulay, Dante.

alary (ā'lā-ri), *a.* [*<* L. *alarius*: see *alar*.] 1. Relating to wings or wing-like parts; being wing-like. Specifically applied, in *entom.*, to certain muscles passing in pairs from the walls of the pericardial chamber of some insects to the abdominal parietes. See *alæ cordis*, under *alæ*.

The alary system of insects.
Wollaston, Variation of Species, p. 45.

The alary muscles, which in most insects are fan-shaped, and lie in pairs, opposite one another, on each side of the heart, either unite in the middle line, or are inserted into a sort of fascia, on the sternal aspect of the heart, to which organ they are not directly attached.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 373.

2. In *anat.* and *bot.*, wing-shaped.

alas (ā-lās'), *interj.* [Early mod. E. also abbr. *las*, *lass*; *<* ME. *alas*, *allas*, *alaas*, *allaas*, *alace*, *alace*, *<* OF. *a las*, *ha las*, *hai las* (later *helas*, also abbr. *las*; mod. F. *hélas*; = Pr. *ai lasso* = It. *ahi lasso*), *<* *a*, ah! (*<* L. *ah*, ah!), + *las*, wretched, *<* L. *lassus*, weary: see *lassitude*.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil: in old writers sometimes followed by *the day* or *the while*: as, *alas the day*, *alas the while*. See *atackaday*.

For pale and wan he was (*alas the while!*).
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Jan.

Alas, the day! I never gave him cause.
Shak., Othello, lii. 4.

Alas for those who never sing,
But die with all their music in them.
O. W. Holmes, The Voiceless.

Alaskan (ā-las'kan), *n.* A name given to a foreign Protestant in England during the reign of Edward VI. So called from John Laski or Alaseo, a Polish refugee of noble birth who was made superintendent of the foreign churches in London.

alaskaite (ā-las'ka-it), *n.* [Belter **alaskite*, *<* *Alaska* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A sulphid of bismuth, lead, silver, and copper found at the Alaska mine in Colorado.

Alaskan (ā-las'kan), *a.* Of or belonging to the peninsula or territory of Alaska in N. W. America; growing or found in Alaska: as, "Alaskan cedar." *Science*, IV. 475.

alastor (ā-las'tor), *n.* [*<* Gr. *Ἄλᾶστωρ*, the avenging deity, lit. the unforgetting; cf. *άλαστός*, not to be forgotten, unceasing, *<* *a-* priv. + **λαστός*, verbal adj. of *λαθεῖν*, forget.] A relentless avenging spirit; a nemesis. *N. E. D.*

Alata (ā-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *alatus*, winged: see *alate*.] A name given by Lamarck to a combination of the molluscan families *Strombidae*, *Aporrhaidæ*, and *Struthiolaridae*, having reference to the expanded wing-like outer lip of the shell. See *wingshell*.

alatcha (ā-lā-chā'), *n.* [See *alatcha*.] A cotton stuff made in central Asia, dyed in the thread, and woven with white stripes on a blue ground. *E. Schuyler*, Turkistan, I. 5.

alate† (ā-lāt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*<* *a* for *of* + *late*.] Of late; lately.

Where chilling frosts alate did nip,
There flasheth now a fire.
Greene, Doralicia.

alate, **alated** (ā'lāt, ā'lā-ted), *a.* [*<* L. *alatus*, winged, *<* *ala*, wing: see *aisle*.] 1. Winged; having membranous expansions like wings.

But the Harpies alate
In the storm came, and swept off the maidens.
Mrs. Browning, Poems (1878), p. 219.

Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, applied to stems and leaf-stalks with the edges or angles longitudinally expanded into leaf-like borders, or to other organs having membranous expansions: opposed to *apterous*. (b) In *conch.*, having an expanded lip: applied to shells. See cut under *Aporrhaidæ*.

2. In *arch.*, having wings, as a building: as, "an alate temple," *Stukeley*, Palæographia Sacra (1763), p. 73.

a latere (ā lat'e-rē). [L., from the side: a for *ab*, from; *latere*, abl. of *latus*, side: see *lateral*.] From the side; from beside a person: used in the phrase *legate a latere*. See *legate*.

alatern (al'a-tèrn), *n.* Same as *alaternus*.
alaternus (al-a-tèr'nus), *n.* [The L. name (Pliny).] A species of *Rhamnus*, or buckthorn, often planted in English gardens, *Rhamnus Alaternus*. See *Rhamnus*.

alation (ä-lä'shön), *n.* [*L. alatus*, winged; see *alate*².] 1. A winged condition; the state of being winged or of having wings, as a bat, or parts resembling wings, as a plant.—2. The manner of formation or disposition of the wings, especially in insects.



Glass a latticino.

alatrater, *v. t.* See *alatrater*.

a latticino (ä lät-ti-chè'ni-ö). [It.: *a*, < *L. ad*, to; *latticino*, < *L. lactinium*, milk-food, < *lac(t)-*, milk; see *lactation*.] (Decorated) with lines or bands of opaque white glass, buried in the transparent body of the vessel: said of ornamental glass, such as that made in Murano, near Venice.

Alauda (a-lä'dä), *n.* [*L.*, the lark; according to Pliny, Suetonius, and Gregory of Tours, a Gaulish or Celtic word (cf. Bret. *alhoueder*, *alehoudez*, the lark); said to be "lit. 'great songstress,' from *al*, high or great, and *aud*, song." The W. name *nehedydd*, lit. 'soarer,' is a different word. Hence It. *aloda* = Sp. *alondra*, OSp. *aluda*, *aloo* = Pr. *alauza* = OF. *aloe*, with dim. ML. *laudula*, *laudila*, It. *alodola*, *lodola* (dial. *lodana*), and Olt. *alodetta*, *alodetta* = OSp. *alocla* = Pr. *alauzeta* = F. *alouette*, the lark.]

Cf. *calandra* and *lark*¹. A genus of birds, typical of the family *Alaudidae*, or larks. The genus was formerly coextensive with the family, but is now restricted to such species as the skylark, *A. arvensis*, and the woodlark, *A. arborea*. The species of *Alauda* proper are natives of the old world, and inhabit chiefly its northern portions; they are small, plain-colored, spotted, and streaked birds; they nest on the ground, and are noted for singing as they soar aloft, and for the delicacy of their flesh. See *Alaudidae* and *lark*¹.

Alaudidae (a-lä'di-dè), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alauda* + *-idae*.] The lark family; a family of birds, of the order *Passeres* and suborder *Oscines*. They are notably distinguished from other oscine *Passeres* by having the tarsi scutellate behind, and are therefore referred by some to a special series, *Oscines scutelliptantares*, in distinction from most other *Oscines*, which are laminiptantares. By others, however, the *Alaudidae* have been ranked as a subfamily, *Alaudinae*, under *Fringillidae*. The hallux bears a lengthened straightened claw. There are many genera and species, mostly of the old world, and especially of Africa; only one genus, *Eremophila* or *Otocorys*, the shore or horned lark, is indigenous to America. The *Alaudidae* are mostly migratory; they inhabit open country, nest on the ground, lay colored eggs, and sing as they soar; some of the species are gregarious. See *Alaudidae* and *lark*¹.

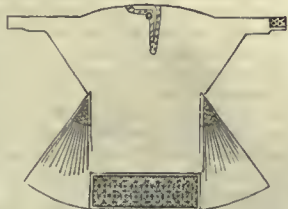
Alaudinæ (al-ä-dî'nè), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alauda* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of larks. The term represents—(a) A subfamily of *Fringillidae*, including all larks. [Disused.] (b) A subfamily of *Alaudidae*, including the typical larks represented by the genus *Alauda* and its immediate allies.

alaudine (a-lä'din), *a.* [*L. Alauda* + *-ine*¹.] Having the character of a lark; pertaining to the *Alaudidae* or lark family.

There is . . . abundant evidence of the susceptibility of the *Alaudine* structure to modification from external circumstances. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 316.

alaunt, **alaunt**, **alaunt**, *n.* Same as *alan*.

Alaus (a-lä'us), *n.* [NL., in form < Gr. *ἀλαός*, blind, < *ἀ-* priv. + *λαέω*, see; but said to be based on *ἀλάσθαι*, wander, roam, stray.] A genus of click-beetles, of the family *Elateridae*. *A. oculatus*, one of the largest of the North American snapping-beetles, is a well-known species upward of 1½ inches long. It has two velvety black spots encircled with white on the prothorax, and white dots scattered over the whole surface; its larvæ live in decaying wood.



Alb of Thomas à Becket in the cathedral at Sens, with apparatus of rich stuff sewed on the bottom and sleeves.

Alausa (a-lä'sä), *n.* Same as *Alosa*.

alb¹ (alb), *n.* [*ME. albe*, < *AS. albe*, < *ML. alba* (sc. *vestis*, garment), fem. of *L. albus*, white; see *albe*, the French form.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.* (and in many Anglican churches), a white linen robe, with tight sleeves, worn at the celebration of the eucharist under the chasuble, cope, or dalmatic by the officiating priest and his assistants. It reaches to the feet, and is bound around the waist by a girdle called the *alb-cord*. Usually it is ornamented at the edges and wrists with embroidery or lace-work. The alb was formerly the common dress of the clergy. Colored alba have been used in the service of the English Church. The corresponding garment in the Greek Church is the stolcharion (which see).

A white *albe* plain with a vestment or cope. *Book of Common Prayer* (1549).

Each priest adorn'd with a surplice white;
The bishops donn'd their *albe* and copes of state. *Fairfax*, Tasso, II. 4.

2. In the *early church*, a white garment worn from the Saturday before Easter until the first Sunday after Easter by the newly baptized.

Formerly also written *alba*, *albe*.
Apparels of the alb, square pieces of embroidery in colors or precious orphrey-work sewed or otherwise fastened upon the alb, commonly in six places; much used between the eleventh and sixteenth centuries.

alb² (alb), *n.* [Turk.] A small Turkish coin, nearly equal in value to a cent.

alba (al'bä), *n.* [NL. (sc. *substantia*), fem. of *L. albus*, white, used as a noun.] White fibrous nerve-tissue, as distinguished from the gray or cellular.

The *alba* constitutes the columns of the myelon, etc. *Willer and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 472.

albacore (al'ba-kör), *n.* [Also formerly written *albecore*, *albecore* (cf. F. "*albacore*, a certain



Albacore or Tunny (*Oreynus atalunga*).

fish in the Indian sea, which is very good meat," Cotgrave), < Pg. *albacor*, *albacora*, *albecora* = Sp. *albacora*, an albacore, < Ar. *al*, the, + *bukr*, pl. *bakarat*, a young camel, a heifer.]

1. A name given to several fishes of the tunny or mackerel kind, specifically to the germon or long-finned tunny, *Oreynus germon* or *O. atalunga*. See *Oreynus* and *tunny*.—2. The *Lichia glauca*, a fish of the family *Carangidae*. *Couch*. Also written *albicore*.

albadara (al-ba-dä'rä), *n.* The Arabian cabalistic name for the basal or sesamoid joint of the great toe, to which extraordinary properties were anciently ascribed.

alban (al'ban), *n.* [*L. albus*, white, + *-an*.] A white resinous substance extracted from gutta-percha by alcohol or ether. *Ure*, Dict., I. 41.

Albanenses (al-bä-nen'sèz), *n. pl.* [ML., < *Albi* in Piedmont.] One of the sects embraced under the general name *Cathari* (which see).

Albanensian (al-bä-nen'si-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the Albanenses.

II. *n.* A member of the sect of the Albanenses.

Albanian (al-bä'ni-an), *a. and n.* [*Albania*.] I. *a.* Relating or pertaining to modern Albania, or to its inhabitants, or their language, manners, customs, etc.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Albania, a division of European Turkey, comprising the greater part of the ancient Epirus, and parts of Illyria and Macedonia.—2.

pl. Light cavalry, formerly recruited in Albania and the neighboring lands, and armed according to the Levantine fashion of the time. There was such a corps in the service of Charles VIII. and of Louis XII. of France. See *argolet* and *estradiot*.

3. The language of Albania, possessing strongly marked dialects, and usually classed as Aryan or Indo-European.

[The adjective and noun also apply to ancient Albania, on the western coast of the Caspian sea; as, the *Albanian Gates* (*Albania Pyle*, now the pass of Derhend).]

albarelo (al-bä-rel'ö), *n.* [It., from the shape, which is held to resemble a tree-trunk; dim. of *albero*, a tree.] An earthen vessel, cylindrical in general shape,



Albarelo. Italian glazed pottery, 17th century.

the sides externally concave, used in the fifteenth century and later as a drug-pot.

albarium (al-bä'ri-um), *n.* [*L.* (sc. *opus*, work), white stucco; neut. of *albarius*, pertaining to the whitening of walls. Cf. *albare*, whiten, < *albus*, white.] A stucco or white lime obtained from burnt marble. *McElvath*; *Simmonds*.

albata (al-bä'tä), *n.* [NL., < *L. albata*, fem. of *albatu*, clothed in white, made white, pp. of *albare*, make white, < *albus*, white.] An alloy consisting of a combination of nickel, zinc, and copper united in various proportions, often with antimony, iron, lead, tin, and silver. It is a white metal, resembling silver in appearance, and is made into spoons, forks, teapots, etc. Also called *British plate* and *German silver*.

He was not the genuine article, but a substitute, a kind of *albata*. *G. A. Sala*, Baddington Peerage, II. 232.

Albati (al-bä'ti), *n. pl.* [LL., pl. of *L. albatu*, clothed in white; see *albata*.] A body of fanatics who about 1400 appeared in Italy as penitents, clad in white garments. They were suppressed by the pope. Also called *White Brethren*.

albatross (al'ba-tròs), *n.* [Formerly *albitross*, *albetross*, also *alगतross* (cf. *D. albatros* = *G. albatross* (but *D.* usually *stormvogel*, *G. sturmvogel*, 'storm-bird') = *F. albatros*, formerly *alगतros*, = *It. albatro* = *Sp. albatroste* = *Pg. albatroz*, all prob. from or affected by the E. form), a modification (*alc-*, *alg-* changed to *alb-*, prob. in allusion to *L. albus*, white) of *Pg. alcatraz*, a sea-fowl, cormorant, albatross, orig. a pelican; see *alcatraz*.] 1. A web-footed sea-bird of the petrel family, *Procellariidae*, and subfamily *Pomedeinæ*. About 12 species of albatross are known, all except the sooty albatross, *Phœbæria fuliginosa*, belonging to the genus *Diomedea*. They are distinguished as a group from other birds of the petrel family by having the hind toe rudimentary, and the tubular nostrils separated, one on each side of the base of the upper mandible. The bill is stout and hooked at the end, the wings are very long, the tail and feet short, and the stature is very great. Albatrosses inhabit the southern seas at large, and the whole Pacific ocean, but not the northern Atlantic. Some of them are the largest known sea-birds, and all are noted for their powers of flight, sailing for hours, and in any di-



Wandering Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*).

rection with reference to the wind, without visible movement of the wings. They nest on the ground, and lay a single white egg. They are very voracious, may be caught with a hook and line baited with pork, and when taken on board a vessel are observed to walk with difficulty. One of the commonest and best-known species is the wandering albatross, *D. exulans*; it is also the largest species, having a stretch of wings of about 12 feet—an assigned dimension of 17½ feet being either a great exaggeration or highly exceptional. This bird is mostly white, with dark markings on the upper parts, flesh-colored feet, and a yellow bill. The short-tailed albatross, *D. brachyura*, is a related but smaller species. It goes far north in the Pacific ocean, where is also found the black-footed albatross, *D. nigripes* of Audubon. The yellow-nosed albatross is *D. chlororhynchus*, to which another species, *D. culminata*, is closely related; these, and *D. melanophrys*, are among the smaller species, and of about the size of the sooty albatross. The latter is wholly dark-colored. From their habit of following ships for days together without resting, albatrosses are regarded with feelings of attachment and superstitious awe by sailors, it being considered unlucky to kill one. Coleridge has availed himself of this feeling in his "Ancient Mariner." Also spelled *albatros*, and in New Latin form *albatrus*, as either a generic or a specific designation.

2. A thin untwilled woolen material used for women's dresses.

albe¹, *n.* See *alb*¹.

albe², **albeet**, *conj.* Same as *albeit*. *Spenser*.

albedo (al-bē'dō), *n.* [L., whiteness, < *albus*, white.] Whiteness; specifically, the proportion of light falling on a surface and irregularly reflected from it: as, the *albedo* of the moon.

albeit (al-bē'it), *conj.* [ME. *al be it*, *al be it that*, like *al be that*, *al were it so that*, etc., in concessive clauses, *al* being the adv. *all*, found also joined with *though* and *if*, with the subjunctive of the verb *be*: see *all*, adv., 2 (b), and cf. *although*.] Although; notwithstanding that.

Whereas ye say, The Lord saith it; *albeit* I have not spoken. Ezek. xlii. 7.

Albeit so mask'd, Madam, I love the truth. Tennyson, Princess, ll.

Albert cloth. See *cloth*.

Albert coal. Same as *albertite*.

Albertia (al-bēr'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Albert* (Prince Albert).] 1. A genus of free *Rotifera*, or wheel-animalcules, having a lengthened and vermiform body, and the trochal disk reduced to a small ciliated lip around the mouth. Held by Schmarida to constitute with the genus *Seison* a separate group, *Perosotrocha*. They are internal parasites of various oligochaetous annelids, such as the earthworm. 2. A genus of dipterous insects. *Rondani*, 1843. —3. A genus of coelenterates. *Thomson*, 1878.

Alberti bass. See *bass*³.

Albertiidae (al-bēr-ti'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Albertia* + *-idae*.] A family of rotifers, or wheel-animalcules, of which the genus *Albertia* is the type. See *Albertia*.

Albertine (al-bēr-tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the younger and royal branch of the Saxon house which descended from Albert (G. *Abrecht*), Duke of Saxony (1443-1500).—**Albertine tracts**, pamphlets dealing with economic subjects, written about 1530 under the auspices of the Albertine branch of the Saxon house, and in opposition to a debasement of the currency proposed by the Ernestine branch of the same house.

The *Albertine tracts*, according to Roscher, exhibit such sound views of the conditions and evidences of national wealth, of the nature of money and trade, and of the rights and duties of Governments in relation to economic action, that he regards the unknown author as entitled to a place beside Raleigh and the other English "colonial-theorists" of the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 356.

Albertist (al-bēr-tist), *n.* [ML. *Albertiste*, pl., < *Albertus*, Albert.] An adherent of the philosophy of Albertus Magnus, a German scholastic philosopher (1193-1280). The Albertists were only recognized as a distinct school in the university of Cologne in the fifteenth century. This school was an offshoot from that of the Thomists, from which it differed concerning many points of logic, physics, and theology. It was attached to the college of St. Lawrence. The differences which separated the Albertists from the Thomists were insignificant. Among other points, the former held that logic is a speculative, not a practical, discipline; that universals *in re* and *post rem* are identical (see *universal*, *n.*); and that the principle of individuation (which see) is matter.

albertite (al-bēr-tit), *n.* [< *Albert*, name of a county in New Brunswick, where this mineral is found, + *-ite*².] A hydrocarbon, pitch-like in appearance, and related to asphaltum, but not so fusible nor so soluble in benzine or ether. It fills a fissure in the lower carboniferous rocks at the Albert mine in New Brunswick. It is used in the manufacture of illuminating gas, and of illuminating and lubricating oils. Also called *Albert coal*.

albertype (al-bēr-tip), *n.* [< *Joseph Albert*, name of the inventor, + *typic*.] 1. A method of direct printing in ink from photographic plates. See *photolithography*.—2. A picture produced by this method.

albescence (al-bes'ens), *n.* [< *albescent*.] The act or state of growing white or whitish.

albescent (al-bes'ent), *a.* [< L. *albescent*(-t)-s, pp. of *albescere*, become white, inceptive of *albere*, be white, < *albus*, white.] Becoming white or whitish; moderately white; of a pale, hoary aspect; bleached; blanched.

albespine (al-be-spin), *n.* [< ME. *albespyne*, < OF. *albespine*, later *albespinc*, mod. F. *aubépine* = Pr. *albespin*, < ML. **alba spinus*, the white-thorn (-tree), in ref. to the whiteness of its bark as contrasted with the blackthorn: L. *alba*, fem. of *albus*, white; *spinus*, the blackthorn, sloe-tree, < *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*.] The hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*.

albicans (al-bi-kanz), *n.*; *pl.* *albicantia* (al-bi-kan'shi-ä). [NL., sc. *corpus*, body: see *albicant*.] One of the corpora albicantia of the brain. See *corpora albicantia*, under *corpus*.

albicant (al-bi-kant), *a.* [< L. *albicant*(-t)-s, pp. of *albicare*, be white, < *albus*, white.] Becoming or growing white. *N. E. D.*

albicantia, *n.* Plural of *albicans*.

albication (al-bi-kä'shon), *n.* [< L. *albicare*, pp. **albicatus*, be white: see *albicant*.] In bot., a growing white; a development of white patches in the foliage of plants.

albicore (al-bi-kör), *n.* See *albacore*.

albification (al-bi-fi-kä'shon), *n.* [< ME. *albificacioun*, < ML. *albificatio*(-n)-, < *albificare*, whiten: see *albify*.] In alchemy, the act or process of making white. *Chaucer*.

albiflorous (al-bi-flō'rus), *a.* [< NL. *albiflorus*, < L. *albus*, white, + *flos* (flor-), a flower.] In bot., having white flowers.

albify (al-bi-fi), *v. t.* [< ML. *albificare*, < L. *albus*, white, + *ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To make white; whiten.

Albigenses (al-bi-jen'sēz), *n. pl.* [ML., > F. *Albigois*, inhabitants of *Albi*.] A collective name for the members of several anti-sacerdotal sects in the south of France in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries: so called from *Albi*, in Languedoc, where they were dominant. They revolted from the Church of Rome, were charged with Manichean errors, and were so vigorously persecuted that, as sects, they had in great part disappeared by the end of the thirteenth century.

Albigensian (al-bi-jen'si-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the Albigenses.

By the middle of the fifteenth century, the *Albigensian* heresy had been nearly extirpated. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 7.

II. *n.* One of the Albigenses.

albin (al'bin), *n.* [< L. *albus*, white. See *albino*.] A mineral of an opaque white color, regarded as a variety of Bohemian apophyllite.

albiness (al-bi'nes), *n.* [< *albino* + *-ess*.] A female albino.

In them [the negative blondes] the soul has often become pale with that blanching of the hair and loss of color in the eyes which makes them approach the character of *albinesses*. O. W. Holmes, The Professor.

albinism (al'bi-nizm), *n.* [< *albino* + *-ism*; = F. *albinisme* = Pg. *albinismo*.] The state or condition of being an albino; leucopathy; leucism. In bot., a condition of flowers or leaves in which they are white instead of having their ordinary colors, owing to a persistent deficiency of the usual coloring matter: to be distinguished from *blanching* or *etiolation*, where the color returns on exposure to light. Compare *erythrim*. Also written *albinismo*.

Albinism being well known to be strongly inherited, for instance with white mice and many other quadrupeds, and even white flowers. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 115.

albinistic (al-bi-nis'tik), *a.* Same as *albinotic*.

albino (al-bi'nō), *n.* [< Pg. *albino*, orig. applied by the Portuguese to the white negroes they met with on the coast of Africa (= Sp. It. *albino*, > F. *albinos*), < *albo*, now *alvo*, = Sp. It. *albo*, < L. *albus*, white.] 1. A person of pale, milky complexion, with light hair and pink eyes. This abnormal condition appears to depend on an absence of the minute particles of coloring matter which ordinarily occur in the lowest and last-deposited layers of the epidermis or outer skin. Albinos occasionally occur among all races of men.

Hence—2. An animal characterized by the same peculiarity in physical constitution. A perfect albino is pure white, with pink eyes; but there may be every degree of departure from the normal coloration, exhibiting every variation in paleness of color or in spotting or marking with white, such pallid or pied individuals being called *partial albinos*. An albino is always a sport or freak of nature, as when one of a brood of crows or blackbirds is snow-white; but albinism tends to become hereditary and thus established, as in the case of white mice, white rabbits, and white poultry. Any albino, therefore, is to be distinguished from an animal that is naturally white, like the snowy heron or polar bear, or that periodically turns white in winter, like the arctic fox, polar hare, or ptarmigan. Some animals are more susceptible to albinism than others, but probably all are liable to the deficiency or total lack of pigment which constitutes this affection.

3. A plant the leaves of which are marked by the absence of chlorophyll, or whose flowers are exceptionally white. See *albinism*.

albinism (al-bi'nō-izm), *n.* Same as *albinism*.

albinotic (al-bi-not'ik), *a.* [< *albino* + *-otic*, as in *hypnotic* and other words of Gr. origin.] Affected with albinism; exhibiting leucism; being an albino. An equivalent form is *albinistic*.

albione (al-bi-ō'nē), *n.* [NL., after L. *Albion*, a son of Neptune?] A sea-leech; a leech of the genus *Pontobdella*.

albion-metal (al-bi-on-met'al), *n.* [< *Albion*, poetic name of England (< L. *Albion*, Gr. Ἀλβίων, an ancient name of Britain), + *metal*.] A combination made by overlaying lead with tin and causing the two to adhere by passing them, under pressure, between rollers.

albite (al'bit), *n.* [< L. *albus*, white, + *-ite*².] A triclinic soda feldspar; a common mineral, usually white or nearly white, occurring in crystals and in cleavable masses in granite veins, also as a constituent of many crystalline rocks, as diorite and some kinds of granite. See *feldspar*.

albitic (al-bit'ik), *a.* [< *albite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of albite; containing albite.

Albizzia (al-bits'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < It. *Albizzi*, a noble family of Tuscany, who first brought the silk-tree into Italy.] A large genus of leguminous plants of tropical Asia and Africa, allied to *Acacia*. Many are trees furnishing a hard, strong, and durable wood. *A. Julibrissin* (the silk-tree) and *A. Lebbek* are frequently cultivated for ornament in the Mediterranean region and in America. The bark of an Abyssinian species, *A. anthemintica*, known as *mesenna* or *besenna*, is an effective taniafuge.

albo-carbon (al'bō-kär'bon), *n.* [< L. *albus*, white, + E. *carbon*.] A solid residuum of creasote.—**Albo-carbon light**, a light produced by carburizing ordinary burning-gas by the volatilization of albo-carbon, which is placed in cylindrical chambers about a gas-burner.

albolite (al'bō-lit), *n.* Same as *albolith*.

albolith (al'bō-lith), *n.* [< L. *albus*, white, + Gr. λίθος, a stone.] A cement made by mixing pulverized calcined magnesite with fine silica. It forms a hard, durable compound which can be molded, and is found very useful in repairing stonework and as a preservative for various materials of construction.

Alb Sunday. [See *alb*¹ and *Sunday*. Cf. *Whitsunday*.] The first Sunday after Easter: so called because on that day those who had been baptized on Easter eve wore their white robes for the last time. Also called *Low Sunday*.

albuginea (al-bū-jin'ē-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. (sc. *tunica*) of an assumed L. **albugineus*: see *albugineous*.] In anat., a name (properly *tunica albuginea*) applied to several membranes: (a) To the fibrous covering of the testis beneath the tunica vaginalis (sheathing membrane); (b) to the similar fibrous covering of the ovary beneath the peritoneum; (c) to the sclerotic or white of the eye.

albuginean (al-bū-jin'ē-an), *a.* [< L. *albugo* (albugin-), whiteness, a white spot, + *-e-an*.] Same as *albugineous*.

albugineous (al-bū-jin'ē-us), *a.* [< L. as if **albugineus* (> Sp. Pg. It. *albuginco*), the more correct E. form being *albugineus* = F. *albugineux* = Sp. It. *albuginoso*, < L. **albuginosus*, < *albugo* (albugin-), whiteness: see *albugo*.] Pertaining to or resembling the white of the eye or of an egg. Equivalent forms are *albuginean* and *albugineous*.—**Albugineous humor**, the aqueous humor of the eye.—**Albugineous tunic**, the albuginea (which see).

albuginitis (al-bū-ji-ni'tis), *n.* [< *albuginea* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tunica albuginea of the testis. See *albuginea*.

albuginous (al-bū'ji-nus), *a.* Same as *albugineous*.

albugo (al-bū'gō), *n.* [L., whiteness, a white spot, < *albus*, white.] A disease of the eye, characterized by deep opacity of the cornea. Sometimes called *leucoma*.

Albula (al'bū-lä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *albulus*, whitish, < *albus*, white: see *able*², *ablet*.] A genus of fishes distinguished by their whitish or silvery color, typical of the family *Albulidae*.

albulid (al'bū-lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Albulidae*; a bonefish, ladyfish, macabé, or French mullet.

Albulidae (al-bū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Albula* + *-idae*.] A family of abdominal fishes having an elongate body covered with silvery scales, conical head with produced overhanging snout, small mouth, and pavement-like teeth on the sphenoid and pterygoid bones. Only one species, *Albula vulpes*, is known. It is generally distributed in tropical seas, and is known in the West Indies and Florida as the *ladyfish* and *bonefish*. It is interesting from modifications of structure of the heart which suggest the ganoids. See cut under *ladyfish*.

Albulina (al-bū-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Albula* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fifth group of *Clupeidae*. The technical characters are—the mouth inferior, of moderate width and toothed, the upper jaw projecting beyond the lower, and the intermaxillary juxtaposed to the upper edge of the maxillary bones. The group corresponds to the family *Albulidae*. Preferably written *Albulina*, as a subfamily.

album (al'bum), *n.* [L., prop. neut. of *albus*, white.] 1. In *rom. antiq.*, a white tablet, on which the names of public officers and records of public transactions were written, and which was put up in a public place.—2. A book consisting of blank leaves variously prepared for special purposes, as for the reception or preservation of autographs, photographs, verses, "sentiments," etc.—3. A book expensively printed or bound, containing short selections of poetry or prose, usually illustrated, and intended as a gift or an ornament.—4. In *law*, white (silver) money paid as rent.

albumen (al-bū'men), *n.* [L.; *albumen ovi*, the white of an egg; lit., whiteness, < *albus*, white.] 1. The white of an egg; hence, an animal and vegetable principle which occurs in its purest

natural form in the white of an egg: in the latter sense more correctly called *albumin* (which see).—2. In *bot.*, any form of nutritive matter, whatever its chemical constitution,



Seeds cut vertically, showing their Embryos and Albumen.

stored within the seed and about the embryo. It may be farinaceous, as in the cereals; oily and fleshy, as in many nuts; horny, as in the coffee-berry; or bony, as in the vegetable ivory. Also called *endosperm*.—**Albumen glue**. See *glue*.

albuminize (al-bū'men-iz), *v. t.* See *albuminize*.

albumenoid, *a. and n.* See *albuminoid*.
album græcum (al'būm grē'kūm). [*L.*; lit., Greek white.] The dung of dogs, etc., which, from exposure to the air, has become white like chalk. It was formerly used as a medicine, and is still used by tanners to soften leather.

albumin (al-bū'min), *n.* [*L. album(en) + -in*]. See *albumen*.] In *chem.*, a substance named from the Latin for the white of an egg, in which it occurs in its purest natural state (see *albumen*). It is a proximate principle composed of nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, with a little sulphur, and enters generally into the composition of the animal and vegetable juices and solids. Animal albumin abounds in the serum of the blood, the vitreous and crystalline humors of the eye, the so-called coagulable lymph, the juices of flesh, etc. Vegetable albumin is found in most vegetable juices and in many seeds; in composition and properties it does not differ greatly from animal albumin. Albumin obtained from eggs or blood-serum is used for giving a lustrous coating to photographic paper, and rarely in some other photographic processes, for fixing colors in printing, and for clarifying syrupy liquids. When heated with such liquids it coagulates and sinks to the bottom, or else rises as a scum, carrying with it the fine suspended particles which had made the liquid turbid. When albumin in solution is digested with a weak acid, it passes into a modification distinguished by the following properties: it is insoluble in water and weak saline solutions, soluble in weak acids or alkalis, and not coagulated by heat. This modification is called *acid albumin*. Similar treatment with a weak or strong alkali produces a substance having nearly the same properties as acid albumin, but called *alkali albumin*. Syntonin is not distinguishable from acid albumin. When a solution of either acid or alkali albumin is neutralized, a neutralization precipitate is obtained. This, dissolved in acid, gives acid albumin; dissolved in alkali, it gives alkali albumin, though there is reason to believe that neither the acid nor the alkali combines chemically with the albumin. Albumin is found in commerce in a dry state, being prepared both from the white of eggs and from the serum of blood; 84 dozen eggs produce about 1.2 gallons of white, which yields 14 per cent. of commercial albumin, while the blood of 5 oxen yields about 2 lbs. Pure albumin, entirely free from mineral matter, begins to coagulate at about 139°, and becomes completely solidified at 167°. Coagulated albumin is a white opaque substance, possessing the property of combining readily with a great many coloring materials, such as fuchsine, aniline violet, purpuramide, etc. It is employed extensively in the arts, as in calico-printing, in which it is used to fix pigments, especially ultramarine, chrome-yellows, etc., upon the fibers of cotton cloth, serving both as a vehicle for the color and as a varnish. With aniline colors, however, it forms a true mordant.—**Albumin process**, a little-used process of making photographic plates, in which albumin is used instead of collodion or gelatin.

albuminate (al-bū'mi-nāt), *n.* [*L. albumen (albumin-) + -ate*].] One of a class of bodies in which albumin appears to be in weak combination with a base. Alkali albuminate is regarded by some as identical with casein.

albumin-beer (al-bū'min-bēr), *n.* A preserving bath which has been used for some early photographic emulsions, composed of albumin, ammonia, pyrogallie acid, beer, and water.

albuminiferous (al-bū'mi-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*L. albumen (-min-) + ferre, bear.*] Producing albumin. *W. L. Carpenter*.

albuminiform (al-bū'mi-ni-fōrm), *a.* [*L. albumen (-min-) + -formis, forma, form.*] Formed like or resembling albumin.

albuminimeter (al-bū'mi-nim'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. albumen (-min-) + metrum, Gr. μέτρον, measure.*] An instrument for measuring the quantity of albumin contained in any liquid.

albuminin (al-bū'mi-nin), *n.* [*L. albumen (-min-) + -in*].] The substance of the cells inclosing the white of birds' eggs. It contains no nitrogen, and dissolves in caustic potash. Also called *oömin*.

albuminiparous (al-bū'mi-nip'a-rus), *a.* [*L. albumen (-min-) + -parus, parere, produce.*] Same as *albuminiferous*.

At its upper end this latter [duct] has an *albuminiparous* gland attached to it. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 383.*

albuminize (al-bū'mi-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *albuminized*, ppr. *albuminizing*. [*L. albumin + -ize*].] To convert into albumin; cover or impregnate with albumin, as paper for the silver-printing of photographs. Also written *albumenize*.

albuminoid (al-bū'mi-noid), *a. and n.* [*L. albumen (-min-) + -oid*].] *I. a.* Resembling albumen or albumin.

During hard work a larger supply than usual of *albuminoid* food is necessary. *W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 192.*

Albuminoid disease, lardaceous disease (which see, under *lardaceous*).

II. n. A substance resembling albumin; proteid (which see).

Also written *albumenoid*.

albuminoidal (al-bū'mi-noi'dal), *a.* Relating to or of the nature of an albuminoid.

albuminone (al-bū'mi-nōn), *n.* Same as *peptonone*.

albuminose (al-bū'mi-nōs), *a.* [= *F. albumineux* = *It. albuminoso*, < *NL. albuminosus*, < *L. albumen (-min-)*: see *albumen*, *albumin*.] *1.* Full of or containing albumen: applied to the seeds of certain plants, as grain, palms, etc.—*2.* Pertaining to or of the nature of albumin.

albuminosis (al-bū'mi-nō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. albumen (-min-) + -osis*].] A condition of the blood characterized by the presence of more than the usual amount of albumin.

albuminous (al-bū'mi-nus), *a.* Same as *albuminose*.—**Albuminous infiltration**. See *cloudy swelling*, under *cloudy*.

albuminousness (al-bū'mi-nus-nes), *n.* The state of being albuminous.

albumin-paper (al-bū'min-pā'pēr), *n.* Paper sized or coated with albumin, used for ordinary photographic printing.

albuminuria (al-bū'mi-nū'ri-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. albumen (-min-) + Gr. ούρον, urine*: see *urine*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of albumin in the urine, indicating changes in the blood or in the kidneys.

albuminuric (al-bū'mi-nū'rik), *a.* [*L. albuminuria + -ic*].] Pertaining to or characterized by albuminuria.

alburn (al'bēr'n), *a. and n.* [*ML. alburnus*, whitish (see *auburn*), first as a noun, *LL. alburnus*, *m.*, a white fish, prob. the bleak or blay, *L. alburnum*, neut., sap-wood (see *alburnum*), < *albus*, white.] *I. a.* An obsolete form of *auburn*.

II. n. 1. Same as *alburnum*.—*2.* A name sometimes given to the fish commonly called the bleak.

alburnous (al-bēr'nus), *a.* [*L. alburnum*, *q. v.*, + *-ous*].] Relating to or of the nature of alburnum.

alburnum (al-bēr'nūm), *n.* [*L.*, sap-wood, prop. neut. of *alburnus*, which appears in *ML.* in the sense of 'whitish': see *auburn*.] The lighter-colored and softer part of the wood of exogenous plants, between the inner bark and the heart-wood. It is frequently called *sap-wood*, and is gradually transformed into heart-wood or duramen. Another form is *alburn*.



Alburnum. aa, alburnum, or sap-wood; bb, heart-wood; c, pith; d, bark.

Alca (al'kä), *n.* [*ML. and NL.*, < *Icel. alka, älka*, auk: see *auk*].] The leading genus of the *Alcidae*, or auk family of birds. It has been made to cover nearly all the species of the family, but is now generally restricted to the great auk, *Alca impennis*, alone or with the razor-billed auk, *A. torda* or *Utamania torda*. See *auk*.

alcavala (Sp. pron. ä'l-kä-bä'lä), *n.* Same as *alcavala*.

Alcædæ (al'kä-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Alcidae*.

alcahest, alcæhestic, etc. See *alcahest*, etc.

Alcaic (al-kä'ik), *a. and n.* [*L. Alcaicus*, < *Gr. Ἀλκαϊκός, Ἀλκαίος, Alcæus*.] *I. a. 1.* Pertaining to Alcæus, a lyric poet of Mytilene, in Lesbos, who flourished about 600 B. C.—*2.* [*l. c.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting of alcaics: as, an *alcaic* strophe. See *II. —Alcaic verse*. See *II.*

II. n. [*l. c.*] A line written in one of the measures invented by Alcæus. The most important one

of these consists of an anacrusis, a trochee, a spondee, and two dactyls. A second consists of a catalectic iambic pentameter, of which the third foot is always a spondee, and the first may be. A third consists of two dactyls followed



Great Anka (*Alca impennis*). (From a drawing by R. W. Shufeldt after Audubon.)

by two trochees. Two lines of the first, followed by one of the second and one of the third, constitute the alcaic strophe, the commonest arrangement of alcaics. The following is an example of an alcaic strophe:

O mighty-mouth'd inventor of harmonies,
O skill'd to sing of Time or Eternity,
God-gifted organ-voice of England,
Milton, a name to resound for ages.
Tennyson, Exper. in Quantity, Alcaics.

alcaid, alcayde (al-kād'; Sp. pron. ä'l-kä'ë-dä), *n.* [*Sp. Pg. alcaide*, formerly *alcayde*, a governor, jailer, warden, < *Ar. al-qādī*, < *al*, the (see *al-2*), + *qādī*, leader, governor, prefect, < *qāda*, lead, govern.] In Spain, Portugal, etc., a commander of a fortress; a military officer; also a jailer.

alcalde (al-kal'de; Sp. pron. ä'l-käl'dä), *n.* [*Sp. alcalde* (in *Pg.* *alcaide* by confusion with *alcaide*, *alcaid*), < *Ar. al-qādī*, < *al*, the, + *qādī*, judge (> *Turk. kadī*, > *E. cadī*, *q. v.*), < *qaday*, judge, decide.] In Spain and Portugal, and in countries settled by Spaniards or governed by Spanish law, the mayor of a pueblo or town, who is the head of the municipal council, and is vested with judicial powers similar to those of a justice of the peace.

alcaldeship (al-kal'de-ship), *n.* The office of alcalde.

The heart of the Spanish local system is the *Alcaldeship*. *C. H. Shinn, Mining Camps, p. 83.*

alcali, alcalimeter, alcalizable, etc. See *alkali*, etc.

alcamistret, alcamyt, etc. See *alchemist, alchemy*, etc.

Alcanæ (al-kä'nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Alcinae*.

alcanna (al-kan'ä), *n.* [Also written *alcana*, < *Sp. alcana, alcaña* (= *Pg. alcanna*), < *Ar. al-hennä*, < *al*, the, + *hennä*, henna.] Same as *henna*.

Alcantaræ (al-kan'tä-rin), *n.* [*Sp. Alcántara*, a city on the Tagus, lit. the Bridge, < *Ar. al*, the, + *qantarah*, a bridge. Cf. *almucantar*.] A member of a branch of the Franciscans founded in 1555 by St. Peter of Alcántara (whence the name). See *Franciscan*.

alcarraza (al-ka-rä'zä; Sp. pron. ä'l-kär-rä'thä), *n.* [*Sp.*, < *Ar. al-kurrāz*, < *al*, the (see *al-2*), + *kurrāz*, an earthen vessel, pitcher.] A vessel made of porous unglazed pottery, used in hot climates for cooling water by the evaporation of the moisture oozing through the substance of the vessel. The effectiveness of the process is greatly increased by exposure to a current of air. In the southwestern United States commonly called *olla*.

alcarsin, *n.* See *alkarsin*.

alcatotet, *n.* [*E. dial.*, also *alkitotle* (*Exmoor Courtship*); origin obscure.] A silly elf or foolish oaf. *Gloss. Exmoor Scolding*.

Why, you know I [am] an ignorant, unable trifle in such business, an oaf, a simple *alcatote*, an innocent. *Ford, Fancies, iv. 1.*

alcatras (al'kä-tras), *n.* [*Sp. Pg. alcatraz*, a pelican, etc., prob. a modification of *Pg. alcatraz* = *Sp. arcaduz, alcaduz*, the bucket of a noria or water-raising wheel, < *Ar. al*, the, + *qādūs*, bucket, < *Gr. κάδος*, a water-vessel; the term "bucket" being applied to the pelican for the same reason that the Arabs call it *saggā*, water-carrier, because it carries water in its pouch (*Devic*).] A Spanish and Portuguese name loosely applied to sundry large sea-birds,

as the pelican (*Pelecanus*), gannet (*Sula*), albatross (*Diomedea*, especially *D. fuliginosa*), frigate-bird (*Tachypetes aquilus*), etc., but of no exact signification in ornithology.

alcavala (al-ka-vä'lä), *n.* [Sp. *alcabala*, *alcavala*, < Ar. *al-qabäläh*, < *al*, the, + *qabäläh*, tax, duty, < *qabala*, receive; see *cabala*.] A tax of one tenth formerly imposed in Spain upon public sales and exchanges, and paid by the seller. Also written *alcabala*.

alcayde, *n.* See *alcad*.

alcazar (al-ka-zär'; Sp. pron. ä-l-kä-thär'), *n.* [Sp. and Pg., a castle, fort, quarter-deck, < Ar. *alqacr*, < *al*, the, + *qacr*, a fortified place, in pl. a castle.] 1. In Spain, a fortress; a castle; also, a royal palace, even when not fortified.

He was then conducted to the *alcazar*, and the keys of the fortress were put into his hand.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 21.

The blessed cross was planted in place of the standard of Mahomet, and the banner of the sovereigns floated triumphantly above the *Alcazar*. Irving, Granada, p. 516.

2. A name given to certain places of amusement in France and elsewhere, particularly when decorated in the Moorish style.—3. *Naut.*, the quarter-deck.

Alce (al'sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄλκη, elk; see *elk*.] A genus of ruminating mammals, comprising the European elk and the American moose; synonymous with *Alees* (which see). See *elk* 1.

Alcedidæ (al-sed'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Alcedinidæ*.

alcedinid (al-sed'i-nid), *n.* A bird of the family *Alcedinidæ*; a kingfisher or halcyon.

Alcedinidæ (al-sē-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcedo* (*Alcedin-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, the kingfishers, referred to the order *Fissirostres* when that group was in vogue, sometimes to a group known as *Syndactyli*, now to an order *Picarie*, which includes many families of non-passerine insessorial birds. However classed, the *Alcedinidæ* form a very natural family of birds, distinguished by the cohesion of the third and fourth toes; the non-scrate toms of the long, large, straight, and deeply cleft bill; the rudimentary or very small tongue; the small, weak feet, unfitted for progression, usually bare of feathers above the tibio-tarsal joint; the long wings, of 10 primaries; and a short tail, of 12 rectrices. The family includes a number of curious and aberrant forms, among them two genera (*Ceryx* and *Aleyone*) in which the inner front toe is defective. All the *Alcedinidæ* nest in holes and lay white eggs. Their characteristic habit is to sit motionless on the watch for their prey, to dart after it, seize it, and return to their perch. There are about 120 species in various parts of the world, referable to about 20 genera. The family is divided into two subfamilies, *Alcedininae* and *Dacelominæ*. Sometimes called *Halcyonidæ*. Also *Alcedidæ*.

Alcedininae (al'sē-di-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcedo* (*Alcedin-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Alcedinidæ*, embracing the piscivorous or fish-eating as distinguished from the insectivorous kingfishers, or *Dacelominæ*. It consists of about 6 genera and some 50 species; one of the genera, *Ceryle*, includes all the kingfishers of America. The common kingfisher of Europe, *Alcedo ispida*, and the belted kingfisher of North America, *Ceryle alcyon*, are typical examples.

alcedinine (al-sed'i-nin), *a.* [*Alcedininae*.] Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Alcedininae*: applied to the piscivorous as distinguished from the halcyonine kingfishers.

Alcedinoideæ (al'sē-di-noi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcedo* (*Alcedin-*) + *-oidæ*.] A superfamily of birds, containing the families *Alcedinidæ*, *Bucerotidæ*, *Momotidæ*, *Todidæ*, and *Meropidæ*.

Alcedo (al-sē'dō), *n.* [L., also improp. *halcedo*, a kingfisher; the same, with different suffix, as Gr. ἄλκυων, > L. *alcyon*, *halcyon*, a kingfisher; see *halcyon*.] A genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidæ* and subfamily *Alcedininae*, giving name to these. *A. ispida* is the common species of Europe. See *Alcedinidæ* and *kingfisher*.

Alcelaphinæ (al-sel-a-fi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcelaphus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of bovine antelopes, containing large species, such as those of the genera *Alcelaphus* and *Connochates*, or the bubaline antelopes of Africa—the hart-beests, blesboks, and gnus. See out under *blesbok*.

Alcelaphus (al-sel'a-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄλκη, elk, + ἔλαφος, deer.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Alcelaphinæ*. The leading species are the bubaline antelope (*A. bubalis*), the hartbeest (*A. caama*), and the blesbok (*A. albyron*).

Alces (al'sēz), *n.* [L., elk, = Gr. ἄλκη, elk, = E. *elk*, q. v.] A genus of ruminant mammals of the deer family, *Cervidæ*. They are of immense stature, and have a heavy, ungainly body, very high at the withers; a short, thick neck, with a beard at the throat; a tumid muzzle; broadly palmate horns in the male; long ears; coarse, brittle hair; and no metatarsal gland, but a small tarsal gland covered with reversed hair. The genus includes two species, or one species of two varieties, namely, the animal of northern Europe called the elk

and the corresponding animal of northern North America known as the moose. See *elk*, 2, and *moose*.

alchemic (al-kem'ik), *a.* [Formerly *alchymic* = F. *alchimique*, < ML. *alchimicus*, < *alchimia*, alchemy; see *alchemy*, and cf. *chemic*.] Relating to or produced by alchemy. Formerly also spelled *alchymic*.

At last lowered into the semi-conscious *alchemic* state wherein misery turns to habit.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 133.

alchemical (al-kem'i-kal), *a.* Same as *alchemic*. **alchemically** (al-kem'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an alchemic manner; by means of alchemy. Formerly also spelled *alchymically*.

Lully would prove it *alchemically*.

Camden, Remains, Money.

alchemist (al'ke-mist), *n.* [Early mod. E. *alchymist*, *alchymist*, *alchymist*, *alchymiste* (also with added term. -er, **alchymister*, *alchymister*, *alchymister*, < ME. *alchymister*, *alchymistere*, *alchymistre*), < OF. *alchymiste*, *alchymiste*, mod. F. *alchymiste* = Sp. *alquimista* = Pg. It. *alchimista*, < ML. *alchymista*, < *alchymia*; see *alchemy* and *-ist*.] One who practises or is versed in alchemy. Formerly also spelled *alchymist*.

You are an *alchymist*, make gold of that.

Shak., T. of A., v. 1.

alchemister, *n.* Same as *alchemist*.

alchemistic (al-ke-mis'tik), *a.* Relating to or practising alchemy.

Paracelsus informs us that the composition of his "triple panacea" can be described only in the language of *alchemistic* adepts.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 64.

alchemical (al-ke-mis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *alchemistic*.

Irregular, secular ale, courageous, contagious ale, *alchemical* ale.

Dekker and Webster (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, i. 2.

alchemy (al-kem'is-tri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *alchymistry*, *alchymistrie*, *alchymistrie*; see *alchemist* and *-ry*. Cf. *chemistry*.] Alchemy. Formerly also spelled *alchymistry*.

alchemize (al'ke-miz), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *alchymize*, *alchymize*, -ise; < *alchemy* + *-ize*.] To change by alchemy; transmute as metals.

That which becks Our ready minds to fellowship divine, A fellowship with essence; till we shine Full *alchemiz'd* and free of space.

Keats, Endymion, l. 781.

alchemy (al'ke-mi), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alchymy*, *alchymy*, *alchymy*, *alchymy*, *alchymy*, etc., < ME. *alchymy*; also *alchymy*, *alchymy*, *alchymy*, etc., < OF. *alchymie*, also *alchymie*, mod. F. *alchimie*], also *alchymie*, *alchymie*, = Pr. *alchimia* = Sp. Pg. *alquimia* (Pg. also *alchimia*) = It. *alchimia*, < ML. *alchimia*, *alchymia*, < MGr. ἀρχημία, < Ar. *al-khimiā*, < *al*, the (see *al-*), + *khimiā*, < MGr. χημία, also χημία, alchemy, defined by Suidas as ἡ τοῦ ἀργύρου καὶ χρυσοῦ κατασκευή, i. e., the preparation of silver and gold. Joannes Antiochenus says that Diocletian burned the books of the Egyptians περὶ χημίας ἀργύρου καὶ χρυσοῦ, i. e., concerning the transmutation of silver and gold; hence the name has been identified with *χημία*, the Gr. form of *Khmi*, the native name of Egypt, lit. 'black earth'; but *χημία* is prob. for *χημία*, a mingling, an infusion, < *χημός*, juice, esp. juice of plants (> E. *chyme*, q. v.), < *χέειν*, pour, akin to L. *fundere* = AS. *geotan*, pour, and to E. *gush*. *Alchemy* would thus be originally the art of extracting juices from plants for medicinal purposes.] 1. Medieval chemistry; the doctrines and processes of the early and medieval chemists; in particular, the supposed process, or the search for the process, by which it was hoped to transmute the baser metals into gold.

Alchymy was, we may say, the sickly but imaginative infancy through which modern chemistry had to pass before it attained its majority, or, in other words, became a positive science.

Encyc. Brit., i. 459.

2. Any magical or mysterious power or process of transmuting or transforming.

Go laugh, . . . transmuting lumps into angels by the *alchymy* of smiles.

In the tiny cellulose sac, by the vegetable protoplasm is wrought the very *alchemy* of life.

S. B. Herrick, Plant Life, p. 21.

3. Formerly, a mixed metal used for utensils, a modification of brass; so called because believed to have been originally formed by the art of alchemy; hence, an imitation, as alchemy was supposed to be of brass: used figuratively by Milton for a trumpet.

Four speedy Cherubim Put to their mouths the sounding *alchymy*.

Milton, P. L., ll. 517.

Here be the tavern-beakers, and here peep out the fine *alchemy* knives, looking like . . . most of our gallants, that seem what they are not.

Middleton, Your Five Gallants, ii. 3.

Formerly also spelled *alchymy*. **alchochoden** (al-kō-kō'den), *n.* [Ar.] In *astrology*, the giver of life or years; the planet which is the disposer of hyleg and in aspect with that planet when a person is born, indicating by its position the length of his life.

alchymist, *alchymist*, etc. See *alchemic*, etc.

Alcidæ (al'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alca* + *-idæ*.] The auks; a family of natatorial sea-birds having short wings and tail, palmate three-toed feet, and a bill shaped very variously in the different species. The body is stout and clumsy, and the legs are inserted far back and deeply buried in the common integument of the body, as in other birds of the order *Pygopodes*. The family is variously subdivided by different writers, the most obvious division being into the *Alcinæ* proper, with stout, hooked bills, comprising the auks, puffins, etc., and the *Urtinæ*, or guillemots and murre, with long, slender, acute bills. The family contains some 25 species of about 12 genera. The *Alcidæ* are all marine, and confined to the northern Atlantic, northern Pacific, and Polar seas. Also written *Alcadæ*. See cuts under *Alca*, *murre*, and *puffin*.

alcidine (al'si-din), *a.* [*Alcidæ* + *-ine* 1.] In *ornith.*, pertaining to or resembling the auk family.

Alcinæ (al-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alca* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Alcidæ*, embracing the auks proper and their immediate allies. The bill is variously shaped, but always hard and horny, stout, compressed, and more or less hooked. The leading species of *Alcinæ* are the great auk, *Alca impennis*; the razor-bill, *Alca or Urtania torda*; the puffins, of the genera *Fratercula* and *Lunda*; and the horn-billed auk, *Ceratorhynchus monocerata*.

alcine 1 (al'sin), *a.* [*Alces* + *-ine* 1.] Of or pertaining to the elk; noting the group of *Cervidæ* to which the elk of Europe and the moose of America belong.

alcine 2 (al'sin), *a.* [*Alca* + *-ine* 1.] Of or pertaining to the auk, *Alca*, or family *Alcidæ*.

Alcippe (al-sip'ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἀλκίπη, in myth. a daughter of Ares, < ἄλκη, strength, + ἵππος, a horse.]

1. A genus of cirriped crustaceans, of the order *Abdominalia*, having three pairs of abdominal limbs, no thoracic limbs, a segmented body, two eyes, extensible mouth, and the sexes distinct. It is the type and only member of a family *Alcippeidæ*. A species, *A. lampas*, is found on the British coast, burrowing in shells of *Fucus* and *Buccinum* (whelks).

2. A genus of birds, of uncertain position, classed by G. R. Gray (1869) as one of the *Ægithinidæ*. It was founded by E. Blyth in 1844, and contains 12 species, inhabiting India, China, the Malay peninsula, and Borneo. *A. cinerea* is the type.

alcippid (al-sip'id), *n.* [*Alcippeidæ*.] An abdominal cirriped of the family *Alcippeidæ*.

Alcippidæ (al-sip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcippe*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of cirripeds of which *Alcippe* is the typical genus.

Alcmanian (alk-mā'ni-an), *a.* [*L. Alcmanius*, < Gr. Ἀλκμανίαν, Doric of Ἀλκμανίων.] Pertaining to Alcman, a Spartan lyric poet of the seventh century B. C., celebrated for his amatory verses.—**Alcmanian verse** or **line**, a dactylic tetrameter catalectic, or series of three dactyls or spondee (the third foot regularly a dactyl), followed by a spondee or trochee. A couplet consisting of a hexameter followed by such a line is called an *Alcmanian distich*, and this may be used single or double as an *Alcmanian strophe* or *stanza*.

alco (al'kō), *n.* [Native name.] A variety of small dog, with a small head and large pendulous ears, found wild in Mexico and Peru, and now domesticated.

alcoate (al'kō-āt), *n.* A contracted form of *alcoholate*.

alcolene (al'kō-jēn), *n.* [*Alco(hol)* + *-gene*.] The vapor-cooler in a distilling apparatus. *N. E. D.*

alcoholate (al'kō-hāt), *n.* A contracted form of *alcoholate*.

alcohol (al'kō-hol), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *alcholate*, *alkohol*, < F. *alcool*, now *alcool*, = Sp. Pg. *alcohol* = It. *alcohol*, *alcolol*, *alcolol*, < ML. *alcohol*, orig. in the sense of a fine, impalpable powder, the black sulphid of antimony, afterward extended to any fine powder produced by

trituration or sublimation, then to essence, quintessence, or spirit, esp. the rectified spirits of wine, and finally used as at present; < Ar. *al-koh'l*, < *al*, the, + *koh'l*, the fine powder of antimony used in the East to paint the eyebrows, < *kahala*, stain, paint.] 1. A liquid, ethyl hydrate, C_2H_5OH , formed by the fermentation of aqueous sugar-solutions, or by the destructive distillation of organic bodies, as wood. *Absolute* or *pure alcohol* is a colorless mobile liquid, of a pleasant spirituous smell and burning taste, of specific gravity .793 at 60° F., and boiling at 173° F. It is inflammable, and burns without smoke or residue, the products of combustion being carbon dioxide and water. At very low temperatures it becomes viscid, but does not congeal above -200°, and for this reason is used for filling thermometers to register low temperatures. It mixes with water in all proportions, is a general solvent for organic principles, bases, resins, oils, etc., and as such has extensive use in the arts and in medicine. Different grades of alcohol are sometimes designated in trade according to the source from which they are derived, as *grain-alcohol*, prepared from maize or other grain; *root-alcohol*, from potatoes and beets; *moss-alcohol*, which is made in large quantity from reindeer-moss and Iceland moss in Norway, Sweden, and Russia. Alcohol is a powerful stimulant and antiseptic, and in some dilute form is used as an intoxicating beverage among all races and conditions of people. *Proof spirit* contains 49.3 per cent. by weight of pure alcohol, or 57.1 per cent. by volume. *Underproof* and *overproof* are designations of weaker and stronger solutions. Distilled liquors or ardent spirits, whisky, brandy, gin, etc., contain 40 to 50 per cent. of absolute alcohol, wines from 7 or 8 to 20, ale and porter from 5 to 7, and beer from 2 to 10.

2. In popular usage, any liquor containing this spirit.—3. In *organic chem.*, the general name of a series of compounds which may be regarded as derived from the normal hydrocarbons by replacing hydrogen with the group OH, or hydroxyl, and which correspond to the hydroxids of the metals. Such compounds are classed as *primary*, *secondary*, or *tertiary alcohols*, according to their constitution and the products of their decomposition. Primary alcohols are regarded as containing the group CH_2OH , and by oxidation yield aldehyde and ultimately an acid of the same carbon series. Secondary alcohols are regarded as containing the group $CHOH$, and by oxidation do not yield aldehyde, but a ketone, which on further oxidation breaks up into two acids of a lower carbon series. Tertiary alcohols are regarded as having the group COH , and break up at once on oxidation into two acids of a lower carbon series. 4. An impalpable powder.

If the same salt shall be reduced into alcohol as the chemists speak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and intercepted spaces will be extremely lessened. *Boyle*. **Amylic alcohol** ($C_5H_{11}O$), also called *hydrate of amyli*, a general name applicable to eight isomeric alcohols having the formula given. The most common, *inactive amylic alcohol*, is a transparent colorless liquid, with a strong, offensive odor, derived from the fermentation of starchy matters. It is the chief constituent of fusel-oil, a product of fermentation in distilleries, which is contained in crude spirit, and whose presence, even in small quantity, injures the quality of the spirit.—**Anhydrous alcohol**, alcohol entirely free from water.—**Caustic alcohol**, sodium ethylate, C_2H_5NaO , or sodium alcoholate, a product formed by adding sodium to absolute alcohol. It forms a white powder, which in contact with water or moist animal tissue decomposes into alcohol and caustic soda. It is used in medicine as a caustic.—**Cresylic alcohol**. See *cresylic*.—**Methyl or methyl alcohol**, or **wood-alcohol**, alcohol obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. When pure it is a colorless mobile liquid (CH_3OH), with an odor and taste like ordinary alcohol (ethyl hydrate, C_2H_5OH ; see above), though the commercial article has a strong pyroligneous smell. It is inflammable. It is a by-product in the manufacture of charcoal, and is used in the arts as a solvent for resins, also in the manufacture of aniline dyes. Also called *wood-spirit*, *methyl*, and *hydrate of methyl*.

alcoholate (al'kō-hol-āt), *n.* [*< alcohol + -ate*.] A compound in which a hydrogen atom of alcohol is replaced by an alkali metal, as potassium alcoholate, or ethylate, C_2H_5OK , formed, with evolution of hydrogen, when metallic potassium is dissolved in alcohol. Sometimes contracted to *alcoate*, *alcoahate*.

alcoholature (al-kō-hol'ā-tūr), *n.* [*< F. alcoolature*; see *alcohol*.] An alcoholic tincture prepared with fresh plants. *N. E. D.*

alcohol-engine (al'kō-hol-en'jin), *n.* A motor employing the vapor of alcohol in place of steam.

alcoholic (al-kō-hol'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of alcohol.—2. Containing or using alcohol: as, an *alcoholic* thermometer.

alcoholicity (al'kō-hol-is'i-ti), *n.* [*< alcoholic + -ity*.] Alcoholic quality.

Some brandy is added to the wine, by which its alcoholicity rises to about 29 per cent. of proof spirit. *Ure*, *Dict.*, IV. 950.

alcoholisable, etc. See *alcoholizable*, etc.

alcoholism (al'kō-hol-izm), *n.* [*< alcohol + -ism*.] In *pathol.*, the effects of excessive use of alcoholic drinks. They are distinguished as *acute*, resulting from the consumption of a large amount of alcoholic drink at once or within a short period, and *chronic*, resulting from its habitual consumption in smaller quantities.

alcoholizable (al'kō-hol-i-zā-bl), *a.* [*< alcoholize + -able*.] Capable of yielding or of being converted into alcohol. Also spelled *alcoholisable*.

alcoholization (al'kō-hol-i-zā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of rectifying spirit till it is wholly deprived of impurities.—2. Saturation with alcohol, or exposure to its action.—3. The act of reducing a substance to an impalpable powder. *Phillips*, 1678.—4. Same as *alcoholism*.

Also spelled *alcoholisation*.

alcoholize (al'kō-hol-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alcoholized*, ppr. *alcoholizing*. [*< alcohol + -ize*.]

1. To convert into alcohol; rectify (spirit) till it is wholly purified.—2. To saturate with alcohol; expose to the influence or subject to the effects of alcohol.

The gum will not penetrate any part which is still alcoholized. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros.*, § 191.

3. To reduce to an impalpable powder. *Phillips*, 1706; *Johnson*.

Also spelled *alcoholise*.

alcoholometer (al'kō-hol-om'e-tēr), *n.* [*< alcohol + Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining, by means of a graduated scale, the percentage, either by weight or by volume, of pure alcohol in any liquid. Sometimes contracted to *alcoholometer* and *alcoömeter*.

alcoholometrical (al'kō-hol-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Relating to the alcoholometer or to alcoholometry: as, *alcoholometrical* tables. Sometimes contracted to *alcoömetrical*.

alcoholometry (al'kō-hol-ō-met'ri-ka), *n.* [*< alcoholometer*.] The process of estimating the percentage of pure or absolute alcohol in a spirituous liquid. Sometimes contracted to *alcoömetry*.

alcoholometer (al-kō-hom'e-tēr), *n.* See *alcoholometer*.

Alcoideæ (al-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alca + -oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, composed of the *Alcide* or auks and the *Urinatoridæ* or loons, and placed in the order *Cecomorpha*.

alcoömeter (al-kō-om'e-tēr), *n.* See *alcoholometer*.

alcoömetrical (al'kō-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* See *alcoholometrical*.

Alcoran (al'kō-ran or al-kō-rān'), *n.* [*< ME. alkaron, alkarowī*, < OF. *alcoran*, mod. F. *alcoran* = Sp. *alcoran* = Pg. *alcorão* = It. *alcorano*, < Ar. *al-qorān*, *al-qurān*, lit. the book, < *al*, the, + *qorān*, *qurān*; see *Koran*.] Same as *Koran*. Also spelled *Alkaran*.

Alcoranic (al-kō-ran'ik), *a.* Relating to the *Koran* or to Mohammedanism. Also spelled *Alkoranic*.

Alcoranish (al-kō-ran'ish), *a.* [*< Alcoran + -ish*.] Same as *Alcoranic*. Also spelled *Alkoranish*.

Alcoranist (al-kō-ran'ist), *n.* [*< Alcoran + -ist*.] A Mussulman who adheres strictly to the letter of the *Koran*, rejecting all comments. The Persians are generally Alcoranists; the Turks, Arabs, and Tatars admit a multitude of traditions. Also spelled *Alkoranist*.

Alcora porcelain. See *porcelain*.

alcornoque (äl-kōr-nō'kā), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *alcornoque* (> It. *alcornocho*, the cork-tree); origin uncertain. Cf. Sp. Pg. *alcorque*, cork soles or clogs, cork, Sp. *corcho*, Pg. *corcha*, cork; but no etymological connection can be made out.] The bark of a Brazilian leguminous tree, *Bowdichia virgiloides*, formerly used as a remedy for phthisis. Also written *alcornoco*.—**American alcornoque**, the bark of several species of *Byrsonima*, used in tanning.—**European alcornoque**, the bark of the smaller branches of the cork-oak, *Quercus suber*.

alcove (al'kōv or al-kōv'), *n.* [*< F. alcôve*, < It. *alcova*, *alcovo* = OF. *aucube*, tent, = Pr. *alcuba*, < Sp. *alcova*, now *alcoba*, = Pg. *alcova*, a recess, < Ar. *al-qobbah*, < *al*, the, + *qobbah*, a vault, a vaulted space, dome, tent, *alcove*, < *qubba*, vault, arch, dome. No connection with E. *cove*.] A covered recess. Specifically—(a) In the strictest sense, any recessed bay or small room attached to a larger one, having a coved or vaulted ceiling. (b) Most commonly, a recess in a room for the reception of a bed, one of the recesses or separate compartments for books in a library-building, a niche for a seat or statue, etc. (c) An arched or covered seat in a garden, or any natural recess, as a clear space in a grove or wood, a small bay, a place nearly inclosed by rocks or hills, and the like. [In this use, chiefly poetical.]

On mossy banks, beneath the citron grove,
The youthful wand'ers found a wide *alcove*.
Falconer, *Shipwreck*.

alchemist, alchemy. Former spellings of *alchemist*, *alchemy*.

alcyon (al'si-ōn), *n.* and *a.* [L., < Gr. ἄλκυών, the kingfisher; also written erroneously ἄλκυών, > L. *halcyon*, > E. *halcyon*, the form now usual: see *halcyon*.] 1. An old or poetical name of the kingfisher. Commonly written *halcyon*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of kingfishers: same as *Halcyon*,

2.—3. The specific name of the belted kingfisher of North America, *Ceryle alcyon*.—4. A general name of the kingfishers of the genus *Halcyon* and others of the subfamily *Daceloninae*: as, the wood-*alcyons*, tree-*alcyons*, etc.

II. *a.* Same as *halcyon*.

Alcyonaria (al'si-ō-nā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcyonium + -aria*.] An order of actinozoan corals, or, as some hold, a subclass of coralligenous *Actinozoa*, distinguished in this use from *Zoantharia*, the other subclass of *Actinozoa* (which contains the sea-anemones, etc.), by having pinnately fringed instead of simple tentacles, arranged around the mouth like the rays of a starfish, whence the alternative name *Asteroida*. The tentacles of *Alcyonaria* are in one series of 8, instead of 6 or a multiple of 6, whence the alternative name *Octocoralla*, the sea-anemonea being known as *Hexacoralla*. For the same reason, the *Alcyonaria* are also termed *Octactinia*. The corallum, when present, is external, spicular, or with a sclerobasic axis, but occasionally thecal or tubular. The polyps are connected by the coenosarc, through which permeate prolongations of the body-cavity of each, thus permitting a free circulation of fluids. There is sometimes an outer skeleton, either with or without a central sclerobasic axis. The corallum is rarely thecal, never presenting traces of septa. (*Paseoe*.) These compound organisms are found only in deep water, and, except the sea-pens, are fixed to some foreign body. The subclass or order is divided into several orders or suborders, of which are: (a) the *Alcyoniaceæ*, having a leathery contractile ectoderm—a group including the so-



1, Sea-fan (*Rhipidogorgia flabellum*); 2, Sea-pen (*Pennatulaporphora*); 3, *Cornularia rugosa*.

called dead men's fingers; (b) the *Gorgoniaceæ*, or sea-fans, which are branched calcareous or horny corals; (c) the *Isidaceæ*, which are alternately calcareous and horny; (d) the *Tubiporaceæ*, or organ-pipe corals, which are tubular; and (e) the *Pennatulaceæ*, or sea-pens. See these words. Some species have the appearance of sponges, others resemble fans, feathers, stars, etc. Also called *Halcyonoida*.

alcyonarian (al'si-ō-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Alcyonaria + -an*.] 1. *a.* Relating or pertaining to the order or to a member of the order *Alcyonaria*. Equivalent terms are *halcyonoid* and *asteroidal*.

II. *n.* One of the *Alcyonaria* (which see).

Various forms of *alcyonarians*, a special group of corals, were found at considerable depths. *Science*, IV. 171.

Also written *halcyonarian*.

Alcyone (al-si'ō-nē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἀλκυώνη, in myth. the daughter of Æolus and wife of Ceyx, a Thessalian king; she was changed into a kingfisher and her husband into a sea-bird. See *alcyon*.] 1. A greenish star of magnitude 3.0, the brightest of the Pleiades, η Tauri. See cut under *Pleiades*.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidæ*, subfamily *Daceloninae*, related to the genus *Ceyx*, both being distinguished by the rudimentary condition of the inner front toe. Also written *Halcyone*.

Alcyonella (al'si-ō-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., as *Alcyonellum* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of fresh-water *Polyzoa*, or so-called ascidian zoöphytes, related to *Plumatella*, *Fredericella*, and *Cristatella*, of the family *Plumatellidæ*. *A. stagnorum* is of a greenish-black color, and is found in stagnant water. The species were formerly regarded as plants. Also written *Halcyonella*.

Alcyoniaceæ (al'si-on-i-ä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcyonium + -aceæ*.] An order of *Alcyonaria* (which see) considered as a subclass. It is characterized by having a leathery contractile ectoderm with calcareous spicules, but no sclerobasis; the polypary is attached to some foreign object, and bears some resemblance to a sponge. The order consists of the families *Alcyonidæ* and *Cornulariidæ*, to which some authorities add *Telesidæ*. See *Alcyonidæ*. Also written *Halcyoniaceæ*.

alcyonic (al-si-on'ik), *a.* [*< Alcyonium + -ic*.] Pertaining to the *Alcyonidæ*. Also written *halcyonic*.

Alcyonidiidæ (al'si-on-i-di'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcyonidium + -idæ*.] A family of *Polyzoa*, or so-called ascidian zoöphytes, belonging to the infundibulate order (*Gymnolcemata*) of that class, the mouth having no epistome. The family forms with the *Vesiculariidæ* a group or suborder which

has been called *Ctenosomata*, the cell-opening being closed with marginal setæ, and there being no vibracula and no avicularia. *Alcyonium* is the leading or only genus. Also written *Alcyoniadae*, *Alcyoniidae*, and *Alcyoniidiæ*; not to be confounded with *Alcyoniidae*.

Alcyonium (al'si-ō-nid'i-um), n. [NL., as *Alcyonium* + dim. *-idium*, < Gr. *-ίδιον*.] A genus of *Polysoa*, of the family *Alcyoniidae*. *A. glutinosum*, one of the species, is called ragged-staff or mermaid's glove, and was formerly regarded as a plant. Also written *Halcyonidium*.

alcyoniform (al'si-on-i-fōrm), a. [*alcyon* + *-form*.] Having the form of or resembling an alcyon. Also written *halcyoniform*.

Alcyoniidæ (al'si-ō-ni'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Alcyonium* + *-idæ*.] A family of alcyonarian polyps, of the order *Alcyoniacea*. The leading genus is *Alcyonium* (which see). Representative of the family are found in all seas and at various depths; some are called cork-polyps. Also written *Alcyoniidae* and *Halcyoniidæ*; not to be confounded with *Alcyoniidiæ*.

alcyonite (al'si-ō-nit), n. [*Alcyonium* + *-ite*.] A fossil of or like the genus *Alcyonium*; one of the sponge-like fossils common in the chalk formation. Also written *halcyonite*.

Alcyonium (al-si-ō-ni-um), n. [NL., < L. *alcyonium*, also *alcyonēum*, < Gr. *ἀλκυώνιον*, also *ἀλκυόνιον*, bastard-sponge, a zoöphyte, so called from its resemblance to the nest of the *ἀλκυών*, halcyon: see *alcyon*.] The leading genus of polyps of the family *Alcyoniidae* (which see). *A. digitatum*, the so-called dead men's fingers, dead men's toes, and cow's paps, is a common British species. It is a lobed, spongy-looking body, pellucid when distended with water, and covered with stellate apertures for the polyps. (*Pascoc.*) *A. glomeratum* is another species. The name of the genus is synonymous with *Lobularia*. Also written *Halcyonium*.

alcyonoid (al'si-ō-noid), n. [*Alcyonium* + *-oid*.] A member of the family *Alcyoniidae* or of the order *Alcyoniacea*. Also written *halcyonoid*.

aldai, adv. [ME., < *al*, all, + *day*.] Constantly; continually; always. *Chaucer*.

aldehyde (al'dē-hīd), n. [*al(cobol)* + NL. *dehydrogenatus*], deprived of hydrogen, < L. *de*, from, expressing deprivation, + *hydrogen*.] 1. A transparent colorless liquid, CH₃COH, of pungent suffocating odor, produced by the oxidation of ordinary alcohol. When exposed to the air or to oxygen it is converted into acetic acid. Distinctively called *acetic aldehyde* and *ethaldehyde*.

2. The general name of a class of compounds intermediate between alcohols and acids, derived from their corresponding primary alcohols by the oxidation and removal of two atoms of hydrogen, and converted into acids by the addition of an atom of oxygen.—**Aldehyde resin**, a resinous body formed by heating aldehyde with potash in alcoholic solution. It is a bright orange-colored powder, sparingly soluble in water, but readily soluble in alcohol.

aldehydic (al'dē-hī-dik), a. Of, pertaining to, or containing aldehyde.

alder¹ (âl'dēr), n. [E. dial. *aller*, also *owler*; < ME. *alder*, *aldyr*, *aldir*, also *aller*, *ellir*, *otr*, etc., the *d* being inserted as in *alder* for *all*, gen. pl. of *all* (see *alder*³); < AS. *alr*, *alor*, *aler* = D. *els* = L.G. *eller* = OHG. *elira*, *erila*, *erla*, MHG. *erle*, G. *erle*, dial. *eller*, *else*, = Icel. *öltr*, *elvir*, m., *elri*, neut., = Sw. *al*, dial. *alder*, *ällder*, = Norw. *older*, also or, *elle*, = Dan. *el*, pl. *elle*, = Goth. **aliza*, **aluza* (> Sp. *aliso*, *alder*) = L. *alnus*, orig. **alsnus* (> F. *aune*, *alder*, and perhaps Sp. Pg. *alamo*, poplar: see *alamo*), = OBulg. *jeliha*, Bulg. *jelha* = Serv. *jelsha* = Bohem. *jelshe*, *olshe* = Pol. *olecha*, *oleza* = Russ. *ol'kha*, *vol'kha*, dial. *elkha*, *elokha*, = Lith. Lett. *elksnis*, *alksnis*, *alder*.] 1. The popular name of shrubs and trees belonging to the genus *Alnus*, natural order *Cupulifera*. The common alder of Europe is *Alnus glutinosa*. In the eastern United States the common species are the smooth alder, *A. serrulata*, and the speckled alder, *A. incana*. Both are also known as black alder. These are usually tall shrubs, rarely small trees. The alders of the Pacific coast, *A. rhombifolia* and *A. rubra*, frequently grow to be trees of medium size. The bark of the alder has been used in several parts of the world as one of the materials for dyeing black along with coppers or iron liquor, and also in obtaining other colors, as brownish yellow or orange. See *Alnus*.

2. A name of species of other widely different genera, from their resemblance to true alders. The black or berry-bearing alder of Europe is the alder-buckthorn, *Rhamnus Frangula*. In southern Africa the name red alder is given to the *Cunonia Capensis*, and white alder to *Platylophus trifolius*, both saxifragaceous shrubs. In North America the *Ilex verticillata* is some-



Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*).

times called black alder, the *Rhamnus alnifolia* dwarf alder, and the *Clethra alnifolia* white alder.

alder², a. and n. An old form of *elder*².

alder³, *alleri*, a. [ME., also written *alther*, *al-dre*, *aler*, *alre*, < AS. *calra*, also *alra*, gen. pl. of *call*, all: see all. The *d* is inserted as in *alder*¹.] The Middle English genitive plural of all. From its common occurrence before adjectives in the superlative it came to be regarded as a prefix of such adjectives: as, *alder-first*, first of all; *alder-best*, best of all; *alder-biest* or *alder-biest*, dearest of all. It is also used, in the form *aller*, with the genitive plural of personal pronouns: as, *oure aller*, of all of you; *oure aller*, of all of us; *here aller*, of all of them.

A-morwe when the day bigan to sprynge,
Up ros our hoate, and was oure *aller* cok.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 823.

You, mine *alder-biest* sovereign. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., l. 1.

alder-buckthorn (âl'dēr-buk'thōrn), n. The European plant *Rhamnus Frangula*. See *Rhamnus*.

alderman (âl'dēr-man), n.; pl. *aldermen* (-men). [*ME. alderman*, *aldermon*, < AS. *caldorman* (= ONorth. *aldormon*, -mann, -monn), < *caldor*, a prince, chief, elder, + *man* (*mann*, *mon*, *monn*), man: see *alder*², *elder*², n., and *man*.] 1. In the Anglo-Saxon period of English history, a title meaning at first simply chieftain or lord, but later used specifically to denote the chief magistrate of a county or group of counties. The office was both civil and military, and was tending to become a great hereditary benefice when it was replaced, under Canute, by the earldom. After this the name was applied to any head man, as the head man of a guild.

If the earlier kingdoms were restored, the place of the king in each was taken by an *caldorman*, who, however independent and powerful he might be, was still named by the West-Saxon sovereign, and could be deposed by that ruler and the national Witan.

J. R. Green, Cong. of Eng., p. 248.

The *caldormen* were nobles by birth, and generally the leaders in war. *Stille*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 203.

Hence — 2. In modern usage, a magistrate of a city or borough, next in rank to the mayor. In England and Ireland, besides being a member of the common council, which manages the affairs of the municipality, he is vested with the powers of a police judge. The corresponding title in Scotland is *baillie*. Aldermen are usually chosen for three years, but the twenty-six aldermen of London are chosen for life. In most of the United States there is in each city an elected board of aldermen, representing wards, who constitute the municipal assembly, and usually also possess some judicial powers. In Pennsylvania cities the title alderman is given to an officer having duties equivalent to those of a justice of the peace elsewhere.

3. In England, a half-crown: a meaning explained by Brewer as containing an allusion to the fact that an alderman is a sort of half-king. [Slang.] — 4. A turkey. [Slang.] — **Alderman in chains**, a turkey hung with sausages. [Slang.] — **Alderman's pace**, a slow, stately pace: equivalent to the French *pas d'abbé*.

aldermanate (âl'dēr-man-āt), n. [*alderman* + *-ate*.] The office of alderman; aldermen collectively.

aldermancy (âl'dēr-man-si), n. [*alderman* + *-cy*, as in *abbacy* and other words of ult. L. origin.] The office of an alderman; aldermanate. **aldermanic** (âl'dēr-man'ik), a. [*alderman* + *-ic*.] Relating or belonging to an alderman; characteristic of aldermen.

alderman (âl'dēr-man'i-ti), n. [*alderman* + *-ity*.] 1. Aldermen collectively; the body of aldermen. *B. Jonson*. — 2. The dignity or qualities of an alderman. *Lamb*.

alderman-lizard (âl'dēr-man-liz'ârd), n. A book-name of the *Sauromalus ater*, a stout black Californian lizard: so called from its obesity, a characteristic popularly attributed to aldermen. It attains a length of about a foot. See *Sauromalus*.

aldermanly (âl'dēr-man-li), a. [*alderman* + *-ly*.] Pertaining to or like an alderman.

aldermanry (âl'dēr-man-ri), n.; pl. *aldermanries* (-riz). [*alderman* + *-ry*.] A district of a borough having its own alderman; a ward. *N. E. D.*

aldermanship (âl'dēr-man-ship), n. [*alderman* + *-ship*.] The office of an alderman.

aldern (âl'dēr-n), a. [*alder* + *-en*², *-n*²; = D. *elzen*, < *els*, *alder*.] Made of alder.

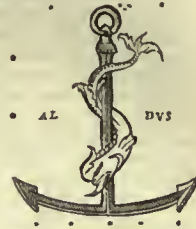
Then *aldern* boats first plow'd the ocean.

May, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*.

Aldine (âl'din or al'din), a. [NL. *Aldinus*, < *Aldus*.] An epithet applied to those editions, chiefly of the classics, which proceeded from the press of Aldus Manutius (Latinized form of Italian Aldo Manuzio), of Venice, and his family, from 1494 to 1597. The distinguishing mark is an anchor entwined with a dolphin printed on the title-page. These editions are noted for both the beauty of the typography and the correctness of the text. The term has also been applied to certain English and American editions of various works. See cut in next column.

Aldrian, n. [Perhaps Ar.] A star in the neck of the Lion. *Chaucer*.

Aldrovandine (al-drō-van'din), a. Of or pertaining to the naturalist Ulisse Aldrovandi (1522-1607): as, *Aldrovandine owl*, the *Scops aldrovandii*.



Device of Aldus, from Statius.

ale (āl), n. [*ME. ale*, < AS. *calu*, also *calo*, imp-prop. *calu* (so in nom. and acc., but gen. and dat. *ealoth*, *aloth*, pointing to an orig. stem **alut*), = OS. *alo* (in comp. *alo-fat* = AS. *calofæt*, an ale-cup, > E. *ale-vat*) = Icel. Sw. Dan. *öl*, ale, = OBulg. *olū*, *eider*, = Sloven. *ol*, *olej*, vol = OPruss. *alu* = Lith. *alus* = Lett. *allus* (> Finn. *olut*), beer. Cf. Gael. and Ir. *ol*, drink.] 1. A light-colored beer, made from malt which is dried at a low heat. See *beer*. *Pale ale* is made from the palest or lightest-colored malt, the fermenting temperature being kept below 72° to prevent the formation of acetic acid.

2. An ale-drinking; a festival or merrymaking at which ale was the beverage drunk. Compare *bridal*, *church-ale*, *clerk-ale*, etc.

Every inhabitant of the town of Okebrook shall be at the several ales; and every husband and his wife shall pay two-pence, every cottager one penny.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 391.

3. A brew of ale; as much ale as is brewed at one time.

Witnesseth, that the inhabitants, as well of the said parish of Elvaston as of the said town of Okebrook, shall brew four ales, and every ale of one quarter of malt, and at their own costs and charges, betwixt this and the feast of St. John Baptist next coming.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 391.

4. An ale-house.

Thou hast not so much charity in thee as to go to the ale with a Christian. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 5.

O, Tom, that we were now at Putney, at the ale there.

Thomas, Lord Cromwell, iii. 1.

Adam's ale. See *Adam*. — **Bitter ale**, **bitter beer**, a clear, strong, highly hopped ale, of a pleasant bitter taste. — **Medicated ale**, ale which is prepared for medicinal purposes by an infusion of herbs during fermentation.

aleak (ā'lēk'), prep. phr. as adv. [*a*³ + *leak*, q. v.] In or into a leaking state.

aleatico (al-ē-at'i-kō), n. [It.] A sweet and strong red wine made in Tuscany. It is of dark-red color, has a delicate flavor and perfume, and is one of the best of very sweet wines.

aleatory (ā'lē-ā-tō-ri), a. [*L. aleatorius*, pertaining to a gamester or to gaming, < *aleator*, a gamester, a player with dice, < *alea*, a game with dice.] Literally, depending upon the throw of a die; hence, depending on a contingent event. — **Aleatory contract**, in law, an agreement the conditions of which depend on an uncertain event. — **Aleatory sale**, a sale the completion of which depends on the happening of some uncertain event.

aleavement, n. See *alevement*.

ale-bench (āl'ē-bench), n. [ME. not found; < AS. *calu-benc*: see *ale* and *bench*.] A bench in or before an ale-house.

Sit on their *ale-bench* with their cups and cans.

Munday and Others, Sir John Oldcastle, i. 1.

ale-berry (āl'ber'i), n. [Early mod. E. *alebery*, *ale-bruc*, < ME. *alebery*, *alberey*, *albery*, *albray*, *albre*, < *ale*, ale, + *bre*, also spelled *brec*, broth, soup (> *brec*, *broo*, q. v.), < AS. *brūw*, broth. The word is thus proper *ale-brec*, or *ale-brew*, *ale-broo*, the second element being perverted in simulation of *berry*.] A beverage formerly made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.

ale-brewer (āl'brō'ēr), n. One whose occupation is the brewing of ale.

alec (ā'lek), n. [L., better *altec*, also *alex*, and with aspirate *haltec*, *halax*, the sediment of a costly fish-sauce, garum, and in general fish-sauce, fish-pickle.] 1. A pickle or sauce of small herrings or anchovies. — 2. A herring. *N. E. D.*

alecampane (āl'ē-kam-pān'), n. Same as *alecampane*.

alecize (al'e-siz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *alecized*, ppr. *alecizing*. [*alec* + *-ize*.] To dress with alec sauce. *N. E. D.*

ale-conner (āl'kon'ēr), n. [*ale* + *conner*.] Originally, a local officer appointed to assay ale and beer, and to take care that they were good and wholesome, and sold at a proper price. The duty of the ale-conners of London now is to inspect the measures used by beer- and liquor-sellers, in order to prevent fraud. Four of these officers are chosen annually by the liverymen, in common hall, on Midsummer's Day (June 24). Also called *ale-taster*.

This well known to the parish I have been twice *ale-conner*. *Middleton*, Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 3.

ale-cost (al'kōst), *n.* [*< ale + cost³*; see *costmary*.] Costmary, *Tanacetum Balsamita*, a plant put into ale to give it an aromatic flavor. See *costmary*.

Alector (a-lek'tōr), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἀλεκτωρ*, poet. for ἀλεκτρον (cf. *Alectryon*), a cock; of disputed origin.] 1†. Klein's name (1756) for a genus of birds of which the common hen is the type: a synonym of *Gallus* (Linnaeus).—2†. Merrem's name (1786) for birds of the family *Cracidae*, or curassows: a synonym of *Crax* (Linnaeus).—3. [*l. c.*] The Linnaean specific name for a species of curassow, *Crax alector*.

alectoría (al-ek-tō'ri-ā), *n.*; pl. *alectoríæ* (-ē). [*L. (sc. gemma)*, fem. of *alectorius*, pertaining to a cock, *< Gr. ἀλεκτωρ*, a cock.] Cockstone; a peculiar stone, erroneously supposed to be sometimes found in the stomach or liver of an aged cock or capon. Many imaginary virtues were attributed to it.

Alectoría (al-ek-tō'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἀλεκτωρ*, equiv. to ἀλεκτρος, unmarried, *< ἀ-* priv. + λέκτρον, bed, marriage-bed (see *lectica*); from the uncertainty respecting its male flowers.] A genus of lichens. *A. jubata*, or rockhair, grows on trees and rocks, and affords food for the reindeer while the snow is deep.

Alectorides (al-ek-tor'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ἀλεκτροίς*, pl. -ίδες, fem. of ἀλεκτωρ, a cock.] 1. In Nitzsch's classification (1829), a group of birds represented by the genera *Dicholophus* and *Otis*.—2. In Temminck's classification, a group of birds of uncertain extent. [Not now in use.]—3. A suborder or order of birds which includes the cranes, rails, and their allies. *Coues*.

alectoridine (al-ek-tor'i-din), *a.* [*< Alectorides + -ine*.] Having the character of or pertaining to the *Alectorides*.

It (the genus *Parra*) would appear to be limicoline, not alectoridine. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 669.

alectoromachy (a-lek-tō-rom'a-ki), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀλεκτωρ*, a cock, + μάχη, a fight, *< μάχεσθαι*, fight.] Same as *alectryomachy*.

alectoromancy (a-lek-tō-rō-man'si), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀλεκτωρ*, a cock, + μαντεία, divination. Cf. *alectryomancy*.] Same as *alectryomancy*.

alectoromorph (a-lek-tō-rō-mōrf), *n.* A member of the *Alectoromorpha*.

Alectoromorphæ (a-lek-tō-rō-mōr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ἀλεκτωρ*, a cock, + μορφή, form.] In Huxley's classification of birds, the fifth superfamily of the suborder *Schizognathæ*, of the order *Carinatae*. It includes the families *Turnicidae*, *Phasianidae*, *Pterocidae*, *Megapodidae*, and *Cracidae*, or the fowls and fowl-like birds, and therefore corresponds to the old order *Gallinæ* or *Rasores*, exclusive of the pigeons and tinamous. Since 1867, when the term was proposed, a stricter signification has been attached to it by exclusion of the *Turnicidae* and *Pterocidae*. In the restricted sense, it is divided into the two groups of *Alectoropodes* and *Peristeropodes*, the former containing the fowls proper (old family *Phasianidae*, etc.), the latter the mound-birds (*Megapodidae*) and curassows (*Cracidae*).

alectoromorphous (a-lek-tō-rō-mōr'fus), *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to the *Alectoromorpha*; gallinaceous or rasorial, in a strict sense.

Alectoropodes (a-lek-tō-rop'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ἀλεκτωρ*, a cock, + πούς, pl. πόδες, = E. foot.] A subdivision of Huxley's superfamily *Alectoromorpha*, containing the true fowl and related to the domestic hen, as pheasants, turkeys, guinea-fowl, grouse, partridges, quail, etc.: distinguished from those gallinaceous birds, as the *Megapodidae* and *Cracidae*, which have the feet more as in pigeons, and are therefore called *Peristeropodes*. See cuts under *Cupidonia*, *grouse*, *partridge*, and *quail*.

alectoropodous (a-lek-tō-rop'ō-dus), *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to the *Alectoropodes*.

The suborders [of *Alectoromorpha*] are called respectively the *Alectoropodous* . . . and the *Peristeropodous* Gallinæ. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 197.

Alectrurinae (a-lek-trō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Alectrurus + -inae*.] A subfamily of clamatorial passerine birds, of the family *Tyrannidae*: an inexact synonym of *Fluvicolinae* and of *Tanipterinae*. See these words, and *Alectrurus*.

alectrurous (al-ek-trō'rus), *a.* [*< NL. alectrurus*, adj.: see *Alectrurus*.] Having a tail like that of the cock: applied to certain birds. See *Alectrurus*.

Alectrurus (al-ek-trō'rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἀλεκτωρ*, a cock, + οὐρά, a tail.] A genus of clamatorial passerine birds, of the family *Tyrannidae*, or tyrant flycatchers, of which the type is *A. tricolor*: so named from the long, compressed, erectile tail. It is sometimes made the type of a subfamily, *Alectrurinae*. The whole group be-

longs to South America. Sometimes written, more correctly, *Alectorurus*, and also *Alectrura*, *Alecturus*, *Alectura*.

alectryomachy (a-lek-tri-om'a-ki), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀλεκτρον*, a cock, + μάχη, a fight.] Cock-fighting. Sometimes written *alectoromachy*.

alectryomancy (a-lek-tri-ō-man'si), *n.* [*< F. alectryomanie* (Cotgrave), *< Gr. ἀλεκτρον*, a cock, + μαντεία, divination.] An ancient practice of foretelling events by means of a cock. The letters of the alphabet were traced on the ground in squares within a circle, and a grain of corn was placed on each; a cock was then permitted to pick up the grains, and the letters under them, being formed into words in the order of their selection by the cock, were supposed to foretell the event. Sometimes written *alectoromancy*.

Alectryon (a-lek'tri-on), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἀλεκτρον*, a cock: see *Alector*.] 1. In *Ornith.*, a genus of birds, proposed by Cabanis in 1846 for a section of the Macartney pheasants, genus *Euplocamus* of Temminck. The type is *A. erythrophthalmus* of Malacca.—2. A poetical name of the domestic cock.

Loud the cock *Alectryon* crowed. *Longfellow*.

ale-drapery (āl'drā'pēr), *n.* [*< ale + draper*, as in *linen-drapery*: a humorous name, perhaps in allusion to the old ale-yard: see *ale-yard*.] An ale-house keeper.

I get mee a wife; with her a little money; when we are married, seeke a house we must; no other occupation have I but to be an ale-draper.

Henry Chettle, *Kind-Hart's Dreame* (1592).
So that nowe hee hath lefte brokery, and is become a draper. A draper, quoth Freeman, what draper, of woollin or linnen? No, qd [quod, quoth] he, an ale-draper, wherein he hath more skill then [than] in the other.

Discovery of Knights of the Poste, 1597. (Halliwell.)

alee (ā-lē'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [ME. *a lee*, after *Icel. á hlē*, alee; *< a³*, on, + *lee¹*, q. v.] *Naut.*, on or toward the lee side of a ship or boat, that is, the sheltered side, on which the wind does not strike; away from the wind: opposed to *weather* (which see). The helm of a ship is said to be *alee* when the tiller is pushed close to the lee side, causing the rudder to move in the opposite direction, and thus bringing the ship's head into the wind. In cases where a steering-wheel is used, the same effect is produced by turning the wheel toward the wind.

The reek of battle drifting slow alee
Not sullenner than we. *Lovell*, *On Board the '76*.

Helm's alee: *hard alee!* orders given in tacking a sailing vessel, after the helm has been put down, to direct that the head-sheets and fore-sheets should be let fly.

ale-fed (āl'fed), *a.* Nourished with ale.

The growth of his ale-fed corps. *Stafford*, *Niobe*, ll. 62.

aleft (ā-left'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*< a³*, on, + *left*.] On or to the left. *Southey*. [Rare.]

alegar (āl'e- or ā'le-gär), *n.* [*< ME. alegar* (Halliwell), *< ale + egar*, *eger*, sour: see *eager*¹.] The mode of fermentation is not English, but imitates *vinegar*, *< F. vin aigre*, sour wine.] Ale or beer which has been passed through the acetous fermentation; sour ale, used in the north of England as a cheap substitute for vinegar.

For not, after consideration, can you ascertain what liquor it is you are imbibing; whether . . . Hawkins' entire, or, perhaps, some other great brewer's penny-swipes, or even *alegar*. *Cartlyle*, *Boswell's Johnson*.

ale-garland (āl'gär'land), *n.* A wreath hung to an ale-stake as a part of the sign of a tavern. This custom is as old as the time of Chaucer, who alludes to it.

alegeancer, *n.* See *allegance*².

aleger, *a.* [*< OF. alegre*, *alaigne*, *F. allègre* = *Sp. alegre* = *Pg. It. allegro* (see *allegro*), *< L. alacer*, *alacris*, brisk, lively: see *alacrious*, *alacrity*.] Lively; brisk; sprightly; cheerful; gay.

Coffee, the root and leaf betle, [and] . . . tobacco . . . do all condense the apirits and make them strong and *aleger*. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 733.

alegget, *v. t.* See *allay* and *allege*.

ale-gill (āl'jil), *n.* [*< ale + gill⁵*, ground-ivy, and the liquor made therefrom: see *gill⁵*, and cf. *alehoof*.] A kind of medicated liquor prepared by the infusion of ground-ivy in malt liquor.

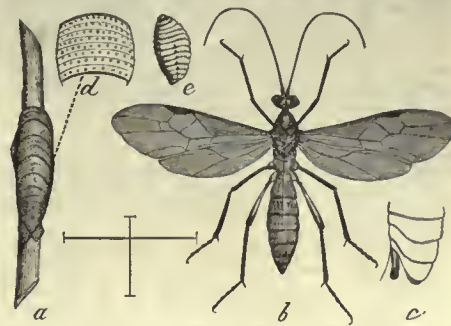
alehoof (āl'hōf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alehoove*, *alehove*, *< ME. alehoofe*, *halehove*, appar. a corruption, simulating *ale*, of earlier *haihove*, *heyhove*, etc., prob. *< hey*, *hay²*, a hedge, + *hoofe*, *hove*, ground-ivy, *< AS. hōfe*, ivy (see *hove*).] The *D. eiloff*, ivy, is appar. borrowed from English.] Ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*, the leaves of which were used in ale-making before the introduction of hops.

ale-house (āl'hous), *n.* [*< ME. alehous*, *ailehous*, *< AS. calo-hūs*.] A house where ale is retailed.

The redcoats filled all the ale-houses of Westminster and the Strand. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, iii.

Aleiodes (al-i-ō'dēz), *n.* [NL., prop. **aliodes*, appar. *< Gr. ἀ-* priv. + *λειώδης*, smooth, *< λείος*,

smooth, + *είδος*, appearance.] A genus of parasitic *Hymenoptera*, of the family *Braconida*. The species are parasitic upon caterpillars, undergoing



Aleiodes fumipennis (Cresson).
a, cocoon; a, enlarged segment of same; b, female (cross shows natural size); c, tip of her abdomen from side, enlarged; d, larva.

transformation in the dried and rigid skin of their host. *A. rileyi* (Cresson) is uniformly reddish-yellow, and is parasitic on larvae of the lepidopterous genus *Acronycta*.

aleist, *n.* [ME. *aleis*, *< OF. alies*, *alis*, usually *alie*, *alye*, later *alise* (mod. *F. alise* and *alize*), *< Teut. *aliza*, OHG. **eliza*, var. of *elira*, *crila*, *erla*, *G. erle*, dial. *else*, the alder, in comp. *elsebaum*, the white beam-tree, *elsebeere*, the berry of the white beam-tree; = AS. *alr*, *> E. alder*¹, q. v.] The fruit or berry of the white beam-tree, *Pyrus Aria*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1377.

ale-knight (āl'nit), *n.* A pot-companion.
Come, all you brave wights,
That are dubbed *ale-knights*, . . .
Know malt is of mickle might.

Wits' Recreations (1654).

To have his picture stamp'd on a stone jug
To keep *ale-knights* in memory of sobriety.

Chapman, *Gentleman Usher*, iii. 1.

alem (al'em), *n.* [Turk. *'alem*, a flag, banner, standard, ensign, the crescent, *< Ar. 'alam*, a flag, ensign, *< 'alama*, know. Cf. *alim*, *almah*.] The imperial standard of the Turkish empire.

Alemannian (al-ē-man'i-an), *a.* Alemannic.

Two Alemannian dukes of the 10th century.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 4.

Alemannic (al-ē-man'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Alemannicus*, *Alamannicus*, pertaining to the *Alemanni*, *Alamanni*, the Latinized form of the German name of a confederation of German tribes, lit. all men, after Goth. *alamans*, all men, all mankind, *< alls* = OHG. *al* = E. *all*, + *manna* = OHG. *man* = E. *man*. Hence *L. Alemannia*, the country of the *Alemanni*, extended by the Gauls to all Germany, *> F. Allemagne*, Germany, *Allemand*, German: see *Alman*, *Almain*.] 1. *a.* Belonging to the Alemanni, confederated German tribes who began to appear between the Main and the Danube about the beginning of the third century, and occupied that region completely.

II. *n.* The language of the Alemanni, or ancient people of southwestern Germany.

Also spelled *Allemannic*.

alembdar (a-lem'där), *n.* [Turk. *'alemdär*, *< 'alem*, flag, standard (see *alem*), + *-där*, *< Pers. -där*, holder, bearer.] In Turkey, an officer who bears the green standard of Mohammed when the sultan appears in public.

alembic (a-lem'bik), *n.* [Early mod. E. *alembick*, *alimbeck*, and abbr. *lembeck*, *limbeck*, q. v.; *< ME. alembike*, *alembyk*, *alembek*, earlier *alambik*, *alambic*, *< OF. alambic*, also written *alambique*, *F. alambic* = *Pr. elambic* = *Sp. alambique* = *Pg. alambique*, *lambique* = *It. lambicco*, *limbiccio*, *< ML. alambicus*, *< Ar. alambiq*, *< al*, the (see *al-²*), + *ambiq* (*> Pers. ambiq*), a still, *< Gr. ἀμβίξ*, a cup, later the cup of a still; cf. Ionic Gr. *ἀμβίη* = *Gr. ἀμβών*, foot of a goblet.] 1. A vessel formerly used in chemistry for distillation, and usually made of glass or copper. The bottom part, containing the liquor to be distilled, was called the *matrass* or *cucurbit*; the upper part, which received and condensed the volatile products, was called the *head* or *capital*, the beak of which was fitted to the neck of a receiver. The head alone was more properly the alembic. It is now superseded by the retort and worm-still.

Hence—2. Anything which works a change or transformation: as, the *alembic* of sorrow.

Thus is Art, a nature passed through the *alembic* of man.

Emerson, *Misc.*, p. 27.

alembic (a-lem'bik), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alembicked*, ppr. *alembicking*. [*< alembic*, *n.*] To distil as by an alembic; obtain as by means of an alembic. [Rare.]



Alembic.

I have occasioned great speculation, and diverted myself with the important mysteries that have been alembicked out of a trifle. *Walpole, Letters, I. 208.*

alembroth (a-lem'brôth), *n.* [Formerly also *alembor*, late ME. *alembroke*; origin unknown.] The salt called by the alchemists the salt of art, science, or wisdom; a double chlorid of mercury and ammonia. Although poisonous, it was formerly used as a stimulant.

alenaget, *n.* Same as *alnage*.

Alençon lace. See *lace*.

alength (a-length'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [ME. *alenght* (for **alength*); < *a*³, on, at, + *length*.] **I. adv.** At full length; along; stretched at full length.

II. prep. In the direction of the length of. **Alepas** (al'e-pas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *á-copulatus* + *λεπάς*, a limpet; see *Lepas*.] A genus of barnacles or acorn-shells, of the family *Lepadidae*. They are ordinary cirripeds with thoracic limbs. *A. cornuta* is an example.

aleph (ā'lef), *n.* [Heb. 'aleph = Ar. 'alif; see *alpha*.] The first letter of the Hebrew alphabet (א), representing the older Phœnician letter which gave name and form to the Greek Α, ἀλφα. See *α*¹. This letter, in the Semitic languages, is not properly a vowel, but is a quasi-consonantal sign, to which the pronunciation of any initial vowel may be attached. In transliteration into Roman letters, this sign is represented by a Greek "smooth breathing" (̣) or is left unmarked.

alepidosaurid (a-lep'i-dō-sā'rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Alepidosauridae*. Also called *alepidosaurid*.

Alepidosauridae (a-lep'i-dō-sā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alepidosaurus* + *-idae*.] A family of large, fierce, and voracious abdominal deep-sea fishes. Also called *Aleposauridae* and *Alepisauridae*.

The *Alepidosauridae* are deep-sea fishes of large size, remarkable for the great size of their teeth. The body is elongate, and without scales; the mouth is extremely large, with rows of compressed teeth of unequal size, some of those on the lower jaw and palatine being fang-like. The dorsal fin is very long, covering almost the whole of the back, and there is no adipose fin.

Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 138.

Alepidosaurina (a-lep'i-dō-sā-rī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alepidosaurus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a division of *Scopelidae*, containing those with the dorsal fin occupying nearly the entire length of the back; a group corresponding to the family *Alepidosauridae* (which see). Preferably written *Alepidosaurinae*, as a subfamily.

alepidosauroid (a-lep'i-dō-sā'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Alepidosaurus* + *-oid*.] **I. a.** Having the characters of the *Alepidosauridae*.

II. n. An alepidosaurid.

Alepidosaurus (a-lep'i-dō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., as *Aleposaurus*, but with Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepid-*) instead of equiv. *λεπός* (*lepo-*), a scale.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Alepidosauridae*. It was at one time supposed to be related to *Saurus*, but is distinguished by the scaleless skin, whence the name. Also called *Alepisaurus*, *Aleposaurus*. *A. ferox* is a species known as *handsaw-fish* and *lancelet-fish*.

alepidote (a-lep'i-dōt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλεπίδωτος*, without scales, < *ἀ-* priv. + *λεπίς* (*lepid-*), a scale; see *Lepidum*.] **I. a.** Not having scales: as, an *alepidote* fish.

II. n. Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales.

alepinet (al'e-pēn), *n.* [Also written *alapeen*, prob. for *Aleppine*, belonging to Aleppo: see *Aleppine*.] A mixed stuff, either of wool and silk or of mohair and cotton. *Dyer*.

Alepisauridae (a-lep-i-sā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alepisaurus* + *-idae*.] Same as *Alepidosauridae*.

Alepisaurus (a-lep-i-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., improp. for *Alepidosaurus*.] Same as *Alepidosaurus*.

Alepocephali (a-lep-ō-sef'a-li), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *Alepocephalus*.] Same as *Alepocephalidae*.

alepocephalid (a-lep-ō-sef'a-lid), *n.* One of the *Alepocephalidae* (which see).

Alepocephalidae (a-lep-ō-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alepocephalus* + *-idae*.] A family of clupeoid abdominal fishes. The technical characters

referable to four genera have been discovered in the deeper portions of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, as well as of the Mediterranean sea. Also called *Alepocephali*.

alepocephaloid (a-lep-ō-sef'a-loid), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Having the character of the *Alepocephalidae*.

II. n. Same as *alepocephalid*.

Alepocephalus (a-lep-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *λεπός*, scale, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Alepocephalidae*; so called from the scaleless head.

ale-polet (āl'pōl), *n.* Same as *ale-stake*.

Aleposauridae (a-lep-ō-sā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aleposaurus* + *-idae*.] Same as *Alepidosauridae*.

Aleposaurus (a-lep-ō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλεπος*, faulty form of *ἀλεπίδωτος*, without scales (< *ἀ-* priv. + *λεπός*, also *λεπίς*, a scale; see *Lepidum*), + *σαῖρος*, a lizard, also a sea-fish; see *Saurus*.] Same as *Alepidosaurus*.

ale-post (āl'pōst), *n.* Same as *ale-stake*.

ale-pot (āl'pōt), *n.* A pot or mug for holding ale. In England a pot of beer or ale means a quart of it; hence, ale-pot means especially a quart-pot.

A clean cloth was spread before him, with knife, fork, and spoon, salt-cellar, pepper-box, glass, and pewter ale-pot. *Dickens, Little Dorrit.*

Aleppine (a-lep'in), *a.* and *n.* [< *Aleppo*, European (It.) form of Turk. and Ar. *Haleb*, said to be named from Ar. *halab*, milk.] **I. a.** Pertaining to Aleppo, a city of Asiatic Turkey, or to its inhabitants.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Aleppo.

Aleppo gall, ulcer. See *ulcer*.

alerce (a-lērs'; Sp. pron. ā-lār'thā), *n.* [Sp., the larch, prob. < *a-*, repr. Ar. *al*, the, + **lerce*, **larce* = It. *larice*, < L. *larix* (acc. *laricom*), the larch (see *larch*), perhaps mixed with Ar. *al-'arzah*, *al-'erz*, < *al*, the, + **arzah*, *'erz*, Pers. *arz*, cedar.] **1.** A name given in Spain to wood used by the Moors in their edifices, obtained from the sandarac-tree of Morocco, *Callitris quadrivalvis*. See *Callitris*.—**2.** Same as *alerce-tree*.

With here and there a red cedar or an *alerce* pine. *Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, xlii.*

alerce-tree (a-lērs'trō), *n.* A large coniferous timber-tree of Chili, *Libocedrus Chilensis*, extensively used on the southern Pacific coast.

alerion, *n.* See *allerion*.

alert (ā-lērt'), *a.* and *n.*, *orig. prep. phr.* [< F. *alerte*, interj. phr., *adj.*, and *n.*, formerly *allerte*, sometimes written *à l'erte*, = Sp. *alerta* (*alerto*, *adj.*) = Pg. *alerta*, < It. *erta*, on the watch, on the lookout; *stare alta erta*, be on one's guard. lit. stand on the lookout: *all'* for *alla* for *ala*, < L. *ad illam*, on the; *erta*, a lookout, also a declivity, a slope, a steep, fem. of *erto*, raised aloft, steep, pp. of *ergere*, raise, erect, < L. *erigere*, raise, pp. *erectus*, > E. *erect*, *q. v.*] **I. a. 1.** Active in vigilance; watchful; vigilantly attentive.

Yet ceaseless still she thrives, alert, alive, The working bee, in full or empty hive. *Crabbe, Parish Register.*

Nothing is worth reading that does not require an alert mind. *C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 15.*

2. Moving with celerity; brisk; active; nimble: as, "an alert young fellow," *Addison, Spectator, No. 403.* = *syn. 1.* Heedful, wary.—**2.** Lively, agile, quick, prompt, ready, spry.

II. n. [From the phr. *on the alert*, a pleonastic E. version of the orig. It. phr. *all' erta*: see *I.*] An attitude of vigilance; watch; guard; especially in the phrase *on or upon the alert*, upon the watch; on the lookout; guarding against surprise or danger: as, "the readiness of one on the alert," *Dickens*.

He was instructed to notify his officers to be on the alert for any indications of battle. *U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 412.*

alertly (ā-lērt'li), *adv.* In an alert manner; with watchful vigilance; nimbly; briskly; actively.

alertness (ā-lērt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being alert; briskness; nimbleness; activity.

-ales. [< L. *-ales*, pl. of *-alis*, a common adj. suffix; see *-al*.] In bot., a plural termination distinguishing the names of cohorts, a grade intermediate between class and order.

ale-scot, **ale-shot** (āl'skōt, āl'shōt), *n.* [< *ale* + *scot*, also *shot*, payment: see *scot* and *shot*, payment.] A reckoning to be paid for ale.

alese, *n.* See *aleze*.

ale-silver (āl'sil'vēr), *n.* A duty anciently paid to the lord mayor of London by the sellers of ale within the city.

ale-stake (āl'stāk), *n.* A stake having a garland or bush of twigs at the top of it, set up as a sign before an ale-house.

A garland hadde he set upon his heed As greet as it were for an ale-stake. *Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 667.*

Also called *ale-pole*, *ale-post*.

ale-taster (āl'tās'tēr), *n.* Same as *ale-conner*.

alethiology (a-lē-thi-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλήθεια*, truth (< *ἀλθής*, true, < *ἀ-* priv. + *λανθάνειν*, *λανθάνειν*, escape notice, be concealed; see *Lethe*), + *-λογία*, (< *λέγειν*, speak; see *-ology*.] A term used by Sir William Hamilton to denote that part of logic which treats of the nature of truth and error, and of the rules for their discrimination.

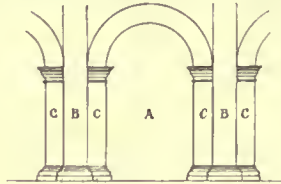
alethoscope (a-lē'thō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλήθης*, true (see *alethiology*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical instrument by means of which pictures are made to present a more natural and life-like appearance.

Aletornis (al-e-tōr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλήτης*, a wanderer, vagrant (< *ἀλάσθαι*, wander, stray), + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of extinct Tertiary birds from the Eocene of Wyoming Territory. Several species are described by Marsh, who places them among the cranes and ralls. They range in size from that of a woodcock to that of a small crane.

Aletris (al'e-tris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλετρις*, a (female) grinder of corn, < *ἀλετριεῖν*, extended from *ἀλεῖν*, grind.] A genus of plants, natural order *Hemodoraceae*, natives of the eastern United States, chiefly from New Jersey southward.

The two species, *A. farinosa* and *A. aurea*, are low, smooth, stemless, bitter herbs, with fibrous roots, a cluster of spreading, flat, lance-shaped leaves, and a spiked raceme of small white or yellow flowers. They are called *coic-root* from their medicinal reputation, and also *aque-grass*, *star-grass*, *blazing-star*, etc.

alette (a-let'), *n.* [F., = Sp. *aleta* = It. *aletta*, a small wing; dim. of L. *ala*, wing; see *aisle*.]



A, arch; B, B, pilasters; C, C, alettes (c).

In arch.: (a) A small wing of a building. (b) A pilaster or buttress. (c) The lateral face of the pier of an arch, extending from the edge of the opening; especially, that portion of the

lateral face between the edge of the opening and a semi-column, pilaster, or the like, serving to decorate the pier. Also spelled *allette*.

Aleurites (al-ū-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλευριτης*, pertaining to *ἀλευρον*, meal, esp. wheaten flour, < *ἀλεῖν*, grind.] A genus of plants, natural order *Euphorbiaceae*. The most important species, *A. triloba* (the candleberry-tree), a tree 30 to 40 feet high, is a native of the Molucces and some of the Pacific islands, and is cultivated in tropical countries for its nuts, which abound in oil, and when dried are used by the Polynesian islanders as a substitute for candles, whence they are called *candle-nuts* or *candleberries*. The oil expressed from the kernels dries rapidly, and is known as country walnut or artists' oil, or kekune-oil. *A. cordata* is the Chinese varnish-tree, and the oil from its seeds is used in China in painting.

Aleurodes (al-ū-rō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλευρώδης*, like flour, < *ἀλευρον*, flour, + *εἶδος*, form.] The typical and only genus of the family *Aleurodidae*. Also written *Aleyrodes*.

Aleurodidae (al-ū-rōd'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aleurodes* + *-idae*.] A family of hemipterous insects, of the suborder *Phytophthiria*, or plant-lice, related to the aphids and scale-insects. These insects are very small and exceedingly prolific; they have large oval elytra and wings, held nearly horizontal when in repose; the head is small, with divided eyes; the antennae are short, 6-jointed, with the rostrum 2-jointed; and the legs are short, simple, with 2-jointed tarsi provided with 2 claws. There are about 25 nominal species of the single genus *Aleurodes*. *A. prolella* resembles a small white moth with a dark spot on each wing-cover, and is found on celandine, cabbage, oak, etc. The larva is small, flat, and oval like a minute scale, as in *Peyllidae*; the pupa is fixed and enclosed in an envelop.

aleuromancy (al-ū-rō-man-si), *n.* [< F. *aleuromancie*, < Gr. *ἀλευρομαντεῖον*, divination from meal, < *ἀλευρον*, meal, + *μαντεῖον*, divination.] A method of divination by meal or flour, practised by the ancients.

aleurometer (al-ū-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλευρον*, flour, esp. wheaten flour, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument invented by M. Boland, about 1849, for ascertaining the bread-making qualities of wheaten flour. The indications depend upon the expansion of the gluten contained in a given quantity of flour when freed of its starch by pulverization and repeated washings with water.

aleurone (al-ū'rōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλευρον*, fine flour, + *-one*.] The minute albuminoid granules (protein) which are found, in connection with starch and oily matter, in the endosperm of ripe seeds and the cotyledons of the embryo. It is considered an inactive resting form of protoplasm. Also called *protein-granules*.



Alepocephalus bairdi. (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

are: supramaxillary bones of three pieces, as in the *Clupeidae*, the dorsal fin posterior and opposite the anal fin, few pyloric caeca, and no air-bladder. About a dozen species

aleuronic (al-ū-rōn'ik), *a.* [*<* *aleurone* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of aleurone.

Aleutian, Aleutic (al-e-ō'shi-an, -tik), *a.* [Named from the inhabitants, the *Aleuts*, Russ. *Aleuti.*] Appellative of or pertaining to a group of islands (the Aleutian islands) separating Bering sea from the northern Pacific, nearly or quite coextensive with the Catherine archipelago, extending from near the southern point of Kamtchatka to the peninsula of Alaska.

ale-vat (āl'vat), *n.* [*<* AS. *ealo-fat* = OS. *alo-fat*: see *ale* and *vat.*] A vat in which ale is fermented.

alevin (al'e-vin), *n.* [*<* F. *alevin*, prob. for **alevain*, *<* OF. *alever*, rear, *<* L. *adlevare*, raise, *<* *ad*, to, + *levare*, raise. Cf. *alleve*, *alleviate.*] The young of any fish; especially, a young salmonid or clupeid.

alew (a-lū'), *n.* [Var. of *halloo.*] Outcry; howling; lamentation.

Yet did she not lament with loud alew,
As women wont. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vi. 13.

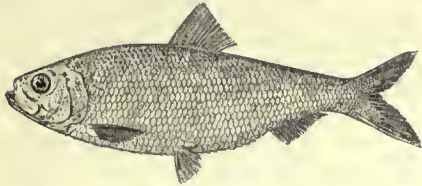
ale-washed (āl'wōsh't), *a.* Steeped or soaked in ale.

And what a beard of the general's cut . . . will do among foaming bottles and *ale-washed* wits, is wonderful to be thought on. *Shak.*, *Men*, V., iii. 6.

alewife¹ (āl'wif), *n.*; pl. *alewives* (-wivz). A woman who keeps an ale-house.

Perhaps he will swagger and hector, and threaten to beat and butcher an *ale-wife*. *Swift*, *Drapier's Letters*.

alewife² (āl'wif), *n.*; pl. *alewives* (-wivz). [A particular use of *alewife*¹, prob. in allusion to their corpulent appearance (see quot.).] The form *aloofe*, recorded in 1678, is said to be the Indian name of the fish; but it is prob. an error for *alewife*.] 1. A North American fish, *Clupea*



Alewife (*Clupea vernalis*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

vernalis, from 8 to 10 inches long, resembling a small shad, but much inferior to it as food. It is taken in large numbers with that fish.

Consorting Herrings and the bony Shad,
Big-bellied *Alewives*, Macrils richly clad
With Rain-bow colours, the Frost-fish and the Smelt,
As good as ever Lady Gustava felt.
S. Clarke, *Four Chief Plantations in America* (1670).

2. A name given at Bermuda to the round pompano, *Trachynotus ovatus*. See *pompano*.—3. A local English name of the allice-shad.

alexanders (al-eg-zan'dērz), *n.* [Also written *alisander*, *allisander*, *alisander*, *<* ME. *alisandre*, *<* OF. *alisandre*, *alisandre*; but in AS. *alexandrie*, *alexandria*, from the ML. name *Petroselinum Alexandrinum*, i. e., Alexandrine parsley, equiv. to *P. Macedonicum*, i. e., Macedonian parsley.] 1. The English name of an umbelliferous plant, *Smyrniolum Olusatrum*. Of all the umbellifers used as vegetables, this was one of the commonest in gardens for nearly fifteen centuries, but it is now abandoned. The history of its use can be traced from beginning to end. Theophrastus mentions it as a medicinal plant, under the name *hipposelinon* (horse-parsley), but three centuries later Dioscorides says that either the root or the leaves might be eaten, which implies cultivation. In Latin (Pliny, Columella, etc.) it was called *holus atrum*, later *olusatrum*, and corruptly *olisatrum*. Charlemagne commanded it to be sown in his farms. The Italians made great use of it, under the name *macerone*. At the end of the eighteenth century the tradition existed in England that it had been formerly cultivated; later English and French horticulturists do not mention it. *De Candolle*.

2. In North America, a name sometimes given to the plant *Thaspium aureum*.

Alexandrian (al-eg-zan'dri-an), *a.* [*<* L. *Alexandria*, classical form *Alexandrea*, *<* Gr. *Ἀλεξάνδρεια*, name of the Egyptian city founded by Alexander the Great, *<* Ἀλέξανδρος, L. *Alexander*, a man's name, prop. adj., 'defending men,' *<* ἀλέξω, ward off, defend, + ἀντήρ (ἀνδρ-), man.] 1. Pertaining to Alexandria, an important city of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great in 332 B. C.—2. Pertaining to Alexander the Great.

—**Alexandrian Codex** (*Codex Alexandrinus*), an important manuscript of the Scriptures, sent to Charles I. of England by the Patriarch of Constantinople, now in the British Museum. It is written in Greek uncials on parchment, and contains the Septuagint version of the Old Testament complete, except parts of the Psalms, and almost all the New Testament. It is assigned to the fifth century.—**Alexandrian library**, the largest collection of books made in antiquity, founded by Ptolemy Soter and Ptolemy Philadelphus (323-247 B. C.), at Alexandria in Egypt, and

said to have contained 700,000 volumes of the literature of Rome, Greece, and Egypt. The library was sacked by a mob of fanatics under the Patriarch Theophilus, A. D. 391, and what remained was destroyed by the Arabs in 641.—**Alexandrian school.** (a) A school of literature, science, and philosophy flourishing at Alexandria under the Ptolemies during the three centuries preceding the Christian era, and continuing under the Roman empire, especially as a philosophical school in which Neoplatonism was the most important element, down to the final extinction of paganism in the fifth century after Christ. (b) A school of Christian philosophy and theology at Alexandria during the first five centuries; especially, the catechetical school of Alexandria, existing in that city from the earliest times of Christianity down to about A. D. 400, for the purpose of instruction in the Christian faith, and distinguished for the high attainments of its instructors in pagan as well as in Christian philosophy and literature. Among its most famous directors were St. Clement and Origen. This school was remarkable for its attempt to accommodate Greek philosophy to Christianity and to make use of it in Christian teaching, thus antagonizing Judaizing views, according to which there was and could be nothing in common between the two. In some of its forms it tended on the one extreme to a philosophic rationalism, on the other to an idealizing mysticism. Alexandria continued to be the most important center of Christian theology down to the time of the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451.

Alexandrianism (al-eg-zan'dri-an-izm), *n.* The teachings of the Alexandrian school of theology, especially in its distinctive characteristics. See *Alexandrian*. Also written *Alexandrinism*.

Alexandrine (al-eg-zan'drin), *a.* and *n.* [*<* L. *Alexandrinus*, *<* *Alexandria*: see *Alexandrian*.] *I. a.* Same as *Alexandrian*, 1.

For some time a steady advance of science appeared to be insured by the labors of the *Alexandrine* school.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 263.

Alexandrine liturgy, the liturgy of St. Mark. See *liturgy*.—**Alexandrine mosaic**, or **opus Alexandrinum**, a kind of rich mosaic in which are used red and green porphyries, precious marbles, enamels, and other costly and brilliant materials. It has its name from the Emperor Alexander Severus (A. D. 222-235), and was used for friezes, panels, etc., under the later Roman empire.

II. n. [*<* F. *alexandrin*: so called, it is said, from *Alexandre Paris*, an old French poet, or from poems written by him and others in this meter on the life of Alexander the Great.] In *pros.*, an iambic hexapody, or series of six iambic feet. French Alexandrines are written in couplets, alternately catalectic with masculine rimes and hypercatalectic with feminine rimes. French tragedies are generally composed in Alexandrines. The cesura occurs at the end of the third foot. The second line of the following extract is an example:

A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along.
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 356.

Alexandrinism (al-eg-zan'drin-izm), *n.* Same as *Alexandrianism*.

alexandrite (al-eg-zan'drit), *n.* [*<* L. *Alexander* (*Alexander* II., Emperor of Russia) + *-ite*.] A variety of chrysoberyl found in the mica slate of the Ural mountains.

alexia (a-lek'si-ā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. ἀ-priv. + λέξω, a speaking (or reading), *<* λέγω, speak, read.] Inability to read, as the result of a morbid or diseased condition of nervous centers not involving loss of sight; word-blindness; text-blindness.

alexipharmact, alexipharmacal, a. See *alexipharmic, alexipharmical*.

alexipharmacum (a-lek-si-fär'mā-kum), *n.* [NL., *<* L. *alexipharmacum*: see *alexipharmic*.] See *alexipharmic*.

He calls steel the proper *alexipharmacum* of this malady. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 417.

alexipharmic (a-lek-si-fär'mik), *a.* and *n.* [The final syllable, prop. *-ac*, has been conformed to the common suffix *-ic*. NL. *alexipharmacum*, L. *alexipharmacum*, *n.*; *<* Gr. ἀλεξίφάρμακος, warding off poison, acting as an antidote against it, antidotal; neuter as noun, ἀλεξίφάρμακον (L. *alexipharmacum*), an antidote, remedy, *<* ἀλέξω, ward off, + φάρμακον, a poison, drug, remedy: see *pharmacum, pharmacy*, etc.] *I. a.* 1. Acting as a means of warding off disease; acting as a remedy; prophylactic.—2. Having the power of warding off the effects of poison taken inwardly; antidotal.

Some antidotal quality it [the unicorn's horn] may have, . . . since not only the bone in the hart, but the horn of a deer is *alexipharmic*. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*

II. n. An antidote to poison or infection, especially an internal antidote.

Finding his strength every day less, he was at last terrified, and called for help upon the ages of physic: they filled his apartments with *alexipharmics*, restoratives, and essential virtues. *Johnson*, *Rambler*, No. 120.

alexipharmical (a-lek-si-fär'mi-kal), *a.* Same as *alexipharmic*.

alexipyretic (a-lek'si-pi-ret'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. ἀλέξω, ward off, + πυρετός, fever: see *pyretic*.] In *med.*, same as *febrifuge*.

alexiteric (a-lek-si-ter'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. ἀλεξίτηρος, fit or able to keep off or defend; neut. ἀλεξίτηριον (sc. φάρμακον, drug), a remedy, medicine; *<* ἀλεξίτηρ, one who keeps off or defends, *<* ἀλέξω, keep off, defend. Cf. *alexipharmic*.] *I. a.* Resisting external poison; obviating the effects of venom.

II. n. An antidote to poison or infection, especially an external application.

alexiterical (a-lek-si-ter'ikal), *a.* Same as *alexiteric*.

ale-yard (āl'yārd), *n.* [*<* *ale* + *yard*.] 1. A glass vessel used as a measure of capacity as well as a drinking-glass, shaped like a much elongated wine-glass, formerly in use in England.—2. A glass vessel having the shape of an elongated cone, the small end communicating with a hollow ball. On drinking from it, as soon as the air reaches the inside of the ball all the liquid contained in it spurts out suddenly. Sometimes called *tricky ale-yard*.



1, Ale-yard.
2, Tricky Ale-yard.

Aleyrodes, n. Same as *Aleurodes*.

aleze, alese (a-lāz'), *n.* [*<* F. *alèze*, formerly *alèze, alaise*, appar. *<* à l'aise, at ease: à, *<* L. *ad*, to, at; le, the; aise, *>* E. *ease*, q. v. The spelling *alèze* may be in simulation of *lé*, breadth, as if a 'spread.'] A cloth folded several times in order to protect a bed from discharges of blood, etc.

alfa (al'fā), *n.* A name in northern Africa for varieties of esparto-grass, *Stipa tenacissima* and *S. arenaria*, used in the manufacture of paper. Also written *halfa*.

alfa-grass (al'fā-grās), *n.* Same as *alfa*.

alfalfa (al-fal'fā), *n.* [Sp., formerly *alfalfez*, said to be from Ar. *al-faḡḡah*, the best sort of fodder.] The Spanish name of lucerne, *Medicago sativa*, and the common name under which the chief varieties of lucerne are known in the western United States.

alfaqui (al-fa-kē'), *n.* [Sp., *<* Ar. *al-faḡḡh*, *<* al, the, + *faḡḡh*, a doctor in theology; cf. *fiqh*, theological learning, *<* *faḡḡh*, be wise.] A doctor learned in Mussulman law; a Mohammedan priest.

A successful inroad into the country of the unbelievers, said he, will make more converts to my cause than a thousand texts of the Koran, expounded by ten thousand *alfaquis*. *Irving*, *Granada*, p. 154.

No sooner had the sovereigns left the city, than Ximenes invited some of the leading *alfaquies*, or Mussulman doctors, to a conference, in which he expounded, with all the eloquence at his command, the true foundations of the Christian faith, and the errors of their own.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Is.*, II. 6.

alfenid, alfenide (al'fe-nid, -nid or -nīd), *n.* [Perhaps *<* Sp. *alfen(i)que*, a sugar-paste (verb *alfen-icar*, ice with sugar), + *-id, -ide*: see *alphenic*.] Nickel-silver, thickly electroplated with pure silver.

alferes (al-fēr'es), *n.* [Also written *alferes, alferes, alfarez, alfaras*, *<* Sp. *alferez*, OSp. Pg. *alferez*, ensign, *<* Ar. *al-fāris*, *<* al, the, + *fāris*, horseman, knight, *<* *faras*, horse.] A standard-bearer; an ensign; a cornet. This term was in use in England some time before and during the civil wars of Charles I.

Committed to me from some noble friends
For my *alferes*. *Fletcher*, *Rule a Wife*, l. 1.

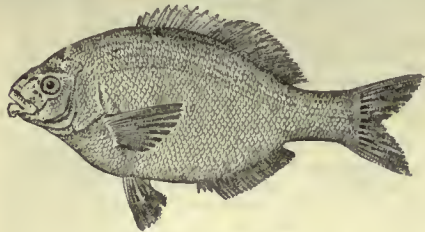
alfet (al'fet), *n.* [*<* ML. *alfetum* (as defined below), *<* AS. *ālfet*, *ālfæt*, a pot to boil in, *<* āl, āl, fire (see *anneal*), + *fæt*, a vessel: see *vat*.] In *early Eng. hist.*, a vessel of boiling water into which an accused person plunged his arm as a test of his innocence.

alfileria (al-fi-lē'ri-ā), *n.* Same as *alfilerilla*.

alfilerilla (al'fi-le-ril'ā), *n.* [Amer. Sp., also *alfileria, alfilaria*: so called from the shape of the carrels; *<* Sp. *alfiler*, also *alfil*, Pg. *alfinete*, a pin, *<* Ar. *al-khūll*, a wooden pin used for fastening garments (Freytag), a pin.] A name in California for a European species of *Erodium*, *E. cicutarium*, which has become very widely naturalized. It is a low herb, but a valuable forage-plant. Its carrels have a sharp point and a long twisted beak, by the action of which, under the influence of the moisture of the air, the seed is buried in the soil. Other names for it are *pin-dancer* and *pin-grass*.

alfin (al'fin), *n.* [*<* late ME. *alfyn, alphy, awfyn*, etc., *<* OF. *alfin*, like ML. *alphinus*, It. *alfino, alfoto, alfiere, alfiro*, *<* Sp. *alfil, arfil* = Pg. *alfil, alfir*, *<* Ar. *al-fil*, the elephant, *<* al, the, + *fil*, *<* Pers. Hind. *fil*, Skt. *pīlu*, elephant, this piece having had orig. the form of an elephant.] In *chess*, a name of the bishop.

alfiona, alfione (al-fi-ō'nā, al'fi-ōn), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] An embiotocoid fish, *Rhacochilus toxotes*, with small scales, uniserial and jaw teeth, and



Alfiona (*Rhacochilus toxotes*).

(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

lip free and deeply cut along its margin. It is the largest as well as the most valuable food-fish of the surf-fish family, *Embiotocidae*, and is common along the Californian coast, where it is also called *sprat* and *perch*.
al fresco (äl fres'kō). [It., lit. in the cool air: *al* for *a il* (< L. *ad illum*), in the; *fresco*, cool or fresh air, < *fresco*, cool, fresh, < OHG. *frise* = E. *fresh*: see *fresh*, *fresco*.] In the open air; out of doors: as, to dine *al fresco*.

Much of the gayety and brightness of *al fresco* life.

The Century, XXVII, 100.

Such *al fresco* suppers the country-gentlemen of Italy ate in the first century of our era! D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

Alfur (al-för'), *n.* [D. Alfoer, Pg. *Alfuros*, pl., said to be < Ar. *al*, the, + Pg. *fora* (= It. *fora*, *fuora*, *fuori*), outside (see *foris*);] the other forms, *Arafuras*, *Haraforas*, are, then, variations.] Same as *Alfuresse*, *n. sing.*

Alfuresse (al-fō-rēs' or -rēs'), *n. and a.* [See *Alfur*.] **I. n.** 1. *sing. or pl.* A member, or the members collectively, of the race of Alfuros or Alfurs (also called *Arafuras*, *Haraforas*, etc.), a group of wild and savage tribes inhabiting Celebes and other islands of the Indian archipelago, ethnologically intermediate between the Malays and Papuans or Negritos.

The *Alfuresse* are totally distinct from the brown Malay and black Negrito; they are wild, savage, Pagan head-hunters. R. N. Cust, Mod. Langs. E. Ind., p. 147.

2. The language spoken by the Alfuros or Alfurs.

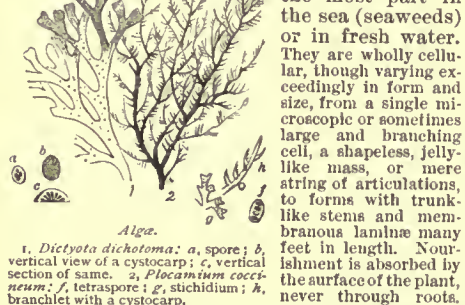
II. a. Pertaining to the Alfuros or Alfurs, or to their language.

Alfuro (al-fō'rō), *n.* Same as *Alfuresse*, *n. sing.*

alg. An abbreviation of *algebra*.

alga (al'gā), *n.*; pl. *algæ* (-jē). [L., seaweed.] A cryptogam of the class of *Alga*.

Algæ (al'jē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *alga*: see *alga*.] A division of thallogamous chlorophyllous cryptogams found for the most part in the sea (seaweeds) or in fresh water.



The mode of propagation varies greatly in the different orders. In many no well-defined sexual differences have been discovered, and reproduction is carried on by means of cell-division or by non-sexual spores (tetraspores, zoospores). In the highest order there are distinct male and female organs (antheridia and oogonia). The term *Alga* as used by Linnaeus and early botanists included not only seaweeds, but also the *Hepaticæ*, *Lichenes*, and *Characeæ*. By Harvey the *Alga* were divided into three groups, distinguished chiefly by their color, viz.: the olive-brown, *Melanospereæ*; the red or purple, *Rhodospereæ*; and the green, *Chlorospereæ*. This arrangement has now become nearly obsolete. Recent authorities have proposed several different schemes of classification for the thallogytes in general, in which structure and development, as well as supposed relationship, are taken into account, and in which the *Alga* are variously distributed. Substantial agreement is not yet reached, and the nomenclature for many of the groups remains in a very unsettled condition. It may, however, be said that the *Alga* are now generally divided into the following orders (classes, etc., of some), viz.: *Floridæ*, the most highly developed, producing cystocarps after fertilization; *Oösporeæ*, propagating sexually by oöspores; *Zoösporeæ*, distinguished by the conjugation of zoöspores; *Conjugatæ*, including the diatoms, desmids, etc., in which there is a conjugation of cells; and a remainder, the *Cryptophyceæ* of Thuret, variously disposed of by other authors, in which there is no known sexual reproduction. Many of the *Alga* are edible and nutritious, as carrageen or Irish moss, dulce, laver, etc. Many abound in gelatin, and make a fine glue or substitute for isinglass. Kelp, iodine, and

bromine are products of various species. Seaweeds are also valuable as fertilizers.

algal (al'gäl), *a. and n.* [L. *alga* + *-al*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Alga*; having the nature of algae.

II. n. One of the *Alga* (which see).

algaroba, n. See *algarroba*.

algarot, algaroth (al'gä-rot, -roth), *n.* [L. *algaroth*, an Italian scholar of the inventor, *Algarotti*, an Italian scholar of Venice (1712-64).] A violently purgative and emetic white powder, which falls when chlorid of antimony is dropped into water. It is a compound of chlorid and oxid of antimony.

algarovilla (al'gä-rö-vil'jä), *n.* See *algarrovilla*.

algarroba (al-gä-rö'bä), *n.* [Sp., < Ar. *al-khar-rubah*, the carob: see *al-2* and *carob*.] 1. The Spanish name of the carob-tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*. See *Ceratonia*.—2. In America, a name given to the honey-mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora*, and to the *Hymenaea Courbaril*.—3. A substance resembling catechu in appearance and properties, obtained from the La Plata, and containing tannin mixed with a deep-brown coloring matter. Crooks, Handbook of Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 509.—**Algarroba bean.** See *bean* 1.

Also spelled *algaroba*.

algarrovilla (al'gä-rö-bil'jä), *n.* [S. Amer. Sp., dim. of Sp. *algarroba*: see above.] The astrigent resinous husks and seeds of several leguminous trees or shrubs of South America, which are an article of commerce for their value in tanning and dyeing. In Brazil and tropical America they are the produce chiefly of *Pithecolobium parvifolium* (*Inga Marthe* of some authors). In Chili and on the western coast they are obtained from *Cesalpinia (Balanocarpum) brevifolia* and *Prosopis juliflora*. Also written *algarovilla*.

algate, algates (äl'gät, äl'gäts), *adv.* [L. *algate*, *allegate*, *alle gate* (*algates* occurs in Chaucer), < *al*, all, + *gate*, a way: see *gate* 2 and *gait*. Cf. *alway*, *always*.] 1. In every direction; everywhere; always; under all circumstances. [Obsolete except in the Scotch form *a' gate* or *a' gates*.]

Algates he that hath with love to done,
Hath offer wo than changed ya the mone.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 234.

2. In every respect; altogether; entirely. [Obsolete and north. Eng. provincial.]

Una now he *algates* must foregoe.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 2.

3. In any way; at all.

Fayrer then herselfe, if ought *algate*
Might fayrer be.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 9.

4. By all means; on any terms; at any rate.

As yow lyst ye maken heres digne;
Algates hem that ye wole sette a fyre,
Thei dreden shame and vices thei resigne.
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 24.

And therefore would I should be *algates* slain;
For while I live his life is in suspense.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, iv. 60.

5. Notwithstanding; nevertheless.

A maner latin corrupt was hir speche,
But *algates* ther-by was she understonde.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 422.

algazel (al-gä-zel'), *n.* [An early form of *gazel*, after Ar. *al-ghazäl*: see *gazel*.] A name formerly applied to one, and probably to several, of the ruminant quadrupeds of eastern Africa, etc., now known as gazels and antelopes. It is variously identified, some making it out to be the common gazel of Egypt, etc., *Antelope dorcas* or *Dorcas gazella*; others, the sasin or common antelope, *Antelope beoartica*, a very different animal. It is more probably the first-named species, or one closely resembling it.

Algebar (al'je-bär), *n.* [Said to be < Ar. *al*, the, + *gebär* (Syr. *gaboro*), giant.] An Arabic and poetical name of the constellation Orion.

Begirt with many a blazing star
Stood the great giant *Algebar*,
Orion, hunter of the beast!
Lonsfellow, Occult. of Orion.

algebra (al'je-brä'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *algeber*, < F. *algebre* (now *algèbre*); the present E. form, like D. G. Sw. Dan. *algebra*, Russ. *algebra*, Pol. *algebra*, etc., follows It. Pr. Sp. Pg. *algebra*, < ML. *algebra*, bone-setting, algebra, < Ar. *al-jabr*, *al-jebr* (> Pers. *al-jabr*), the redintegration or reunion of broken parts, setting bones, reducing fractions to integers, hence 'ilm *al-jabr wa'l muqābalah*, i. e., 'the science of redintegration and equation (comparison),' algebra (> Pers. *al-jabr wa'l muqābalah*, Hind. *jabr o muqābala*, algebra): 'ilm, 'ulm, science, < 'alama, know (cf. alem, alim, almah); al, the; jabr, redintegration, consolidation, < jabara, redintegrate, reunite, consolidate (= Heb. *gabbar*, make strong); wa, and; 'l for al, the; muqābalah, comparison, collation, < qābala, confront, compare, collate: see *cabala*. The full Ar. name is reflected

in ML. "*ludus algebrae almuegrabalaque*" (13th century), and in early mod. E. "*algiebar and almachabel*" (Dee, Math. Præf., 6, A. D. 1570), and the second part in ML. *almuecabala*, *almuecabala*, algebra.] 1. Formal mathematics; the analysis of equations; the art of reasoning about relations, more especially quantitative relations, by the aid of a compact and highly systematized notation. In ordinary algebra the relations between quantities are expressed by signs of equality, addition, subtraction, multiplication, etc. (=, +, -, ×), or by the position of the quantities (as *xy* for *x × y*, and *x^y* for *x* to the *y* power), and the quantities themselves are denoted by letters. Quantities whose values are unknown or are assumed to be variable are denoted by the last letters of the alphabet, as *x, y, z*; known or constant quantities by *a, b, c*, etc.; and problems are solved by expressing all the data in the form of equations, and then transforming these according to certain rules. The conceptions of negative and imaginary quantities (see *negative* and *imaginary*) are employed. The term *higher algebra* usually means the theory of invariants. See *invariant*. *Multiple algebra*, or *n-way algebra*, introduces the conception of units of different denominations, which can, however, be multiplied together. Each such system has a multiplication table characterizing it.

2. A special system of notation adapted to the study of a special system of relationship: as, "it is an algebra upon an algebra," Sylvester.

—3. A treatise on algebra.

Its abbreviation is *alg*.
Boolian algebra, a logical algebra, invented by the English mathematician George Boole (1815-64), for the solution of problems in ordinary logic. It has also a connection with the theory of probabilities.—**Logical algebra**, an algebra which considers particularly non-quantitative relations.—**Nilpotent algebra**, an algebra in which every expression is nilpotent (which see).—**Pure algebra**, an algebra in which every unit is connected with every other by a definite relation.

algebraic (al-je-brä'ik), *a.* [L. *algebra* + *-ic*; prop. **algebraic* = F. *algébrique*, < NL. **algebraicus*.] 1. Pertaining to algebra.—2. Involving no operations except addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and the raising of quantities to powers whose exponents are commensurable quantities: as, an *algebraic* equation or expression.—3. Relating to the system of quantity which extends indefinitely below as well as above zero.—**Algebraic curve.** See *curve*.—**Algebraic equation**, an equation in which the unknown quantities or variables are subjected to no other operations than those enumerated in definition 2, above: as, $x^2y^4 + ax^7 = 6$.

—**Algebraic form.** See *form*.—**Algebraic function**, a function whose connection with its variable is expressed by an algebraic equation. Thus, *x* and *y*, as defined by the above equation, are algebraic functions of one another.

Algebraic geometry, a name given to the application of algebra to the solution of geometrical problems.—**Algebraic sign**, the sign + or - which has to be attached to a real number to fix its value in algebra.—**Algebraic space**, a space in which the position of a point may be uniquely defined by a set of values of periodic algebraic integrals, without exceptions which form part of the space.—**Algebraic sum**, the sum of several quantities whose algebraic signs have been taken into account in adding them: as, the algebraic sum of +4 and -2 is +2.

algebraical (al-je-brä'ik-äl), *a.* 1. Same as *algebraic*.—2. Resembling algebra; relating to algebra.

algebraically (al-je-brä'ik-äl-i), *adv.* By means of algebra, or of algebraic processes; in an algebraic manner; as regards algebra.

algebraist (al'je-brä-ist), *n.* [L. *algebra* + *-ist*; prop. **algebraist* = F. *algébriste* = Sp. Pg. It. *algebraista*, < NL. *algebraista*.] One who is versed in the science of algebra. Also *algebraist*.

algebraize (al'je-brä-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *algebraized*, ppr. *algebraizing*. [L. *algebra* + *-ize*; prop. **algebraize*.] To perform by algebra; reduce to algebraic form.

algebrist (al'je-brist), *n.* Same as *algebraist*.

algedo (al-jē'dō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλγέδων*, a sense of pain, pain, suffering, < *ἀλγέιν*, feel bodily pain, suffer.] In *pathol.*, violent pain about the urethra, testes, bladder, perineum, and anus, caused by sudden stoppage of severe gonorrhœa.

algefacient (al-jē-fä'shient), *a.* [L. *algere*, be cold, + *facien*(-t)s, ppr. of *facere*, make.] Making cool; cooling.

Algerian (al-jē'ri-an), *a. and n.* [= F. *Algérien*, < *Algeria* (F. *Algérie*), the province, *Algiers* (F. *Alger* = Sp. *Argel* = It. *Algeri*), the city, < Ar. *Al-jezair*, the city of Algiers, lit. the Islands, < *al*, the, + *jezair*, pl. of *jezira*, island.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the city of Algiers, or to Algeria or its inhabitants.—**Algerian tea.** See *tea*.

II. n. An inhabitant of the French colony of Algeria, in the north of Africa. The colony was founded in 1834, extends from the Mediterranean southward to the desert of Sahara, and has Tunis and Morocco on its east and west frontiers respectively.

Algerine (al-je-rēn'), *a. and n.* [= Sp. *Argelino* = It. *Algerino*: see *Algerian*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Algiers or Algeria, or to the inhabitants of Algeria.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Algiers or Algeria, in Africa; particularly, one of the indigenous Berber or Arabic inhabitants of Algiers, as distinguished from the French colonists. See *Algerian*. Hence—2. A pirate: from the fact that the people of Algiers were formerly much addicted to piracy.—3. [L. c.] A woolen material woven in stripes of bright colors, and often with gold thread, generally too loose and soft for ordinary wear, and made into scarfs, shawls, and the like.

algerite (al'jér-it), *n.* [After *F. Alger*.] A mineral occurring in yellow to gray tetragonal crystals at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey. It is probably an altered seapolite.

algetic (al-jet'ik), *a.* [L. *algēre*, *al-gēre*, *al-gēre*, have pain.] Producing or having relation to pain.

algid (al'jid), *a.* [L. *algidus*, cold, < *algēre*, be cold.] Cold.—**Algid cholera**, in *pathol.*, Asiatic cholera; so called from the fact that diminution of temperature is one of its leading characteristics.

algidity (al-jid'i-ti), *n.* [L. *algidus*, cold, < *algēre*, be cold, + *-ity*.] The state of being algid; chilliness; coldness.

algidness (al'jid-nes), *n.* Same as *algidity*.

algific (al-jif'ik), *a.* [L. *algificus*, < *algus*, cold (< *algēre*, be cold), + *facere*, make.] Producing cold.

algist (al'jist), *n.* [L. *alga*, a seaweed, + *-ist*.] A student of that department of botany which relates to algae or seaweeds; one skilled in algology.

algodonite (al-god'ō-nit), *n.* [L. *algodon* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] An arsenid of copper occurring in steel-gray masses, allied to *domeykite*. It is found at the silver-mine of Algodones, near Coquimbo, Chili.

algoid (al'goid), *a.* [L. *alga*, a seaweed, + *-oid*.] Resembling algae.

algological (al-gō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [L. *algologia*, + *-ical*.] Relating or pertaining to algology.

algologist (al-gol'ō-jist), *n.* [L. *algologia*, + *-ist*.] One who studies algae or seaweeds; one skilled in algology; an algist.

The arrangement of the families and genera differs but little from that adopted in recent floras, and fairly represents the views held at the present time by leading algologists. *Jour. of Botany, Brit. and For.*, 1833, p. 216.

algology (al-gō'ō-ji), *n.* [L. *alga*, a seaweed, + *-logy*, < *λόγος*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A branch of botany treating of algae; phycology.

Algonkin, Algonquin (al-gon'kin), *a.* [Amer. Ind. *Algonquin* is a F. spelling.] Belonging to an important and widely spread family of North American Indian tribes, formerly inhabiting the eastern coast from Labrador down through the Middle States, and extending westward across the Mississippi valley, and even into the Rocky mountains. Some of its principal divisions are the New England Indians, the Delawares, the Ojibwes or Chippewas, and the Blackfeet.

algor (al'gōr), *n.* [L. < *algēre*, be cold.] In *pathol.*, an unusual feeling of coldness; rigor or chill in or at the onset of fever.

algorism (al'gō-riz-m), *n.* [ME. *algorisme*, *algarism*, etc., also contr. *algrim*, *augrim*, etc., < OF. *algorisme*, *augorisme*, *augorime* = Pr. *algorisme* = Sp. *algorismo* (cf. *guarismo*, cipher) = Pg. It. *algorismo*, < ML. *algorismus* (occasionally *alchoarismus*, etc.), the Arabic system of numbers, arithmetic, < Ar. *al-Khowārazmī*, i. e., the native of *Khowārazm* (Khiva), surname of Abu Ja'far Mohammed ben Musa, an Arabian mathematician, who flourished in the 9th century. His work on algebra was translated or paraphrased into Latin early in the 13th century, and was the source from which Europe derived a knowledge of the Arabic numerals. His surname, given in the Latin paraphrase as *Algoritmi*, came to be applied to arithmetic in much the same way that "Euclid" was applied to geometry. The spelling *algorism*, Sp. It. *algoritmo*, Pg. *algoritmo*, ML. *algorismus*, etc., simulates Gr. *ἀριθμός*, number.] 1. In *arith.*, the Arabic system of notation; hence, the art of computation with the Arabic figures, now commonly called *arithmetic*.

If ever they came to the connected mention of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, it ought to have been a sign that they were reading on *algorism* as distinguished from arithmetic. *De Morgan, Arith. Books*, xix.

2. Any peculiar method of computing, as the rule for finding the greatest common measure.—3. Any method of notation: as, the differential *algorism*.

Also written *algorithmo*.

algorismic (al-gō-riz'mik), *a.* [L. *algorism* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to algorism; arithmetical. *N. E. D.* Also *algorismic*.

algorist (al'gō-ris't), *n.* [L. *algorism* + *-ist*.] A computer with the Arabic figures; an arithmetician; a writer on algorism.

The Italian school of *algorists*, with Pacioli at their head, found followers in Germany, England, France, and Spain. *De Morgan, Arith. Books*, xxi.

algoristic (al-gō-ris'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the Arabic figures.

algorithm (al'gō-rith'm), *n.* An erroneous form of *algorism*.

algorithmic (al-gō-rith'mik), *a.* 1. Same as *algorismic*.—2. Pertaining to or using symbols: as, *algorithmic logic*.

"Symbolic," as I understand it, being almost exactly the equivalent of *algorithmic*.

J. Venn, Symbolic Logic, p. 98.

Algorithmic geometry, Wronski's name for analytical geometry. Seldom used by writers of authority.

algous (al'gus), *a.* [L. *algosus*, abounding in seaweed, < *alga*, a seaweed: see *alga*.] Pertaining to or resembling algae or seaweeds; abounding with seaweed.

algrim, *n.* A Middle English form of *algorism*.

alguazil (al-gwā-zel'), *n.* [Sp. *alguacil*, formerly *alguazil*, *alvacil*, = Pg. *alguazil*, formerly *alvacil*, *alvacil*, also *alvacir*, *alvacir*, an officer of justice (cf. *guazil*, governor of a sea-town), < Ar. *al-wazir*, < *al*, the (see *al-2*), + *wazir*, officer, vizir: see *vizir*.] In Spain, and in regions settled by Spaniards, an inferior officer of justice; a constable.

The corregidor . . . has ordered this *alguazil* to apprehend you. *Smollett*, tr. of *Gil Blas*, v. 1.

There were instances in which men of the most venerable dignity, persecuted without a cause by extortioners, died of rage and shame in the gripe of the vile *alguazils* of Impey. *Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

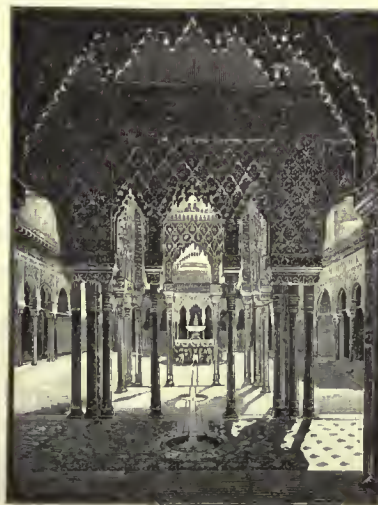
algum (al'gum), *n.* A tree, in the time of Solomon and Hiram, growing on Mount Lebanon, along with cedar- and fir-trees, sought for the construction of the temple; according to both the Septuagint and Vulgate versions, the pine. It was not identical with the *almug-tree*, which was brought from Ophir. See *almug*.

Send me also cedar trees, fir trees, and *algum* trees, out of Lebanon. *2 Chron.* ii. 8.

alhacena (äl-ä-thä'nä), *n.* [Sp., < Ar. ?] A cupboard or recess of stucco, decorated in the Moorish or Spanish style. A magnificent specimen in the South Kensington Museum, London, comes from Toledo in Spain, and is of the style of the fourteenth century.

Alhagi (al-haj'i), *n.* [NL., < Ar. *al-hāj* (Avicenna), the camel's-thorn.] A genus of leguminous plants of several reputed species, but all probably forms of one, ranging from Egypt and Greece to India. A *camelorum* is a rigid spiny shrub, the leaves and branches of which exude a species of manna. This is collected in considerable quantity in Persia for food and for exportation to India; camels are very fond of it.

Alhambraic (al-ham-brä'ik), *a.* [L. *Alhambra* (< Ar. *al-hamrā*, lit. the red (house), with reference to the color of the sun-dried bricks which



Court of Lions, Alhambra.

compose the outer walls, < *al*, the, + *hamrā*, fem. of *ahmar*, red) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or built or decorated after the manner of the Alhambra, a Moorish palace and fortress near Granada in Spain, erected during the thirteenth and the first part of the fourteenth century, and the finest existing specimen of Moorish architecture; in the style of the Alhambra. The style of decoration characteristic of the Alhambra is remarkable for the elaborate variety and complexity of its details,

which are somewhat small in scale, but fancifully varied and brilliant with color and gilding.

Alhambresque (al-ham-brešk'), *a.* [L. *Alhambra* + *-esque*.] Resembling the Alhambra, or the style of ornamentation peculiar to the Alhambra. See *Alhambraic*.

alhenna (al-hen'ä), *n.* Same as *henna*.

alhidade, *n.* See *alhidada*.

alias (ä'li-äs), *adv.* [L. *aliäs*, at another time; in post-Augustan period, at another time or place, elsewhere, under other circumstances, otherwise; fem. acc. pl. (cf. *E. else*, a gen. sing. form, from same original) of *alius*, other: see *alien*.] At another time; in another place; in other circumstances; otherwise. It is used chiefly in judicial proceedings to connect the different names assumed by a person who attempts to conceal his true name and pass under a fictitious one: thus, Simpson *alias* Smith means a person calling himself at one time or one place Smith, at another Simpson.

alias (ä'li-äs), *n.*; pl. *aliases* (-ez). 1. [L. *alias*, *adv.*] An assumed name; another name.

Outcasts . . . forced to assume every week new *aliases* and new disguises. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xxi.

Most [Moslem] women when travelling adopt an *alias*. *R. P. Burton*, *El-Medīnah*, p. 420.

2. [From words in the writ, *Sicut alias precipimus*, as we at another time command.] In *law*, a second writ or execution issued when the first has failed to serve its purpose. Also used adjectively: as, an *alias* execution.

alibi (al'i-bi), *adv.* [L., elsewhere, in another place, < *alius*, other, + *-bi*, related to *E. by*, q. v.] In *law*, elsewhere; at another place.

The prisoner had little to say in his defence; he endeavoured to prove himself *alibi*.

Arbutnot, *Hist. John Bull*, ii.

alibi (al'i-bi), *n.* [L. *alibi*, *adv.*] 1. In *law*, a plea of having been elsewhere at the time an offense is alleged to have been committed. Hence—2. The fact or state of having been elsewhere at the time specified: as, he attempted to prove an *alibi*.

alibility (al-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *alibilité*, < L. *alibitis*: see *alibe* and *-bility*.] The capacity of a nutritive substance for absorption; assimilability. *N. E. D.*

alible (al'i-bl), *a.* [L. *alibilis*, nutritive, < *alere*, nourish: see *aliment*.] Nutritive.

alicant (al'i-kant), *n.* [L. *Alicante*, a town in Spain, whence the wine is exported.] A strong, sweet, dark-colored Spanish wine. Formerly written *aligant*, *aligant*, *allegant*, etc.

alichel (al'i-shel), *n.* [Orig. a misreading, in a black-letter book, of *alibet*, < Ar. *al-iqbāl*, < *al*, the, + *iqbāl*, advancement, progress.] In *astrol.*, the situation of a planet on or following an angle.

alictisal (al-ik-ti'zäl), *n.* [L. *al-ittiqāl*, < *al*, the, + *ittiqāl*, contact, conjunction of planets, < *waqala*, join.] In *astrol.*, the conjunction of two planets moving in the same direction, and one overtaking the other.

alícula (ä-lik'ü-lä), *n.* [L., dim. of *ala*, wing, perhaps because it covers the upper part of the arm (*ala*).] In *Rom. antiq.*, a short upper garment, like a cape, worn by hunters, countrymen, and boys.

alidada (al'i-däd), *n.* [Also *alidād*; < F. *alidada* = Sp. *alhidada*, *alhidada* = Pg. *alidada*, *alidada*, < ML. *alhidada*, < Ar. *al-idādāh*, the revolving radius of a graduated circle, < *al*, the (see *al-2*), + *'ādād*, *'ādīd*, *'ādud*, the upper arm, which revolves in its socket.] 1. A movable arm passing over a graduated circle, and carrying a vernier or an index: an attachment of many instruments for measuring angles. See *cut* under *sextant*.

The *astrolabe* (used by Vasco da Gama) was a metal circle graduated round the edge, with a limb called the *alhidada* fixed to a pin in the centre, and working round the graduated circle. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 181.

2. A straight-edge carrying a telescope: an attachment of the plane-table for transferring to paper the direction of any object from the station occupied.

Also written *alhidada*.

alie (ä'li), *v. t.* [Shetland dial., < Icel. *alan*, nourish, = Goth. *alan*, nourish, grow: see *all* and *aliment*.] To cherish; nurse; pet. *Edmondston*, *Shetland Gloss*.

alie (ä'li), *n.* [L. *alie*, v.] A pet; a favorite. *Edmondston*, *Shetland Gloss*.

alie (ä'li), *v. t.* A former spelling of *ally*.

alien (äl'yen), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aliene*, *alient*, *aliant*, *alliant*; < ME. *alien*, *alyen*, *alyene*, *aliente*, *aliaunt*, etc., < OF. *alien*, *allien*, < L. *alienus*, belonging to another, < *alius*, another, akin to *E. else*.] 1. *a.* 1. Residing under another government or in another country than

that of one's birth, and not having rights of citizenship in such place of residence: as, the alien population; an alien condition.—2. Foreign; not belonging to one's own nation.

The veil of alien speech.

O. W. Holmes, Chinese Embassy.

The sad heart of Ruth, when, sick for home,
She stood in tears amid the alien corn.

Keats, Ode to Nightingale.

3. Wholly different in nature; estranged; adverse; hostile: used with to or from.

The thing most alien from . . . [the Protector's] clear intellect and his commanding spirit was petty persecution.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

It is difficult to trace the origin of sentiments so alien to our own way of thought.

J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, vi.

Alien egg, in ornith., the egg of a cuckoo, cow-bird, or other parasitic species, dropped in the nest of another bird.—**Alien enemy**. See *enemy*.—**Alien friend**. See *friend*.—**Alien good**, in ethics, a good not under one's own control.—**Alien water**, any stream of water carried across an irrigated field or meadow, but not employed in the system of irrigation. *Imp. Diet.*

II. n. 1. A foreigner; one born in or belonging to another country who has not acquired citizenship by naturalization; one who is not a denizen, or entitled to the privileges of a citizen. In France a child born of residents who are not citizens is an alien. In the United States, as in Great Britain, children born and remaining within the country, though born of alien parents, are, according to the better opinion, natural-born citizens or subjects; and the children of citizens or subjects, though born in other countries, are generally deemed natural-born citizens or subjects, and if they become resident are entitled to the privileges of resident citizens; but they also may, when of full age, make declaration of alienage. See *citizen*.

When the Roman jurists applied their experience of Roman citizens to dealings between citizens and aliens, showing by the difference of their actions that they regarded the circumstances as essentially different, they laid the foundations of that great structure which has guided the social progress of Europe.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 156.

2. A stranger. [Rare.]

An alien to the hearts

Of all the court, and princes of my blood.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Who can not have been altogether an alien from the researches of your lordship.
Landor.

Alien Act. (a) See *alien and sedition laws*, below. (b) An English statute of 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 11) providing for the registration of aliens; and one of 1844 (7 and 8 Vict. c. 66) allowing aliens from friendly nations to hold real and personal property for purposes of residence, and resident aliens to become naturalized. (c) An English statute of 1847 (10 and 11 Vict. c. 83) concerning naturalization.—**Alien and sedition laws**, a series of laws adopted by the United States government in 1798, during a controversy with France in regard to which the country was violently agitated. They included three alien acts, the second and most famous of which (1 Stat. 570) conferred power on the President to order out of the country such aliens as he might reasonably suspect of secret machinations against the government or judge dangerous to its peace. It expired by limitation in two years. The sedition law was a stringent act against seditious conspiracy and libel, chiefly aimed at obstructive opposition to the proceedings of government and libelous or seditious publications in regard to them. These laws had little effect besides that of overthrowing the Federal party, which was held responsible for them.

alien (āl'yen), *v. t.* [*< ME. alienen, alyenen, < OF. aliener, mod. F. aliéner = Pr. Sp. Pg. aliénar = It. alienare, < L. alienare, make alien, estrange, < alienus, alien: see alien, a.*] 1. To transfer or convey to another; make over the possession of: as, to alien a title or property. In this sense also written *aliene*.

Alien the glebe, intalle it to thy loines.

Marston, What You Will, ii. 1.

If the son alien lands, and then repurchase them again in fee, the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser.

Sir M. Hale, Hist. Common Law of Eng.

Had they, like him [Charles I.], for good and valuable consideration, aliened their hrtful prerogatives?

Macaulay, Conv. between Cowley and Milton.

2. To make averse or indifferent; turn the affections or inclinations of; alienate; estrange.

The prince was totally aliened from all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage.
Clarendon.

Poetry had not been aliened from the people by the establishment of an Upper House of vocables alone entitled to move in the stately ceremonials of verse.

Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 157.

alienability (āl'yen-a-bil'ī-ti), *n.* [*< alienable, after F. aliénabilité.*] The state or quality of being alienable; the capacity of being alienated or transferred.

The alienability of the domain. *Burke, Works, III. 316.*

alienable (āl'yen-a-bl), *a.* [*< alien, v., + -able, after F. aliénable.*] That may be alienated; capable of being sold or transferred to another: as, land is alienable according to the laws of the state.

alienage (āl'yen-āj), *n.* [*< alien + -age.*] 1. The state of being an alien; the legal standing of an alien.

Why restore estates forfeitable on account of alienage?

Story.

I do hereby order and proclaim that no plea of alienage will be received, or allowed to exempt from the obligation imposed by the aforesaid Act of Congress any person of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 370.

2. The state of being alienated or transferred to another; alienation. [Rare.]

The provinces were treated in a far more harsh manner than the Italian states, even in the latter period of their alienage.
Brougham.

alienate (āl'yen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alienated*, ppr. *alienating*. [*< L. alienatus, pp. of alienare, make alien, estrange: see alien, v.*] 1. To transfer or convey, as title, property, or other right, to another: as, to alienate lands or sovereignty.

He must have the consent of the electors when he would alienate or mortgage anything belonging to the empire.

Goldsmith, Seven Years' War, iv.

Led blindfold thus
To alienate his all in her behalf.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 117.

2. To repel or turn away in feeling; make indifferent or averse, where love or esteem before subsisted; estrange: with *from* before the secondary object.

He [Pausanias] alienated, by his insolence, all who might have served or protected him.

Macaulay, Mitford's Greece.

The recollection of his former life is a dream that only the more alienates him from the realities of the present.

Taylor.

= **Syn. 1.** To deliver over, surrender, give up.—2. To disaffect.

alienate (āl'yen-āt), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. alienatus, pp. as above, in the pp. sense.*] **I. a.** In a state of alienation; estranged.

O alienate from God, O spirit accursed!

Milton, P. L., v. 877.

The Whigs are . . . wholly alienate from truth.

Swift, Misc.

II. † n. A stranger; an alien.

Whosoever eateth the lamb without this house, he is an alienate.
Stapleton, Fortresse of the Faith, fol. 148.

alienated (āl'yen-āt-ed), *p. a.* Mentally astray; demented.

alienation (āl'yen-ā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. alyenacion, -eyon, < OF. alienation, < L. alienatio(-n-), < alienare, pp. alienatus, alien: see alien, v., and alienate, v.*] The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. (a) In law, a transfer of the title to property by one person to another, by conveyance, as distinguished from inheritance. A devise of real property is regarded as an alienation.

In some cases the consent of all the heirs, collateral as well as descendant, had to be obtained before an alienation could be made.

D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, p. 74.

(b) The diversion of lands from ecclesiastical to secular ownership.

The word *alienation* has acquired since the Reformation the almost distinctive meaning of the diversion of lands from ecclesiastical or religious to secular ownership.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

(c) A withdrawing or an estrangeing, as of feeling or the affections.

Alienation of heart from the king.

Bacon.

We keep apart when we have quarrelled, express ourselves in well-bred phrases, and in this way preserve a dignified alienation.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 5.

She seemed, also, conscious of a cause, to me unknown, for the gradual alienation of my regard.

Poe, Tales, I. 471.

(d) Deprivation, or partial deprivation, of mental faculties; derangement; insanity.

If a person of acknowledged probity and of known purity of life were suddenly to do something grossly immoral, and it were impossible to discover any motive for his strange and aberrant deed, we should ascribe it to an alienation of nature, and say that he must be mad.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 10.

alienation-office (āl'yen-ā'shon-of'is), *n.* An office in London, at which persons resorting to the judicial processes of fine and recovery for the conveyance of lands were required to present their writs, and submit to the payment of fees called the *prefine* and the *postfine*.

alienator (āl'yen-ā-tor), *n.* [= *F. aliénéateur, < ML. *alienator, < L. alienare, pp. alienatus, alienate: see alien, v.*] 1. One who alienates or transfers property.—2. A thief. [Humorous.]

To one like Elia, whose treasures are rather cased in leather covers than closed in iron coffers, there is a class of alienators more formidable than that which I have touched upon; I mean your borrowers of books.

Lamb, Two Races of Men.

aliene (āl'yēn'), *v. t.* Same as *alien*, 1.

alienee (āl'yen-ē'), *n.* [*< alien, v., + -ee¹.*] One to whom the title to property is transferred: as, "if the alienee enters and keeps possession," *Blackstone*.

alienor (āl'yen-ēr), *n.* Same as *alienor*.

alien-house (āl'yen-hous), *n.* Formerly, in England, a priory or other religious house belonging to foreign ecclesiastics, or under their control. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 459.

alienigenate (āl'yen-ij'e-nāt), *a.* [*< L. alienigenus, foreign-born (< alienus, foreign, alien, + -genus, -born), + -ate.*] Alien-born. *R. C. Winthrop*.

alienism (āl'yen-izm), *n.* [*< alien + -ism.*] 1. The state of being an alien.

The law was very gentle in the construction of the disability of alienism.
Chancellor Kent.

2. The study and treatment of mental diseases.

alienist (āl'yen-ist), *n.* [*< alien + -ist.*] One engaged in the scientific study or treatment of mental diseases.

He [John Locke] looked at insanity rather too superficially for a practical alienist.

E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 114.

alienor (āl'yen-ōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *alienour*, < AF. *alienor*, *alienour* = OF. *alieneur*, < ML. **alienator*: see *alienator*.] One who transfers property to another. Also written *alienor*.

aliethmoid (al-i-eth'moid), *n.* and *a.* [*< L. ala, a wing, + E. ethmoid.*] **I. n.** The lateral part or wing of the ethmoidal region of the orbitonasal cartilage in the skull of an embryonic bird.

The hinder region or aliethmoid is the true olfactory region.
W. K. Parker.

II. a. Pertaining to the aliethmoid, as the aliethmoid region; an aliethmoid cartilage.

aliety (a-lī'e-ti), *n.* [*< ML. alietas, < L. alius, other.*] The state of being different; otherness.

alife (a-lif'), *adv.* [Appar. < *a³ + life*, as if for 'as one's life,' but perhaps orig. due to *lifc*.] Dearly.

A clean instep,

And that I love alife!

Fletcher, M. Thomas, ii. 2.

aliferous (a-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. ala, wing, + ferre = E. bear¹.*] Having wings.

aliform (al'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. ala, wing, + formis, < forma, shape.*] Having the shape of a wing or wings: in anat., applied to the pterygoid processes and the muscles associated with them. See *pterygoid*. [Rare.]

aligant (al'i-gant), *n.* An old form of *alican*.

aligerous (a-lī'g'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. aliger, bearing wings, < ala, wing, + gerere, bear.*] Having wings.

alight† (a-līt'), *v. t.* [*< ME. alighen, alyghen, alizten, alyzten, alihten, alighen, < (1) AS. alīhtan (OHG. arliuhtan, MHG. erliuhten, G. erleuchten), light, illuminate, < ā-, E. a-1, + līhtan, E. light¹, v.; (2) AS. onlīhtan, light, illuminate, < on-, E. a-2, + līhtan, E. light¹, v.; (3) AS. gelīhtan, gelīhtan, light, give light to, illuminate, intr. become light, < ge-, E. a-6, + līhtan, E. light¹, v.: see a-1, a-2, a-6, and light¹, v., and cf. alighen¹, enlighten, lighten¹; see also alight², p. a.] 1. To light; light up; illuminate.—2. To set light to; light (a fire, lamp, etc.).*

Having . . . alighted his lamp.

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote. (N. E. D.)

alight¹ (a-līt'), *p. a.*, or *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< ME. alight, aligt, aliht (early mod. E. alighted), < AS. *alīhted, pp. of alīhtan, E. alight¹, v., q. v.; but now regarded as parallel to afire, ablaze, etc., < a³ + light¹, n.] Provided with light; lighted up; illuminated.*

The chapel was scarcely alight.

Thackeray, Four Georges (1862), p. 169. (N. E. D.)

Set

The tamps alight, and call

For golden music. *Tennyson, Ancient Sage.*

alight² (a-līt'), *v. t.* [*< ME. alighen, alizten, alihten, < AS. gelīhtan (= OHG. gelīhten), lighten, mitigate, < ge-, E. a-6, + līhtan, E. light², v.: see a-6, light², v., and cf. alighen², lighten².] To make light or less heavy; lighten; alleviate.*

She weende to alight her euylle and her synne.

Caxton, G. de la Tour. (N. E. D.)

alight³ (a-līt'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *alighted* (obs. pp. *alight*), ppr. *alighting*. [*< ME. alighen, alyghen, alizten, alyzten, < (1) AS. alīhtan (occurring but once, in a gloss: "Dissilio, ic of alīhte," lit. 'I alight off'), < ā-, E. a-1, + līhtan, E. light³; (2) AS. gelīhtan, alight, dismount, come down, < ge-, E. a-6, + līhtan, E. light³; see a-1, a-6, and light³, and cf. alighen³ and lighten³.] 1. To get down or descend, as from horseback or from a carriage; dismount.*

We pass'd along the coast by a very rocky and rugged way, which forc'd us to alight many times before we came to Havre de Grace. *Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1644.*
2. To settle or lodge after descending: as, a bird alights on a tree; snow alights on a roof.
 Truly spake Mohammed el Damiri, "Wisdom hath alighted upon three things—the brain of the Franks, the hands of the Chinese, and the tongue of the Arabs."
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 333.

Whether insects alight on the leaves by mere chance, as a resting-place, or are attracted by the odour of the accretion, I know not. *Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 17.*
3. To fall (upon); come (upon) accidentally, or without design; light: as, to alight on a particular passage in a book, or on a particular fact; to alight on a rare plant.

alighten¹ (a-lī'tn), *v. t.* [*alight*¹ + *-en*¹. Cf. *lighten*¹, *enlighten*.] To make light; illuminate.
alighten² (a-lī'tn), *v. t.* [*alight*² + *-en*¹. Cf. *lighten*².] To make light or less heavy; reduce the weight or burden of; lighten.
alighten³ (a-lī'tn), *v. i.* [*alight*³ + *-en*¹. Cf. *lighten*³.] To alight; dismount.

align, alignment, alignement. See *aline*², *alignement*.

aligreek (al-i-grēk'), *n.* [Corruption of *F. à la grecque*, or *It. alla greca*, in the Greek (fashion).] Same as *à-la-grecque*. [Rare.]

alike (a-lik'), *a.* [*ME. alike, alyke*, and assimilated *alyche, aleche*, with prefix *a-* repr. both *a-6* and *a-2*, the earlier forms being—(1) *ilik, ylike, ylyke, elike, ylyke, elik*, and assimilated *ilich, yliche, ylich, yliche, yleche*, earliest *ME. gelic*, *AS. gelic* = *OS. gilik* = *OFries. gelik*, usually *lik*, = *OD. ghehlyck*, *D. gelijk* = *OHG. gilih, gilih, gelih, glih*, *MHG. gelich, glich*, *G. gleich* = *Icel. glíkr*, *mod. líkr* = *Sw. lík* = *Dan. líg* = *Goth. galeiks*, like, similar, alike, lit. 'having a corresponding body or form,' *ga-* (= *AS. ge-*), together, indicating collation or comparison, + *leik* = *AS. lic*, *E. lík*¹, *lich* (in comp. *like-wake* = *lich-wake*, *lich-gate*, *q. v.*), body; (2) *alike*, *alike* (in adv. also *alike, olyke*), earlier with prefix *an-*, accented, *anlike, anyke*, and assimilated *antich, onlich*, *AS. antlic, ontlic* = *OD. antlyck* = *OHG. *anath, anagilih, MHG. anelich*, *G. ähnlich* = *Icel. álíkr* = *Goth. *ana-leiks* (in adv. *analeikō*), like, similar, lit. 'on-ly,' having dependence on, relation to, similarity to, *ana* (*AS. an, on, E. on*) + *-leiks*, *AS. -lic*, *E. -ly*¹, a suffix used here somewhat as in other relational adjectives (*Goth. swaleiks*, *AS. swilec*, *Sc. sic*, *E. such*, *Goth. hwileiks, huclieks*, *AS. hwilec*, *Se. whilk*, *E. which*, etc.), being the noun, *Goth. leik*, *AS. lic*, body, used as a relational suffix. That is, *E. alike* represents *ME. alike, ilike*, *AS. gelic*, with prefix *ge-* and accented base *lic*, mixed with or having absorbed *ME. alike, olike, anlike*, *AS. antlic*, with accented base *an, on*, and suffix *-lic*. The adv. *alike* follows the adj. The adj. *like* is not orig., but merely a mod. abbrev. of *alike*, the latter form remaining chiefly in the predicative use; there is no *AS. adj. *lic*, as commonly cited. See *a-6*, *a-2*, and *like*¹, *like*², *like*³.] Having resemblance or similitude; similar; having or exhibiting no marked or essential difference. *Alike* is now only archaically used attributively, and is regularly predicated of a plural subject. It was also formerly used in phrases where the modern idiom requires *like*. See *like*¹.

The darkness and the light are both alike to thee. *Fa. cxxxix. 12.*

In birth, in acts, in arms alike the rest. *Faifaz, tr. of Tasso.*

His [Clifford's] associates were men to whom all creeds and all constitutions were alike. *Macaulay, Sir William Temple.*

alike (a-lik'), *adv.* [*ME. alike, alyke*, and assimilated *alyche, alyche*, with prefix *a-* repr. both *a-6* and *a-2*, the earlier forms being—(1) *ilik, ylike, ylyke, elike, ylyke, elike*, assimilated *iliche, ylyche, yliche, yliche, eliche*, earliest *gelice*, *AS. gelice* = *OS. gilikō* = *OFries. like, lík* = *OD. ghehlyck*, *D. gelijk* = *OHG. gilicho, glich*, *MHG. geliche, gliche, glich*, *G. gleich* = *Icel. glíka*, *mod. líka* = *Sw. líka* = *Dan. líg* = *Goth. galeikō*, adv.; (2) *alike, alyke, olike, olyke*, earlier with prefix *an-*, accented (**anlike* not recorded as adv.), *AS. antlice* = *G. ähnlich* = *Icel. álíka* = *Goth. analeikō*, adv., the forms being like those of the adj., with the adverbial suffix, *Goth. -ō*, *AS. -e*. The adv. *like* is not orig., but merely a mod. abbrev. of *alike*, adv. See *alike, a.*] In the same manner, form, or degree; in common; equally; both.

The highest heaven of wisdom is alike near from every point, and thou must find it, if at all, by methods native to thyself alone. *Emerson, Works and Days.*

Inexperienced politicians . . . conceived that the theory of the Tory Opposition and the practice of Walpole's Government were alike inconsistent with the principles of liberty. *Macaulay, William Pitt.*

alike-minded (a-lik'mín'ded), *a.* Having the same mind; like-minded. *Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 82.*

alim (ä'lēm), *n.* [*Ar. 'alim, 'alim*, learned, *al'alama*, know. Cf. *alem, almah*.] Among Mohammedans, a learned man; a religious teacher, such as an imám, a mufti, etc.

The calling of an *Alim* is no longer worth much in Egypt. *R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 93.*

Alima (al'i-mä), *n.* [*NL., for Halima*, *Gr. ἄλιμος*, of the sea.] A spurious genus of crustaceans, representing a stage of stomatopodous crustaceans, for which the term is still in use.

In the *Alima* type of development [of *Stomatopoda*], it seems that the young leaves the egg in nearly the *Alima* form, and in the youngest stage known the six appendages, eight to thirteen, are absent, although three of the corresponding segments of the body are developed. *Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 66.*

aliment (al'i-ment), *n.* [*late ME. aliment*, *Fr. aliment*, *L. alimentum*, food, *alere*, nourish, = *Goth. alan*, be nourished, *alyan*, nourish, fatten, = *Icel. ala*, beget, bear, nourish, support; cf. *alie*¹, and *alt, all, and old*.] 1. That which nourishes or sustains; food; nutriment; sustenance; support, whether literal or figurative.

Those elevated meditations which are the proper aliment of noble souls. *Irrving, Sketch-Book, p. 30.*

2. In *Scots law*, the sum paid for support to any one entitled to claim it, as the dole given to a pauper by his parish.

The aliment was appointed to continue till the majority or marriage of the daughters. *Erskine, Institutes.*

aliment (al'i-ment), *v. t.* [*ML. alimentare*, *L. alimentum*; see *aliment, n.*] 1. To furnish with means of sustenance; purvey to; support: generally in a figurative sense: as, to aliment a person's vanity.

And that only to sustain and aliment the small frailty of their humanity. *Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 31.*

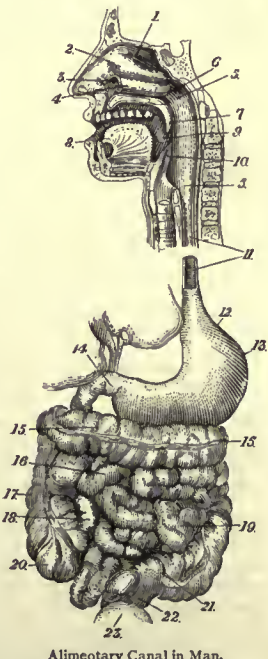
2. In *Scots law*, to maintain or support, as a person unable to support himself: used especially of the support of children by parents, or of parents by children.

alimental (al-i-men'tal), *a.* [*aliment* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to aliment; supplying food; having the quality of nourishing; furnishing the materials for natural growth: as, chyle is alimental; alimental sap.

alimentally (al-i-men'tal-i), *adv.* In an alimental manner; so as to serve for nourishment or food.

alimentariness (al-i-men'ta-ri-ness), *n.* The quality of being alimentary, or of supplying nutriment.

alimentary (al-i-men'ta-ri), *a.* [*L. alimentarius*, *alimentum*, aliment: see *aliment, n.*] 1. Pertaining to aliment or food; having the quality of nourishing: as, alimentary particles.—2. Having an apparatus for alimentation, and consequently able to feed. *Huxley*. [Rare.] —3. Concerned with the function of nutrition: as, alimentary processes.—**Alimentary canal**, in *anat. and zool.*, the digestive sac, tract, or tube of any animal; the visceral or intestinal cavity; the canal of the enteron, in any condition of the latter, from the simplest form of archenteron to the most complex of its ultimate modifications. In its simplest form it is merely the cavity of a two-layered germ, or gastrula, lined with hypoblastic cells—a mere sac, the mouth and anus being one. With increasing complexity of structure, and especially by the formation of an out-



Alimentary Canal in Man.
 1, superior turbinate bone; 2, middle turbinate bone; 3, opening of the nasal duct; 4, inferior turbinate bone; 5, 5, pharynx; 6, opening of Eustachian tube; 7, uvula; 8, tongue; 9, tonsil; 10, epiglottis; 11, esophagus; 12, cardiac portion (left side) of stomach; 13, fundus of stomach; 14, pylorus (right side of stomach), resting on right lobe of liver, partly shown in outline; 15, transverse colon; 16, duodenum; 17, ascending colon; 18, ileum; 19, jejunum; 20, caecum; 21, sigmoid flexure of colon; 22, beginning of rectum; 23, fundus of urinary bladder.

let (anus) distinct from the inlet (mouth), the alimentary canal assumes more definitely the character of a special gastric or digestive cavity, which may remain in open communication with a general body-cavity, or become shut off therefrom as an intestinal tube. The latter is its character in all the higher animals, in which, moreover, the canal acquires various specializations, as into gullet, stomach, intestine, etc., becomes variously complicated or convoluted, has special ramifications and annexes, etc. In those animals which develop an umbilical vesicle, or thia and an amnion and allantois, the cavity of the alimentary canal is primitively continuous with that of the vesicle and with the allantoic cavity.—**Alimentary debt**, in *Scots law*, a debt incurred for necessities or maintenance.—**Alimentary fund**, in *Scots law*, a fund set apart by the direction of the giver for an aliment to the receiver. If the amount of it is not unreasonable in view of the rank of the receiver, it cannot be seized for the satisfaction of the claims of creditors.—**Alimentary mucous membrane**, that mucous membrane which lines the alimentary canal, serving, with its various follicles, annexed glands, and lacteals, the purpose of digesting and absorbing aliment.

alimentation (al'i-men-tā'shon), *n.* [*F. alimentation*, *ML. alimentatio(n)-*, *alimentare*, pp. *alimentatus*, provide, aliment: see *aliment, v.*] 1. The act or power of affording nutriment.

The accumulation of force may be separated into alimentation and aëration. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 56.*

2. The state or process of being nourished; mode of, or condition in regard to, nourishment.

Derangements of alimentation, including insufficient food, and morbid states of the lymphatic and blood-glands. *Quain, Med. Dict., p. 38.*

3. The providing or supplying with the necessities of life.

The alimentation of poor children . . . was extended or increased by fresh endowments. *Merivale, Roman Empire, VIII. 193.*

Ceasing by and by to have any knowledge of, or power over, the concerns of the society as a whole, the serf-class becomes devoted to the processes of alimentation, while the noble class, ceasing to take any part in the processes of alimentation, becomes devoted to the co-ordinated movements of the entire body politic. *H. Spencer, Univ. Prog., pp. 405-6.*

alimentative (al-i-men'ta-tiv), *a.* [*ML. alimentatus*, pp. of *alimentare* (see *aliment, v.*), + *-ive*.] Nourishing; relating to or connected with the supply of nourishment: as, "the alimentative machinery of the physiological units," *Huxley*.

alimentic (al-i-men'tik), *a.* [*aliment* + *-ic*.] Same as *alimentary*.

There may be emaciation from loss of rest, derangement of the alimentic processes, a quicker pulse than normal, and a tongue coated in the centre. *E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 79.*

alimentiveness (al-i-men'tiv-ness), *n.* [**alimentic* + *-ness*.] 1. Propensity to seek or take nourishment, to eat and drink: first and still chiefly used by phrenologists.—2. The organ of the brain that is said to communicate the pleasure which arises from eating and drinking, and which prompts the taking of nourishment. Its supposed seat is in the region of the zygomatic fossa. See *phrenology*.

alimont, *n.* [*Prop. *halimon*, *L. halimon* (sometimes improp. written *alimon*, as if *Gr. ἄλιμον*, neut. of *άλιμος*, banishing hunger, *ἀ-priv.* + *λιμός*, hunger: see def.), *Gr. ἄλιμον*, also *άλιμος*, a shrubby plant growing on the shore, perhaps saltwort, prop. neut. of *άλιμος*, or belonging to the sea, marine, *ἀλς*, the sea.] A plant, perhaps *Atriplex Halimus* (Linneus), supposed to be the *halimon* of the ancients. It was fabled to have the power of dispelling hunger.

alimonious (al-i-mō'ni-us), *a.* [*L. alimonia*, food, nourishment: see *alimony*.] Affording food; nourishing; nutritive: as, "alimonious humours," *Harvey*, Consumption.

alimony (al'i-mō-ni), *n.* [*L. alimonia*, fem., also *alimonium*, neut., food, nourishment, sustenance, support, *alere*, nourish: see *aliment, n.*] In *law*: (a) An allowance which a husband or former husband may be forced to pay to his wife or former wife, living legally separate from him, for her maintenance. It is granted or withheld in the discretion of the matrimonial court, with regard to the merits of the case and the resources of the parties respectively. *Alimony pendente lite* is that given to the wife during the pendency of an action for divorce, separation, or annulment of marriage; *permanent alimony* is that given to a wife after judgment of divorce, separation, or annulment in her favor. (b) In *Scots law*, aliment. *Erskine*.

alinasal (al-i-nā'zal), *a. and n.* [*L. ala*, wing, + *nasus*, nose.] **I. a.** Pertaining or relating to the parts forming the outer or lateral boundaries of the nostrils. See *ala nasi*, under *ala*. Specifically, of or pertaining to a lateral cartilage of the nasal region of the skull of an embryonic bird; situated in the lateral part of the nasal region of such a skull.—**Alinasal process**, a process surrounding each

nasal aperture of the chondrocranium of the frog. *Dunman*.—**Alinasal turbinal**, a cartilage of the alinasal region, connected with the alinasal or lateral cartilage.

The *alinasal turbinal* of [the Yunx] . . . has two turns, and that of *Gecinus* one. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 717.

II. n. A lateral cartilage of the nasal region of the skull of an embryonic bird, in which is situated the external nostril. *W. K. Parker*.

aline¹ (a-lin'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*a*³, in, + *line*².] In a straight line.

Take thanne a rewle and draw a strike, enene *atyne* fro the pyn unto the middel prikke.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. § 38.

aline² (a-lin'), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *alined*, *ppr.* *alining*. [Also spelled *alline*, < ML. as if **allineare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *lineare*, reduce to a straight line, ML. draw a straight line, < *linca*, a line. The reg. E. form is *aline*, but *align*, after F. *aligner*, is common.] To adjust to a line; lay out or regulate by a line; form in line, as troops. Equivalent forms are *align*, *alline*.

alineate (a-lin'ē-āt), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *alineated*, *ppr.* *alinating*. [Also spelled *allineate*, < ML. as if **allineatus*, *pp.* of **allineare*: see *aline*².] Same as *aline*².

The intended base line [must be] *allineated* by placing a telescope a little beyond one of its proposed extremities, so as to command them both.

Sir J. Herschel, Pop. Lectures, p. 184.

alination (a-lin'ē-ā'shon), *n.* [Also spelled *allination*, < ML. as if **allineatio(n)*, the drawing of a line, < **allineare*: see *alineate*.] The act of bringing into line; a method of determining the position of a remote and not easily discernible object, by running an imaginary line through more easily recognizable intermediate objects, as the passing of a straight line through the pointers of the Great Bear to the pole-star.

alinement (a-lin'ment), *n.* [*a*³ *aline*² + *ment*, after F. *alignement*, < ML. *alineaumentum*, **alineaumentum*, < **allineare*: see *aline*².] 1. The act of alining; the act of laying out or regulating by a line; an adjusting to a line.—2. The state of being so adjusted; the line of adjustment; especially, in *milit.*, the state of being in line: as, the *alinement* of a battalion; the *alinement* of a camp.—3. In *engin.*: (a) The ground-plan of a railway or other road, in distinction from the gradients or profile. (b) The ground-plan of a fort or field-work.

Also written *alinement*, *alignment*, *alignement*, *allignment*.

aliner (a-lin'ēr), *n.* One who alines or adjusts to a line. *Evelyn*.

aliped (al'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [*a*³ *L. alipes* (-ped-), wing-footed, swift, < *ala*, wing, + *pes* (ped-) = E. *foot*: see *pedal* and *foot*.] **I. a.** 1. Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane which serves as a wing, as the bats.—2. Swift of foot.

II. n. An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane serving for a wing; a chiropter, as the bat.

aliquant (al'i-kwant), *a.* [*a*³ *L. aliquantus*, some, somewhat, moderate, considerable, < *alius*, other (see *alien*), + *quantus*, how great: see *quantity*.] Contained in another, but not dividing it evenly: applied to a number which does not measure another without a remainder: thus, 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16, for 3 times 5 are 15, leaving a remainder 1.

aliquot (al'i-kvot), *a.* and *n.* [*a*³ *L. aliquot*, some, several, a few, < *alius*, other, + *quot*, how many: see *quotient*.] **I. a.** Forming an exact measure of something: applied to a part of a number or quantity which will measure it without a remainder: thus, 5 is an *aliquot* part of 15.

II. n. That which forms an exact measure; an aliquot part: as, 4 is an *aliquot* of 12.

alisander (al-i-san'dēr), *n.* An old form of *alexanders*.

alisseptal (al-i-sep'tal), *a.* and *n.* [*a*³ *L. ala*, wing, + *septum*, *septum*, septum.] **I. a.** Appellative of a cartilage which forms a partition in the lateral part of the nasal passage of the skull of an embryonic bird; pertaining to or connected with this cartilage.

Behind the alinasal comes the *alisseptal* region. *W. K. Parker*.

II. n. The alisseptal cartilage.

alish (ā'lish), *a.* [*a*³ *ale* + *-ish*¹.] Like ale; having some quality of ale: as, "the sweet *alish* taste [of yeast]." *Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

Alisma (a-liz'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλίσμα*, plantain.] A small genus of aquatic plants, natural order *Alismaceæ*. The common water-plantain,

A. Plantago, is the principal species. See *water-plantain*.

Alismaceæ (al-iz-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alisma* + *-aceæ*.] An endogenous order of aquatic or marsh herbs, mostly natives of the northern temperate zone. Apart from a few species of *Alisma* and *Sagittaria* furnishing edible tubers, the order is of little importance.

alismaceous (al-iz-mā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, relating or belonging to the *Alismaceæ*.

There is a third species of the new *Alismaceous* genus *Welsneria*, hitherto known in India and Central Africa. *Jour. of Botany, Brit. and For.*, 1883, p. 160.

alismad (a-liz'mad), *n.* [*a*³ *Alisma* + *-ad*¹.] In *bot.*, one of the *Alismaceæ*.

alismal (a-liz'mal), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the genus *Alisma* (which see).

alismoid (a-liz'moid), *a.* [*a*³ *Alisma* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling an *alismad*; like plants of the genus *Alisma*.

alison, *n.* See *Alysson*.

alisphenoid (al-i-sfē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [*a*³ *L. ala*, wing, + *sphenoid*, *q. v.*] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the greater wing of the sphenoid bone.—**Alisphenoid canal**, an osseous canal through which the external carotid artery runs for some distance at the base of the skull of the dog and sundry other carnivorous quadrupeds.

II. n. One of the bones of the skull, forming by fusion with other cranial bones, in adult life, a great part of the compound sphenoid bone. In man the alisphenoid is the greater wing of the sphenoid, minus the so-called internal pterygoid process. See cuts under *Crocodylia* and *skull*.

alisphenoidal (al-i-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [*a*³ *alisphenoid* + *-al*.] Same as *alisphenoid*.

alisson, *n.* See *Alysson*.

alist (a-list'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*a*³ + *list*, inclination.] *Naut.*, listed, or eanted over to one side; inclined.

alitrunk (al'i-trungk), *n.* [*a*³ *L. ala*, wing, + *truncus*, trunk.] The segment of the posterior thorax of an insect to which the wings and two posterior pairs of legs are attached.

-ality. [*a*³ *-al* + *-ity*.] A compound suffix of Latin origin, also in reduced form *-alty*, as in *reality*, *reality*, *legality*, *loyalty*, etc. See *-al* and *-ity*, *-ty*.

aliunde (ā-li-un'dē), *adv.* [L., from another place, < *alius*, other, + *unde*, whence.] From another place.—**Evidence aliunde**, evidence from another source, as from without a will, to explain some ambiguity in it.

alive (a-liv'), *prep. phr.* as *a.* or *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *alyfē*, on *lyve*, on *lyfe*, < ME. *alive*, *alyfe*, *o live*, earlier on *live*, on *lyfe*, < AS. on *lyfe*, in *lyfe*: on, in; *lyfe*, dat. case of *lif*, life: see *a*³ and *lyfe*. Hence abbrev. *live*, *a.*] 1. In life; living; in the state in which the organs of the body perform their functions: opposed to *dead*: as, the man is *alive*.

Nor well *alive*, nor wholly dead they were,
But some faint signs of feeble life appear.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 151.

2. In a state of action; in force or operation; unextinguished; undestroyed; unexpired: as, keep the suit *alive*.

Sweet Liberty inspires
And keeps *alive* his fierce but noble fires.
Cowper, Table-Talk.

3. Full of alacrity; active; sprightly; lively: as, the company were all *alive*.—4. Enlivened; animated; strongly aroused.

This perpetual intercommunication . . . keeps us always *alive* with excitement.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 7.

The special quality of the song is that, however carelessly fashioned, it seems *alive* with the energy of music.

Stedman, Vlet. Poets, p. 101.

5. Attentive; open to impressions (from); sensitive; susceptible: used with *to*: as, he is sufficiently *alive* to the beauties of nature, but yet more *alive* to his own interests.

Awakening to the consciousness of evils which had long existed, and which had escaped notice only because no one was *alive* to them. *Froude, Sketches*, p. 142.

6. Filled as with living things; swarming; thronged: as, the city was all *alive* when the general entered.

The thick roof
Of green and stirring branches is *alive*
And musical with birds.
Bryant, Entrance to a Wood.

The coarser wheat that rolls in lakea of bloom,—
Its coral stems and milk-white flowers *alive*
With the wide murmurs of the scattered hive.
O. W. Holmes, Ded. of Pittsfield Cemetery.

7. Of all living, by way of emphasis.

The Earl of Northumberland . . . was the proudest man *alive*. *Clarendon*.

8. In printing. See *live*.

alizari (al-i-zā'ri), *n.* [F., Sp., etc.; also called *izari*, *azala*; prob. < Ar. *al*, the, + 'aḡarrah, juice pressed out, extract, < 'aḡara, press out, extract.] The commercial name of madder in the Levant.

alizaric (al-i-zar'ik), *a.* In *chem.*, of or pertaining to alizari, or madder: as, *alizaric acid*.

alizarin (al-i-zā'rin), *n.* [*a*³ F. *alizerine*, < *alizari*: see *alizari*.] A peculiar red coloring matter (C₁₄H₈O₄) formerly obtained from madder, and extensively used as a dyestuff. It was discovered in 1824 by Robiquet and Colin, who obtained it by digesting madder-root with alcohol and treating this with sulphuric acid, thus producing a black mass which they called *charbon de garance*. On heating, this yielded a sublimate of alizarin in long, brilliant, red, needle-shaped crystals. It is now artificially prepared on a large scale from anthracene (C₁₄H₁₀), a product of the distillation of coal-tar. It forms yellowish-red crystals insoluble in water, difficultly soluble in alcohol, but readily soluble in alkalis, giving to the solution a purplish-red color and beautiful fluorescence. It has acid properties and unites with bases.—**Alizarin red**. See *red*, *n.*

alk¹ (alk), *n.* [E. dial., = E. *auk*, < Icel. *álka* = Sw. *alka* = Dan. *alk*, *alke*.] A provincial English name for the razor-billed auk, *Alca* or *Uta-mania torda*. *Montagu*. See *Alca*, *Alcidae*, and *auk*.

alk² (alk), *n.* [*a*³ Ar. 'ulk.] A resin obtained in northern Africa from the terebinth-tree, *Pistacia Terebinthus*. The best in quality is obtained from the terebinth; but in Arabia it is also derived from the *senauber* (juniper), the 'arzeh (cedar), the *fiṣṭaq* or pistachio-tree (*Pistacia vera*), the *sarū* (cypress), and the *yenbūt*. In liquid form it is the Chio turpentine of commerce.

alkahest (al'ka-hest), *n.* [F. *alcahest*; a word of Arabic appearance, but not traceable to that language; supposed to have been invented by Paracelsus in imitation of other alchemical terms.] The pretended universal solvent or menstruum of the alchemists. Also spelled *alcahest*.

alkahestic (al-ka-hes'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the alkahest. Also spelled *alcahestic*.

alkahestical (al-ka-hes'ti-ka), *a.* Same as *alkahestic*. Also spelled *alcahestical*.

alkalamide (al-kal'a-mid or -mid), *n.* [*a*³ *alkali* + *amide*.] An amide which has resemblance to an amine, containing both acid and alcohol radicals. Also spelled *alkalimide*.

alkalescence (al-ka-les'ens), *n.* [*a*³ *alkalescent*.] The process of becoming alkaline; alkalescency.

alkalescency (al-ka-les'en-si), *n.* A tendency to become alkaline; the quality of being slightly alkaline; the state of a substance in which alkaline properties begin to be developed or to be predominant. *Ure*.

alkalescent (al-ka-les'ent), *a.* [*a*³ *alkali* + *-escent*.] Becoming or tending to become alkaline.

alkali (al'ka-li or -li), *n.*; *pl.* *alkalis* or *alkalies* (-liz or -liz). [*a*³ ME. *alkaly*, *alcaly*, < OF. F. *alcali* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *alcali* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *alkali*, < Ar. *al-qaliy*, < *al*, the, + *qaliy*, the ashes of saltwort and glasswort, which abound in soda, hence applied to the plant itself; < *qalay*, roast in a pan, fry.] 1. Originally, the soluble part of the ashes of plants, especially of seaweed; soda-ash.—2. The plant saltwort, *Salsola kali*. Also called *kali*.—3. Now, any one of various substances which have the following properties in common: solubility in water; the power of neutralizing acids and forming salts with them; the property of combining with fats to form soaps; corrosive action on animal and vegetable tissue; the property of changing the tint of many vegetable coloring matters, as of litmus reddened by an acid to blue, or turmeric from yellow to brown. In its restricted and common sense the term is applied only to the hydrates of potassium, sodium, lithium, cesium, rubidium, and ammonium. In a more general sense it is applied to the hydrates of metals of the alkaline earths, barium, strontium, calcium, and magnesium, and to a large number of organic substances, both natural and artificial, described under *alkaloid*. Alkalis unite with saponifiable oils to form soap.

Sometimes spelled *alcali*.

Fixed alkalis, potash, soda, and lithia, in contradistinction to *ammonia*, which is called *volatile alkali*. See *ammonia*.

alkaliferous (al-ka-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*a*³ *alkali* + *-ferous*.] Containing or producing alkalis; alkaline: as, *alkaliferous* clays.

alkalifiable (al'ka-li-fi'ā-bl), *a.* [*a*³ *alkalify* + *-able*.] Capable of being alkalinized or converted into an alkali.

alkalify (al-ka-li-fi), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *alkalified*, *ppr.* *alkalifying*. [*a*³ *alkali* + *-fy*.] **I. trans.** To form or convert into an alkali; alkalinize.

II. intrans. To become an alkali.

alkaligen (al'ka-li-jen), *n.* [*< alkali + -gen; = F. alcaligène.*] The name first proposed for nitrogen, as being a chief constituent of ammonia or volatile alkali. *N. E. D.*

alkaligenous (al-ka-lij'e-nus), *a.* [*< alkali + -genous; see -genous.*] Producing or generating alkali.

alkali-grass (al'ka-li-gràs), *n.* A name given to several species of grass growing in alkaline localities in the western portions of the United States, especially to *Distichlis maritima*.

alkalimeter (al-ka-lim'e-tér), *n.* [*< alkali + Gr. μέτρον, measurè.*] An instrument used for ascertaining the strength of alkalis, or the quantity of alkali in caustic potash and soda. This is done by determining what quantity of dilute sulphuric acid of a known strength can be neutralized by a given weight of the alkali or of caustic potash or soda. Sometimes spelled *alcalimeter*.

There are several . . . forms of *alkalimeter*, but whichever of them is employed the process is the same. *Ure, Dict., I. 74.*

alkalimetric (al'ka-li-met'rik), *a.* [*< alkali + Gr. μετρικός.* Cf. *alkalimeter.*] Relating to alkalimetry. Sometimes spelled *alcalimetric*.

alkalimetric (al'ka-li-met'ri-ka), *a.* Same as *alkalimetric*.

It is advisable, where *alkalimetric* assays have frequently to be made, to keep a stock of test acid. *Ure, Dict., I. 75.*

alkalimetrically (al'ka-li-met'ri-ka-li), *adv.* As in alkalimetry; by means of an alkalimeter. Sometimes spelled *alcalimetrically*.

The lime in this process is estimated *alkalimetrically* by means of an acid. *Ure, Dict., III. 927.*

alkalimetry (al-ka-lim'e-tri), *n.* [As *alkalimeter + -y.*] The process of determining the strength of an alkaline mixture or liquid. This may be done by volumetric analysis, that is, by estimating the amount of a standard acid solution which the alkaline mixture will saturate; or by gravimetric analysis, that is, by decomposing the substance and finding the weight of the alkali contained in it. Sometimes spelled *alcalimetry*.

The principle on which *alkalimetry* is based consists in determining the amount of acid which a known weight of alkali can saturate or neutralize. *Ure, Dict., I. 74.*

alkalimide, *n.* See *alkalamide*.

alkaline (al'ka-lin or -lin), *a.* [*< alkali + -ine¹; = F. alcalin.*] Pertaining to alkali; having the properties of an alkali.—**Alkaline development**, in *photog.*, the development of an exposed plate by a bath compounded with an alkali, such as ammonia, sodium or potassium carbonate, or the like. *See development.*—**Alkaline earths**, lime, magnesia, baryta, and strontia. *See alkali.*

alkalinity (al-ka-lin'i-ti), *n.* [*< alkaline + -ity.*] The state of being alkaline; the quality which constitutes an alkali.

alkalinize (al'ka-lin-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alkalinized*, ppr. *alkalinizing*. [*< alkaline + -ize.*] To render alkaline. *N. E. D.*

alkalious (al-kā'li-us), *a.* [*< alkali + -ous.*] Having the properties of an alkali. Formerly spelled *alcalious*. [Rare.]

alkalisable, **alkalisate**, etc. *See alkalisable*, etc.

alkali-stiff (al'ka-li-stif), *n.* A stiffening matter much used in the manufacture of inferior hats. It is made of 9 pounds of shellac, dissolved with 18 ounces of sal soda in 3 gallons of water. *J. Thomson, Hats and Felting.*

alkalisable (al'ka-li-zā-bl), *a.* [*< alkali + -able.*] Capable of being alkalinized. Sometimes spelled *alcalisable*, *alkalisable*.

alkalinate (al'ka-li-zāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alkalinated*, ppr. *alkalinizing*. [*< alkali + -ate².*] To make alkaline. *See alkali + -ate.* Also spelled *alcalinate*, *alkalisate*.

alkalization (al'ka-li-zā'shon), *n.* [*< alkali + -ation.*] The act or process of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali. Also spelled *alcalization*, *alkaliation*.

alkalize (al'ka-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alkalized*, ppr. *alkalinizing*. [*< alkali + -ize.*] To change into an alkali; communicate the properties of an alkali to; alkalinize. Also spelled *alcalise*.

alkaloid (al'ka-loid), *n.* and *a.* [*< alkali + -oid.*] **I. n.** A body resembling an alkali in properties; one of a class of nitrogenous compounds which occur in plants in combination with organic acids, and are sometimes called the organic bases of plants, as morphine, nicotine, quinine, etc. They are intensely bitter, turn reddened litmus blue, are slightly soluble in water but readily soluble in alcohol, and have active medicinal or poisonous properties. Compounds having the general reactions and properties of alkaloids (ptomaines) are found in decaying animal matters, being products of the decomposition of the tissues.

II. a. Relating to or containing alkali.

alkaloidal (al-ka-loi'dal), *a.* [*< alkaloid + -al.*] Pertaining to the alkaloids; having the nature of an alkaloid.

alkanet (al'ka-net), *n.* [*< ME. alkanet, < Sp. alcaneta (early mod. E. also orcanet, orkanet, orchanet, < OF. orcanette, orchanete, mod. F. orcanète, < Sp. orcaneta, var. of alcaneta), dim. of alcana, alcaña, henna: see alcanna and henna.*]

1. The root of a boraginaceous herb, *Alkanna (Anchusa tinctoria)*, yielding a red dye, for which the plant is cultivated in central and southern Europe. It is used in dyeing, staining wood, coloring adulterated wines, and in pharmacy to give a red color to salves, etc. It produces brilliant violet and gray colors with alum and iron mordants on linen, cotton, and silk, but not on wool.

2. The plant which yields the dye, *Alkanna tinctoria*. Also called *orcanet* and *Spanish bugloss*.—**3.** A name of similar plants of other genera. The common alkanet of England is *Anchusa officinalis*; the evergreen alkanet, *A. sempervivens*; the bastard alkanet, *Lithospermum arvense*, and in America *L. canescens*.

Alkanna (al-kan'ä), *n.* [See *alkanet.*] A boraginaceous genus of perennial herbs, of about 40 species, natives of the Mediterranean region. It is distinguished from *Anchusa* (in which genus it was formerly included) mainly by the absence of appendages from the throat of the corolla. The principal species is *A. tinctoria*. *See alkanet.*

alkarsin, alkarsine (al-kär'sin), *n.* [*< alc(ohol) + ars(enic) + -in²:* so called because it was at first considered to be an alcohol in which oxygen was replaced by arsenic.] A heavy, brown, fuming, and extremely poisonous liquid containing cacodyl and its oxidation products: formerly known as *Cadet's fuming liquid*. It is characterized by an insufferable smell and by spontaneous ignition on exposure to the air. It has been proposed to use it in warfare to charge shells, whose explosion would set a ship on fire and destroy the crew by the poisonous vapor. Also spelled *alkarsin*.

alkekengi (al-ke-ken'ji), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alkegenji*, etc., < ME. *alkekengy*; = F. *alkekènge* = It. *alkechengi* = Sp. *alquequenje* = Pg. *alquequenge*, < ML. *alkekengi*, < Ar. *al-kākanj*, *al-kākenj*, < al, the, + Pers. *kākanj*, a kind of resin from a tree growing in the mountains of Herat in Afghanistan.] The winter-cherry, a solanaceous plant, *Physalis Alkekengi*. The scarlet fruit, inclosed in a large red calyx, makes the plant very ornamental at the beginning of winter; it is also edible, and has a slightly acid taste.

alkenna (al-ken'ä), *n.* [See *alcanna* and *henna*.] Same as *henna*.

alkermes (al-kér'méz), *n.* [*< F. alkermes, new alkerms, < Ar. al-qirnis: see kermes.*] **1.** The name of a once celebrated compound cordial, to which a fine red color was given by kermes. Its ingredients are said to have been cider, rose-water, sugar, and various fragrant flavoring substances.

2. Same as *kermes*.

alk-gum (alk'gum), *n.* Same as *alk²*.—**Alk-gum tree**, the terebinth of southern Europe and Asia Minor, *Pistacia Terebinthus*.

alkohol, alkoholiet, etc. Obsolete forms of *alcohol*, etc.

alkool, *n.* [Repr. Ar. *al-koh'l*: see *alcohol*.] A preparation of antimony used by the women of Eastern nations to darken the eyelids and eyelashes. *Brande.*

Alkoran (al'kō-ran or al-kō-ran'), *n.* Same as *Koran*.

Alkorianic, Alkorianish, etc. *See Alcoranic*, etc.

alkoxid, alkoxide (al-kök'sid, -sid or -süd), *n.* [*< alc(ohol) + oxid.*] A compound in which alcohol unites with a metallic base. The base replaces hydrogen in the alcohol hydroxyl: as CH_3ONa , sodium alkoxide, formed by treating sodium with methyl alcohol.

alkyl (al'kil), *n.* [*< alk(ati) + -yl.*] A generic name applied to any alcohol radical, such as methyl (CH_3), ethyl (C_2H_5), propyl (C_3H_7), etc.

alkylogen (al-kil'ō-jen), *n.* A halogen salt of the alkyl radicals.

all (äl), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. all, al, pl. alle, < AS. all, al, with breaking eall, eal, pl. ealle, = ONorth. al, alle, = OS. al, alle or alla, = OFries. al, alle, = D. al, alle, = OHG. MHG. al, alle, G. all, alle, = Icel. allr, allir, = Sw. all, alla, = Dan. all, alle, = Goth. alls, allai, all; as a prefix, ME. all-, al-, AS. call-, cal-, al- = OS. al-, etc., usually with single l, merging with a simpler Teut. form al-, found only in comp. and deriv. (AS. al-, wl- = OS. OHG. al-, ala-, alo- = Goth. ala-, as in AS. almihtig, almihtig = OS. almahtig, alamahtig, alomahtig = OHG. almahtig, alamahtig, almihtig; OHG. alaniwiti, all new; Goth. alaman, all men (see *Alcmanic*); OS. alung = OFries. along = OHG. alanc, entire, complete, etc.), perhaps < ✓ *al in AS. alan (pret. öl),*

nourish, grow, produce, = Icel. *ala* (> E. dial. *alie¹*, q. v.), nourish, = Goth. *alan*, grow, be nourished, = L. *alere*, nourish (see *aliment*), of which *all*, Goth. *alls*, stem **alla-*, an assimilation of **alna-*, would be an ancient pp. adj. form in -n (cf. a like assimilation in *full¹*), to be compared with AS. *ald, eald, E. old*, OHG. *alt* = Goth. **alths, altheis*, old, = L. *altus*, deep, high, an ancient pp. adj. form in -t (-d², -ed²): see *old* and *alt*. Cf. Ir. *ule, uile* = Gael. *uile* = W. *oll*, whole, all, every. The several uses of *all*, as adj., pron., noun, and adv., overlap, and cannot be entirely separated. See *alder³*, orig. gen. pl. of *all*.] **I. a. 1.** The whole quantity of, with reference to substance, extent, duration, amount, or degree: with a noun in the singular, chiefly such nouns (proper names, names of substances, abstract nouns—any whole or any part regarded in itself as a whole) as from their meaning or particular use do not in such use admit of a plural: as, *all Europe*; *all Homer*; *all flesh*; *all control*; *all history*.

Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in *all* Venice. *Shak., M. of V., I. 1.*

All hell shall stir for this. *Shak., Hen. V., v. 1.*

No one will contend that *all* legislative power belongs to Congress, *all* executive power to the President, or *all* judicial power to the courts of the United States.

D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 17, 1834.

2. The whole number of, with reference to individuals or particulars, taken collectively: with a noun in the plural: as, *all men*; *all nations*; *all metals*; *all hopes*; *all sciences*; *all days*. [*All* in logic is the sign of a distributed term in an affirmative proposition: as, *all men are mortal*. This use of *all*, in place of *every*, is a result of Boethius's use of *omnis* as a translation of the *πᾶς* of Aristotle.]

All sins are in *all* men, but do not appear in each man. He that hath one sin, hath *all*.

Bushnell, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 388.

3. Every; chiefly with *kind, sort, manner*, and formerly with *thing*.

Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you and . . . shall say *all* manner of evil against you, falsely. *Mat. v. 11.*

4. Any; any whatever: after a preposition or verb implying negation or exclusion: as, *beyond all controversy*; *out of all question*; he was free from *all* thought of danger.

Yes, without *all* doubt. *Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.*

5†. Only; alone. [Rare.]

He was my son; But I do wash his name out of my blood, And thou art *all* my child. *Shak., All's Well, tit. 2.*

When joined to nouns accompanied by a definitive (the definite article, a possessive or demonstrative pronoun, etc.), *all* precedes the latter whether with a singular or plural noun, or else follows the noun if its plural; as, *all* my labor; *all* his goods; *all* this time; *all* these things; *all* the men agreed to this, or, the men *all* agreed to this. In the phrases *all day*, *all night*, *all summer*, *all winter*, *all the year*, *all the time*, etc., the noun is an adverbial accusative. In the first four the article is usually omitted.

All the world's a stage, And *all* the men and women merely players.

Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

Sir, I will drink success to my friend, with *all* my heart. *Sheridan, Duenna, ii. 3.*

The clergyman walks from house to house *all day* *all* the year to give people the comfort of good talk. *Emerson, Clubs.*

When joined to a personal or relative pronoun in the plural, *all* may precede, but now usually follows, the pronoun.

All we like sheep have gone astray. *Isa. liii. 6.*

And *we all* do fade as a leaf. *Isa. lxiv. 6.*

Be *ye all* of one mind. *1 Pet. iii. 8.*

That *they all* may be one. *John xvii. 21.*

The alternative construction is *all of us*, *all of them*, etc. (see *II., 2*); or the two constructions may stand together.

We all of us complain of the shortness of time. *Adams, Spectator, No. 93.*

The adjective *all*, with a singular or plural noun, is often separated from its subject, especially by the verb *be* (expressed, or in the present participle often omitted), and, being thus apparently a part of the predicate, assumes a transitional position, and may equally well be regarded as an adverb, meaning altogether, wholly: as, the house was *all* dark; he was *all* ears; the poor horse was *all* skin and bones; the papers were *all* in confusion; it was *all* a mistake; it is *all* gone.

He is *all* for fasting. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 245.*

She follow'd my poor father's body, Like Niobe, *all* tears. *Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.*

He has also rebuilt y^r parsonage house, *all* of stone, very neate and ample. *Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 9, 1677.*

All Fools' day. *See fool¹.*—**All hands**, the whole company; *naut.*, the whole crew.—**All my eye.** *See eye¹.*—**All Saints' day.** *See saint.*—**All Souls' day.** *See soul.*—**For all the world.** *See world.*

II. a. as pron. [Absolute use of the adj.] **1.** The whole quantity or amount; the whole; the aggregate; the total: in a singular sense.

And Laban . . . said, . . . *All* that thou seest is mine. *Gen. xxxl. 43.*

Doth *all* that haunts the waste and wild
Mourn, knowing it will go along with me?
Tennyson, *Passing of Arthur*.

2. The whole number; every individual or particular, taken collectively; especially, all men or all people: in a plural sense.

That whelpes are blinde nine dayes, and then begin to see, is the common opinion of *all*; and some will be apt to descend to oathes upon it. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*

And, poured round *all*,
Old Ocean's gray and melancholy waste.
Bryant, *Thanatopsis*.

All, in either of the preceding uses, is often followed by a limiting phrase with *of*.

'Tis not the whole of life to live,
Nor *all* of death to die. *Montgomery*, *Hymn*.
For *all* of wonderful and wild
Had rapture for the lonely child.
Scott, *L. of the L. M.*, vi. 21.

Then I and you and *all* of us fell down.
Shak., *J. C.*, iii. 2.

3. Everything: as, is that *all*? that is *all*.

What though the field be lost?
All is not lost. *Milton*, *P. L.*, i. 105.

Above *all*. See *above*.—After *all*, after everything has been considered; in spite of everything to the contrary; nevertheless.

Upon my soul, the women are the best judges *after all*.
Sheridan, *The Critic*, i. 1.

All and singular, collectively and individually; one and all; all without exception: a common legal phrase.—All and some. [*ME. alle and some*, prop. pl., equiv. to *L. universi et singuli*, but also used in sing. form *al and sum* as adv., altogether: see *some*.] (a) All and sundry; one and all. [Obsolete or archaic.]

We are betrayd and ynome [taken],
Horse and harness, lords, *all and some*.
Rich. C. de L., i. 2283.

Stop your noses, readers, *all and some*.
Dryden, *Abs. and Achit.*, ii.

(b) Altogether; wholly.

The tale ys wrytyn *al ond sum*
In a boke of *Vitas Patrum*.
Rob. of Brunne, *Handlyng Synne*, l. 169.

All but, everything but; everything short of; almost; very nearly: as, she is *all but* nine years of age.

Hold her a wealthy bride within thine arms,
Or *all but* hold, and then—cast her aside.
Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

All in all (as noun, *all-in-all*), all things in all respects; all or everything together; adverbially, altogether.

That God may be *all in all*. 1 Cor. xv. 28.

In London she buyes her head, her face, her fashion. O London, thou art her Paradise, her heaven, her *all-in-all*.
Tuke, *On Painting* (1616), p. 60. (*Halliwel*.)

Take him for *all in all*,
I shall not look upon his like again.
Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 2.

Acres. Dress does make a difference, David.
Dav. 'Tis *all in all*, I think.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, iii. 4.
Her good Philip was her *all-in-all*.
Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

All *all*, and everything; and everything else: used in summing up after an enumeration of particulars.

The first blast of wind laid it [the tree] flat upon the ground, nest, eagles, and *all*. *L'Estrange*.
Woo'd and married an' *a'*. *Burns*.

All *all that*, and all the rest of it: used like the preceding, but generally in a slighting or contemptuous way: as, he believes in slate-writing, materialization, and *all that*.

Snuff, or the fan, supply each pause of chat,
With singing, laughing, ogling, and *all that*.
Pope, *R. of the L.*, iii. 17.

At *all*. [*ME. at alle*.] (a) In every way; altogether; wholly.

She is a shrew at *al*. *Chaucer*, *Prolog* to *Merchant's Tale*.
(b) In any degree; in any degree whatever; in the least degree; for any reason; on any consideration: as, I was surpris'd at his coming at *al*.

Thirdly, the starres have not onely varied their longitudes, whereby their ascents are altered; but have also changed their declinations, whereby their rising at *all*, that is, their appearing, hath varied.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

(c) In any way; to any extent; of any kind or character: in negative, interrogative, or conditional clauses (compare *L.*, 4): as, he was not at *all* disturb'd; did you hear anything at *all*? if you hear anything at *all*, let me know; no offense at *all*.

An if this be at *all*. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, v. 1.

Before *all*, beyond everything; before everything else; beyond *all*.—Beyond *all*, beyond everything; beyond everything else; above *all*.—For *all*. (a) For all purposes, occasions, or times: especially in the phrases *once for all* and *for good and all*. [*Colloq.*]

Learn now, for *all*,
... I care not for you. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

(b) Notwithstanding; in spite of (the thing or fact mentioned): followed by an object noun or pronoun or an object clause with *that*, which is often omitted: as, for *all that*, the fact remains the same; you may do so for *all that* (that) I care, or for *all me*. See *for*.

Go, sirrah; for *all* you are my man, go wait upon my cousin Shallow.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, i. 1.

As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did show, she footing round, for *all* the flood.
Sir J. Davies, *Immortal of Soul*, xxxli.

A man's a man for *a'* that. *Burns*, *For A' That*.

In *all*. (a) In the whole number; all included: as, there were in *all* at least a hundred persons present.

In this tyme had *Steuern* regned aught zere *in alle*.
Rob. of Brunne, *Langtoft's Chron.* (ed. Hearne), p. 122.

(b) In whole; as, in part or in *all*.—Over *all*, everywhere. *Chaucer*. [Now only in its literal meaning.]—Two (or twos) *all*, three *all*, etc., in certain games, means that all (or merely both) the players or sides have two, three, etc., points.—When *all* comes to all, when everything is explained; at bottom.—With *all*. See *withal*.

III. *n.* [Preceded by an article or a pronoun, rarely with an intervening adjective.] 1. A whole; an entirety; a totality of things or qualities. The *All* is used for the universe.

And will she yet abase her eyes on me, . . .
On me, whose *all* not equals Edward's moiety?
Shak., *Rich. III.*, i. 2.

2. One's whole interest, concern, or property; usually with a possessive pronoun: as, she has given her *all*. [Formerly and still dialectically with pl. *alls*.]

Though a very industrious tradesman, I was twice burnt out, and lost my little *all* both times.
Sheridan, *The Critic*, i. 2.

Old Boreas—we are glad of that—was required to pack up "his *alls*" and be off. *De Quincey*, *Herodotus*, ii.

[For *all* in composition, see the adverb, at end.]
all (âl), adv. [*ME. al*, rarely *alle*, *AS. eall*, *eal* (= *OS. al*, etc.), prop. neut. acc. (cf. *AS. ealles* = *OS. alles* = *Goth. allis*, adv., prop. gen. neut.) of *eall*, *eal*, *all*: see *al*, *a*. The adverbial uses of *all* overlap the adjectival uses: see especially under *al*, *a*, *I*, at end.] 1. Wholly; entirely; completely; altogether; quite. In this use common with adverbs of degree, especially *too*: as, he arrived *all too* late.

And tell us what occasion of import
Hath *all* so long detain'd you from your wife.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, iii. 2.

He held them sixpence *all too* dear.
Shak., quoted in *Othello*, ii. 3.

Alone, alone, *all*, *all* alone,
Alone on a wide, wide sea.
Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*.

O, yet methought I saw the Holy Grail,
All pall'd in crimson samite.
Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

[From the frequent Middle English use of *all* in this sense before verbs with the prefix *to-* (see *to-2*, *to-brake*, *to-cut*, *to-tear*, etc.), that prefix, when no longer felt as such, came to be attached to the adverb, *all to* or *alto* being regarded as an adverbial phrase or word, and sometimes improperly used, in later English, with verbs having originally no claim to the prefix.

The sowdan and the cristen emperichone,
Ben *al to-hewe* and stiked at the bord.
Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 332.

And a certain woman east a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech's head, and *all to-brake* [printed *al to brake*] his seull.
Judges ix. 53.

They . . . were *alle to-cutte* with the stones.
Caxton, *Golden Legend*, p. 236.

She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various bustle of resort,
Were *all to-ruffled* [sometimes printed *aloruffled*], and
sometimes impair'd. *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 330.]

2. Even; just: at first emphatic or intensive. (a) With prepositional phrases of place or time, in later use, particularly in ballad poetry, little more than merely explicative or pleonastic: as, *all* in the month of May; *all* in the morning tide.

When *all* aloud the wind doth blow.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2 (song).

A damsel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclined. *Gay*.

One night my pathway swerving east, I saw
The pelican on the casque of our Sir Bors
All in the middle of the rising moon.
Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

(b) With conjunctions *if* and *though*, in conditional and concessive clauses: *If all*, *though all*, or reversely, *all if*, *all though*, even if, even though. These forms are obsolete, except the last, which is now written as one word, *although* (which see).

I am nought wode, *alle if* I lewed be.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, iii. 398.

zif alle it be so that men seyn, that this crowne is of
thornes. *Mandeville* (ed. Halliwel), p. 13.

Thof alle that he werrid in wo & in strife,
The foure & twenty houres he spendid in holy life.
Rob. of Brunne, *Langtoft's Chron.* (ed. Hearne), p. 23.

Alle though it be clept a see, it is no see.
Mandeville (ed. Halliwel), p. 266.

[When the verb in such clauses, according to a common subjunctive construction, was placed before the subject, the conjunction *if* or *though* might be omitted, leaving *all* as an apparent conjunction, in the sense of even if, although; especially in the formula *al be, as al be it, al be it that, al be that* (now *albe, albeit, which* see).

Al be her herte wel nigh to-broke
No word of pride ne grame she spoke.
Lay le Freine, l. 347, in *Weber's Metr. Rom.*, i.

Al were it that my ancestres were ruede
Yit may the highe God . . .
Graunte me grace to lye vertuously.
Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 316.

His sacrifice he dede . . . with *alle* circumstances
Al telle I nat as now his observances.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1406.

But living art may not least part expresse, . . .
All were it *Zeuxis* or *Praxiteles*,
Ihis daedale hand would faile and greatly faynt.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, iii., *Prolog*.

(c) With conjunction *as*: *All as*. (1) Just when; when; as.
All as his straying floeke he fedde.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, *Prolog*.

He their courtesy to requite,
Gave them a chain of twelve marks weight,
All as he lighted down. *Scott*, *Marmion*, l. 11.

(2) As if.

The kene cold blowes through my beaten hyde,
All as I were through the body gryde.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, Feb.

3†. Only; exclusively.

I shall never marry like my sisters,
To love my father *all*. *Shak.*, *Lear*, i. 1.

All along. (a) Throughout; continuously; uninterruptedly; from the beginning onward: as, I knew that *all along*.

Ishmael . . . went forth, . . . weeping *all along* as he went.
Jer. xli. 6.

(b) From end to end; in bookbinding, (sewed) in such a manner that the thread passes from end to end of each section. (c) At full length.

I found a woman of a matchless form
Stretch'd *all along* upon the marble floor.
Tuke, *Five Hours*, ii.

And there in gloom east himself *all along*.
Tennyson, *Balin and Balan*.

All along of. See *along* 2.—All in the wind (*naut.*), too close to the wind: said of a vessel so brought up into the wind that the sails shake.—All of a sudden, suddenly; quite unexpectedly.

Matters have taken so clever a turn *all of a sudden*, that I could find it in my heart to be so good-humoured!
Sheridan, *The Rivals*, iv. 2.

All one, the same thing in effect; quite the same.

Yet I have the wit to think my master is a kind of a knave: but that's *all one*, if he be but one knave.
Shak., *T. O. of V.*, iii. 1.

All out [*ME. al oute, about*], entirely; completely; quite.

Then come these wikkede Jewes . . . and brake theyre thees, and slewe them *alle oute*.
MS. Lincoln (A), l. 17, folio 184. (*Halliwel*.)

Whanne he hadde don his wille *al oute*.
Ron. of the Rose, l. 2101.

Used especially with *drink* (see *carouse*).

I quaght, I drinke *all oute*. *Palsgrave*.
Allus [*F.*], *all out*; or a carouse fully drunk up. *Colgrave*.

All over. (a) In every part; everywhere; over the whole body. *Chaucer*. (b) Thoroughly; entirely: as, "Dombey and Son" is Dickens *all over*. [*Colloq.*] (c) Indisposed; generally ill; having an all-overish feeling. [*Colloq.*] (d) All past; entirely ceased: as, that is *all over*.—All over with, done with; finished: as, it is *all over with* their friendship; colloquially, the trouble is *all over with*.

Ay, a final sentence, indeed!—'tis *all over with* you, faith!
Sheridan, *The Rivals*, iv. 3.

All right, an idiomatic colloquial phrase, either adjectival or adverbial, expressive of satisfaction with, approval of, or assent to anything, and equivalent to quite correct or correctly, satisfactory or satisfactorily, in a satisfactory condition or manner, etc.: as, your conduct or your dress is *all right*; he has done it *all right*; "Are you ready? *All right*; go ahead."—All the [*the*, adv.: see *the* 2], to all that extent; so much; as, *all the better*; *all the fatter*; *all the sooner*. See *the* 2.—All there, up to the mark; wide awake; in strict fashion; first-rate. [*Slang.*]—All up with, at an end; all over with: as, when the pistol was raised he knew that it was *all up with* him. [*Colloq.*]

[*All*, in composition, sometimes forms a true compound, as in *almighty*, *already*, *always*, *algates*, but usually stands with or sometimes without a hyphen, in loose combination, retaining a syntactic relation, either (1) as adjective, as in *All-hallows*, *All-saints*, *alpspice*; (2) as noun, either (a) in genitive plural, as in *all-father*, or (b) in accusative as direct object, as in *all-piver*, *all-seer*, *all-beat*, particularly with present participles having *all* as object (though originally in many cases *all* was adverbial), as in *all-healing*, *all-seeing*, *all-pervading*, etc.; or (3) as adverb, either (a) with a noun (in the transitional construction mentioned under *al*, *a*, *I*, at end), as in *all-bone*, *all-mouth*, *all-rail*, *all-wood*, or (b) with almost any adjective that admits of rhetorical sweep, as in *all-perfect*, *all-powerful*, *all-wise*, *all-glorious*, *all-important*.]

alla (âl'lâ). [*It.*, dat. of fem. def. art. *la*; = *F. à la*, < *L. ad illam*, lit. to that: used for *alla maniera* (*di*), in the manner (of): see *à la*.] In music, after the (manner of); in the (style of): as, *alla francese*, in the French style or manner.

alla breve (âl'lâ brâ'vo). [*It.*: see *alla* and *breve*.] In music, an expression understood to denote—(a) a species of time in which every bar contains a breve, or four minims; or (b) a rhythm of two or four beats to a bar, but taken at a rate of movement twice as fast as if the piece were simply marked with the sign of common time. The sign for *alla breve* time is C .

allabuta (al-a-bû'tâ), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The hard, black seed of the *Chenopodium album*, used in stamping shagreen (which see). Also spelled *alabuta*.

alla cappella. See a *cappella*.

allacet, interj. An old spelling of *alas*.

allagite (al'a-jit), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀλλαγῆ*, change (*<* *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, lit. make other than it, *<* *ἀλλος*, other: see *allo-*, and cf. *enallage*), + *-ite*².] A massive mineral, of a brown or green color, a carbonated silicate of manganese, found in the Harz mountains, near Elbingeroode, Germany. It is an altered rhodonite.

allagostemonous (al'a-gō-stō'mō-nus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀλλαγῆ*, change (see above), + *στέμων*, a thread, taken in sense of *σῆμα*, a stamen.] In *bot.*, with stamens inserted alternately on the torus and on the petals. *A. Gray.*

Allah (al'ā), *n.* [F. D. G. Dan., etc., *Allah*, Russ. *Allakhū*, etc., repr. Ar. (> Turk. Pers. Hind.) *Allāh*, contr. of *al-ilāh*, lit. the God, *<* *al*, the, + *ilāh*, God, = Aramaic *elāh* = Heb. *elōah*: see *Elohim*.] The Arabic name of the Supreme Being, which, through the Koran, has found its way into the languages of all nations who have embraced the Mohammedan faith.

Allamanda (al-a-man'dā), *n.* [Named after Jean N. S. *Allamand*, a Swiss scientist.] A genus of woody climbers, natural order *Apocynaceae*, natives of tropical America. The flowers are large and handsome, and several species are cultivated in greenhouses.

all-amort (al-a-mōrt'), *a.* See *alamort*.

allamotti, allamoth (al-a-mot'i, al'a-moth), *n.* [E. dial.; also *alamotti, alamoti*; an Orkney name.] A provincial English name for the petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. *Montagu.*

allan¹, *n.* Same as *alan*.

allan², **allent**, *n.* [Var. of *aulin*, q. v.] A provincial name for a species of jaeger, *Stercorarius parasiticus*. *Montagu.*

allanite (al'an-it), *n.* [Named after Thomas *Allan*, of Edinburgh, the discoverer.] A silicate of cerium and allied metals with aluminium, iron, and calcium. It is isomorphous with *epidote*.

allantoic (al-an-tō'ik), *a.* [*<* *allantois* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the allantois: as, *allantoic* fluid; *allantoic* acid; *allantoic* placentaion.

allantoid (al-an'tō'id), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *allantoïde*, *<* NL. *allantoïdes*, *<* Gr. *ἀλλαντοειδής* (sc. *ὑμῆν* or *χιτών*: see *hymen* and *chiton*), the sausage-shaped (sc. membrane), *<* *ἀλλᾶς* (*ἀλλαντ-*), a sausage, + *ειδός*, form.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the allantois: as, the *allantoid* membrane.

II. n. Same as *allantois*.

allantoidal (al-an-toi'dal), *a.* Same as *allantoid*.

Allantoidea (al-an-toi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *allantoïdes*: see *allantoid*.] Those vertebrates in which an allantois is developed. Considered as a group in zoology, the *Allantoidea* consist of mammals, birds, and reptiles, as distinguished from *Anallantoidea*, or amphibians and fishes. The word is synonymous with *Amnionata*, as distinguished from *Anamnionata*.

allantoidian (al-an-toi'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *allantoid* + *-ian*; = F. *allantoïdien*.] *I. a.* Having an allantois, as the embryo or fetus of one of the higher vertebrates.

II. n. An animal the embryo or fetus of which has an allantois, as a mammal, bird, or reptile.

allantoin (a-lan'tō-in), *n.* [*<* *allantois* + *-in*².] A crystalline substance (C₄H₆N₄O₃) found in the allantoic fluid of the cow; the nitrogenous constituent of the allantoic fluid. It is also obtained from other sources. Also written *allantoïn*.

Allantoin . . . is one of the products of the oxidation of uric acid, and by further oxidation gives rise to urea. *Foster, Physiology*, pp. 379, 380.

allantois (a-lan'tō-is), *n.* [NL., shorter form (appar. as sing. of assumed pl.) of *allantoïdes*: see *allantoid*.] A fetal appendage of most vertebrates, developing as a sac or diverticulum from the posterior portion of the intestinal cavity.

It is one of the organs of the embryo of all amniotic vertebrates, or those which develop an amnion, but is wanting or is at most rudimentary in amphibians and fishes. In birds and reptiles it is large and performs a respiratory function, and in mammals contributes to form the umbilical cord and placenta. Its exterior primitively consists of mesoblast, and cavity receiving the secretion of the primordial kidneys (Wolffian bodies). So much of the sac as remains pervious within the body of the embryo becomes the urinary bladder, or, in some degree, a urinary passage. The umbilical arteries and veins course along the elongated stalk of the sac, which becomes the umbilical cord, and that part of these allantoic vessels within the body which does not remain pervious becomes the urachus and round ligament of the liver. The expanded extremity of the allantois, in most mammals, unites with the chorion to form the placenta. In those vertebrates, as mammals, in which the umbilical vesicle has but a brief period of activity, the allantois chiefly sustains the functions whereby the fetus is nourished by the blood of the mother, and has its own blood arterialized. In parturition, so much of the allantois as is outside the body of the fetus is cast off, the separation taking place at the navel. See cut under *amnion*.

allantotoxicum (a-lan-tō-tok'si-kum), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀλλᾶς* (*ἀλλαντ-*), sausage, + *τοξικόν*, poison: see *toxic*.] Sausage-poison; a poison found in putrid sausage made of blood and liver.

allanturic (al-an-tū'rik), *a.* [*<* *allantoin* + *uric*.] Obtained from allantoin and uric acid: as, *allanturic* acid.

alla prima (äl'lä prē'mä). [It., lit. according to the first: *alla*, q. v.; *prima*, fem. of *primo*, first: see *prime*.] In *painting*, an expression denoting a method in which the pigments are laid on the canvas in thick heavy masses, instead of in washes, glazes, or repeated coats.

Paolo Veronese painted generally *alla prima* with more body than Titian (whose patience he appeared to want), so that the finished picture was little more than the abozzo; that is, he painted up at once.

Mrs. Merryfield, Anc. Practice of Painting (1849), I. cxxxv.

allassotonic (a-las-ō-ton'ik), *a.* [Irreg. *<* Gr. *ἀλλάσσειν*, vary, + *τόνος*, tension.] In *bot.*, a term applied by De Vries to the movements induced in mature vegetable organs by stimulation, which are not permanent, in distinction from the permanent or auxotonic effects of stimulation upon growing organs. See *auxotonic*.

allatrate (al'a-trāt), *v. t.* [*<* L. *allatratu*, pp. of *allatrare*, *adlatrare*, bark at, revile, *<* *ad*, to, + *latrare*, bark: see *latrate*.] To bark out; utter by barking. Also spelled *alatrata*.

Let Cerberus, the dog of hell, *allatrate* what he list to the contrary. *Stubbes, Anat. of Abores* (ed. 1830), p. 158.

allaud† (a-lād'), *v. t.* [*<* L. *allaudare*, *adlaudare*, *<* *ad*, to, + *laudare*, praise (see *laud*); a doublet of *allow*², q. v.] To praise.

allay¹ (a-lā'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *alay*; *<* ME. *alagen*, *alagen*, earlier *allegen* (pret. *aleyde*, pp. *aleyd*, *alayd*, *aleid*), *<* AS. *alagan* (pret. *alagde*, *alēde*, pp. *alagd*, *alēd*), lay down, withdraw, suppress, cause to cease (= OHG. *irlecgan*, MHG. *irtegen*, G. *irtegen* = Goth. *ustagan*, lay down), *<* *ā-*, E. *a-*¹, + *legan*, E. *lay*¹. The word should therefore, strictly, be spelled *alay* (cf. *arise*, *abide*, etc.); the spelling *allay* simulates a L. origin. The word was early confused in spelling and sense with several other words of L. origin, namely, *allay*², *allay*³, *allege*¹, *allege*²: see these words. The senses mix and cannot be entirely separated.] *I. trans.* 1†. To lay down; cause to lie; lay: as, to *allay* the dust.—2†. To lay aside; set aside; suppress; annul.

Godes lawes that were *aleyd*.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 144.

3†. To put down; humble; overthrow.

Thy pride we woll *alaye*.

Rom. of Arthur and Merlin, l. 214.

4. To put down; quiet; assuage; pacify, appease, calm, as a commotion of the elements, or, figuratively, civil commotions, mental excitement, or an agitated person.

The joyous time now nighs fast,

That shall *allege* this bitter blast.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

If by your art, my dearest father, you have

Put the wild waters in this roar, *allay* them.

Shak., *Tempest*, i. 2.

There's nothing that *allays* an angry mind

So soon as a sweet beauty.

Fletcher (and another), *Elder Brother*, iii. 5.

Instead of *allaying* the animosity of the two populations, he inflamed it to a height before unknown.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Alas, that neither moon nor snow nor dew

Nor all cold things can purge me wholly through,

Assuage me, nor *allay* me, nor appease,

Till supreme sleep shall bring me bloodless ease.

Swinburne, Anactoria.

5. To abate, mitigate, or subdue; relieve or alleviate: as, to *allay* misery or pain; to *allay* the bitterness of affliction.

The griefs of private men are soon *allayed*,

But not of kings.

Marlowe, Edward II., v. 1.

Yet leave me not! I would *allay* that grief

Which else might thy young virtue overpower.

Beattie, Minstrel, ii. 32.

=*Syn.* *Alleviate*, *Relieve*, *Mitigate*, *Assuage*, *Allay* (see *alleviate*), calm, quiet, soothe, compose, still, hush, tranquillize, check, repress, soften, ease, moderate.

II. † intrans. To abate; subside; grow calm.

For raging wind blows up incessant showers,

And when the rage *allays*, the rain begins.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

allay† (a-lā'), *n.* [*<* *allay*¹, v.] That which allays, lightens, or alleviates.

You are of a high and choleric complexion,

And you must have *allays*.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 1.

Friendship is the *allay* of our sorrow. *Jer. Taylor.*

allay²† (a-lā'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *alay*; *<* ME. *alagen*, *<* AF. *alayer*, *alayer*, OF. *allayer* (F. *alayer*), a var. of *alier*, *allier* (> ME. *alien*, E. *ally*¹), combine, ally (cf. Sp. Pg. *ligar* = It. *legare*, ally, ally, whence the noun, Sp. Pg. *liga* = It. *lega*, ally, ally; the Sp. *allear*, ally, is from the OF.), *<* L. *allegare*, combine, join, *<* *ad*, to, + *ligare*, bind: see *ally*¹ and *alligate*. *Allay*² was more or less confused with *allay*¹, and with other similar forms: see *allay*¹. At a later period the F. *alayer* and its verbal substantive *aloi* were erroneously explained as derived from *à loi*, to law, as if meaning 'brought to the legal standard': see *alloy*.] *I.* To mix, as metals; especially, to mix a nobler with a baser metal; alloy. See *alloy*, v., 1.—2. Figuratively, to mix with something inferior; contaminate or detract from.

His pupils cannot speak of him without something of terror *allaying* their gratitude. *Lamb, Christ's Hospital.*

3. To temper; abate or weaken by mixture; dilute, as wine with water; weaken; diminish.

allay³† (a-lā'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alay*; *<* ME. *alaye*, *aley*, *<* AF. *aley*, *alay*, OF. **alay*, later *aloy* (F. *aloi*), *<* *alayer*, *alayer* (F. *alayer*), ally, alloy, mix: see *allay*², v., and *alloy*.] *I.* The act or process of alloying; an alloy.

Coins are hard'ned by th' *allay*.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 482.

2. Figuratively, admixture, especially of something inferior.

This comedy grew out of Congreve and Wycherley, but gathered some *allays* of the sentimental comedy which followed theirs. *Lamb, Artificial Comedy.*

3. Mixture; dilution.

French wine with an *allay* of water.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 1.

allay³†, *v. t.* [*<* late ME. *alaye*, *alaye*, *allege*, *<* OF. *aleier*, *ataier*, declare on oath, *<* L. *allegare*, mention, cite, adduce: see *allege*¹ and *allegation*.] To cite; quote; allege.

allay⁴†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alay*; *<* late ME. *allay*, *<* AF. **alais*, OF. *estais*, *<* *estaisier*, let out, *<* *es-* (*<* L. *ex*), out, + *laisser* (F. *laisser*), let, *<* L. *laxare*, relax: see *lax*, *laches*, and cf. *relay*.] In *hunting*, the act of laying on the hounds; the addition of fresh hounds to the cry.

allayer¹ (a-lā'ér), *n.* [*<* *allay*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who or that which allays or alleviates.

Phlegm and pure blood are the reputed *allayers* of acrimony. *Harvey, Consumption.*

allayer²† (a-lā'ér), *n.* [*<* *allay*² + *-er*¹.] One who or that which allays or alloys.

allayment (a-lā'ment), *n.* [*<* *allay*¹ + *-ment*.] The act of quieting, or a state of tranquillity; a state of rest after disturbance; abatement; ease.

The like *allayment* could I give my grief.

Shak., *T. and C.*, iv. 4.

all-bet, *conj.* Same as *albeit*.

Ay, but his fear

Would ne'er be masked, *alibe* his vices were.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

allbone (äl'bōn), *n.* [*<* *all* + *bone*¹; a tr. of Gr. *ὀλόσσειν*, *<* *ὅλος*, whole, + *ὄσσειν*, bone.] An English name for the stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*, from its jointed, skeleton-like stalks.

Alle (al'ē), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), *<* Sw. *alle*, the Greenland dove.] A genus of birds of the auk family, containing the sea-dove, dovekie, or rothe, *Alca alle* (Linnæus), *Arctica alle* (Gray), *Mergulus alle* of authors in general, now *Alle nigricans* (Link). See *dovekie*.

allecret, *n.* See *hallectret*.

allect† (a-lekt'), *v. t.* [*<* L. *allectare*, *adlectare*, freq. of *allicere*, *adlicere*, attract, draw to one's self, *<* *ad*, to, + *laccere*, entice.] To entice.

allectation (al-ek-tā'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *allectatio*(-n-), *adlectatio*(-n-), *<* *allectare*, *adlectare*: see *allect*.] Enticement; allurement.

allective† (a-lek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *allect* + *-ive*.] *I. a.* Alluring.

II. n. An allurement.

What better *allective* could Satan devise to allure . . . men pleasantly into damnable servitude?

J. Northbrooke, Dicing (1843), p. 117.

alledge†, *v. t.* An old spelling of *allege*.

allegant, *n.* An old form of *alient*.

allegation (al-ē-gā'shon), *n.* [*<* late ME. *allegacion*, *-cioun*, *<* OF. *allegation*, *<* L. *allegatio*(-n-), *adlegatio*(-n-), *<* *allegare*, *adlegare*, pp. *allegatus*, *adlegatus*: see *allege*¹.] *I.* The act of alleging; affirmation; declaration: as, "erroneous *allegations* of fact," *Hallam*.—2. That which is alleged or asserted; that which is offered as a plea, an excuse, or a justification; an assertion.

Reprove my *allegation* if you can,
Or else conclude my words effectual.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

I expect not to be excused . . . on account of youth,
want of leisure, or any other idle *allegations*. Pope.

3. In law: (a) The assertion or statement of a party to a suit or other proceeding, civil or criminal, which he undertakes to prove. (b) The plaintiff's first pleading in a testamentary cause. (c) In *eccles. suits*, any pleading subsequent to the first.—**Defensive allegation**, in England, the mode of propounding circumstances of defense by a defendant in the spiritual courts. The defendant is entitled to the plaintiff's answer upon oath to his allegation, and may thence proceed to proofs as well as his antagonist.

allege¹ (a-lej'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alleged*, ppr. *alleging*. [Early mod. E. also *alledge*, *allege*, *alledge*, < ME. *aleggen*, *alegen*, < AF. *aleger*, *alegier*, *aligier* (< L^w L. *allegiare*), in form = OF. *estigier* (< ML. **allogiare*, clear at law, < L. *ex*, out, + *litigare*, sue at law: see *litigate*), but in sense taken as = OF. *alleguer*, F. *alleguer* = It. *allegare*, < L. *allegare*, *allegare*, send, depute, relate, mention, adduce, < *ad*, to, + *legare*, send: see *legate*.] 1. To declare before a court; plead at law; hence, in general, to produce as an argument, plea, or excuse; cite or quote in confirmation: as, to *allege* exculpatory facts; to *allege* the authority of a court.

He [Thrasymachus], amongst other arts which he *alleges* in evidence of his views, cites that of government.

De Quincey, Plato.

2. To pronounce with positiveness; declare; affirm; assert: as, to *allege* a fact.

In many *alleged* cases, indeed, of haunted houses and the like, a detailed revelation of names and places might expose the narrator to legal action.

H. N. Ozonham, Short Studies, p. 73.

=Syn. 1. *Adduce*, *Allege*, *Assign*, (see *adduce*), bring forward, aver, asseverate, maintain, say, insist, plead, produce, cite.

allege², *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *alledge*, *alege*, < ME. *aleggen*, *alegen*, < OF. *alleguer*, *aleger*, *alegier* = Pr. *alejar* = It. *allegiare*, < LL. *alleviare*, lighten, alleviate: see *alleviate* and *allevi*. Cf. *abridge*, *abbreviate*. The sense and the ME. forms mixed with those of *alloy*¹.] To alleviate; lighten; mitigate; alloy.

allegeable (a-lej'a-bl), *a.* [*< allege*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being alleged or affirmed.

allegeance¹, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alledgeance*, *allegeance*, < ME. *allegiance*, < *allegen*, *alegen*, cite, assert: see *allege*¹ and *-ance*.] The act of alleging; allegation.

allegeance², *n.* [ME., also *allegiance*, *allegeance*, < OF. *allegiance*, mod. *allegiance*, alleviation, < *aleger*, alleviate: see *allege*² and *-ance*.] Alleviation.

allegeance³, *n.* An old spelling of *allegiance*.

allegement (a-lej'ment), *n.* [*< allege*¹ + *-ment*.] Assertion; allegation.

allegor (a-lej'ér), *n.* One who alleges.

Allegany vine. Same as *Adlumia cirrhosa*.

allegiance (a-lé'jans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *allegiance*, *allegiance*, etc., < ME. *allegeance*, < *a-* (prefixed appar. by confusion with *allegeance*², *q. v.*) + *legeance*, < OF. *ligance*, *ligeance* = Pr. *ligansa*, < ML. *ligantia*, also *ligantia* (as if connected with L. *ligare*, ppr. *ligant* (t)-s, bind), < *ligius*, OF. *lige*, *liege*, > ME. *liege*, *lege*, E. *liege*, *q. v.* The mod. F. *allegiance* in this sense is from the E. word.] 1. The tie or obligation of a subject or citizen to his sovereign or government; the duty of fidelity to a king, government, or state. Every citizen owes allegiance to the government under which he is born. *Natural* or *implied allegiance* is that obligation which one owes to the nation of which he is a natural-born citizen or subject so long as he remains such, and it does not arise from any express promise. *Express allegiance* is that obligation which proceeds from an express promise or oath of fidelity. *Local* or *temporary allegiance* is due from an alien to the government or state under or in which he resides. In the United States the paramount allegiance of a citizen has been decided to be due to the general government, and not to the government of the particular State in which he is domiciled.

Fidelity is the bond that ties any man to another to whom he undertakes to be faithful; the bond is created by the undertaking and embodied in the oath. Homage is the form that binds the vassal to the lord, whose man he becomes, and of whom he holds the land for which he performs the ceremony on his knees and with his hands in his lord's hands. *Allegiance* is the duty which each man of the nation owes to the head of the nation, whether the man be a land-owner or landless, the vassal of a meane lord or a lordless man; and *allegiance* is a legal duty to the king, the state, or the nation, whether it be embodied in an oath or not. But although thus distinct in origin, the three obligations had come in the middle ages to have, as regards the king, one effect. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 785.

The conquest of the Danelaw was followed by the earliest instances of those oaths of *allegiance* which mark the

substitution of a personal dependence on the king as lord for the older relation of the freeman to the king of his race.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., v.

It being a certain position in law, that *allegiance* and protection are reciprocal, the one ceasing when the other is withdrawn.

Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 12.

Hence—2. Observance of obligation in general; fidelity to any person or thing; devotion.

That I [Boilingbroke] did pluck *allegiance* from men's hearts,

Fond shouts and salutations from their mouths,

Even in the presence of the crowned king.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Love, all the faith and all the *allegiance* then.

Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 235.

=Syn. *Allegiance*, *Loyalty*, *Fidelity*. *Allegiance* is the most formal and official of these words; it is a matter of principle, and applies especially to conduct; the *oath of allegiance* covers conduct only. *Loyalty* is a matter of both principle and sentiment, conduct and feeling; it implies enthusiasm and devotion, and hence is most frequently chosen for figurative uses; as, *loyalty* to a lover, husband, family, clan, friends, old traditions, religion. Neither *allegiance* nor *loyalty* is confined to its original meaning of the obligation due from a subject to a prince. *Fidelity* has escaped less completely from this earliest sense, but has a permissible use in the sense of fidelity under obligation of various kinds.

Our people quarrel with obedience;

Swearing *allegiance*, and the love of soul,

To stranger blood, to foreign royalty.

Shak., K. John, v. 1.

A man who could command the unswerving *loyalty* of honest and impulsive Dick Steele could not have been a coward or a backbiter.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 429.

Nor did he doubt her more,

But rested in her *fidelity*, till he crown'd

A happy life with a fair death.

Tennyson, Geraint.

allegiant (a-lé'jant), *a. and n.* [Assumed from *allegiance*, after analogy of adjectives in *-ant* having associated nouns in *-ance*: see *-ant*¹ and *-ance*.] I. *a.* Loyal.

For your great graces

Heaped upon me, poor undeserver, I

Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

II. *n.* One who owes or renders *allegiance*; a native.

Strangers shall have the same personal rights as the *allegiants*.

N. A. Rev., CXLII. 125.

allegoric (al-é-gor'ik), *a.* Same as *allegorical*.

allegorical (al-é-gor'i-ka), *a.* [*< L. allegoricus* (< Gr. ἀλληγορικὸς, < ἀλλήγορία, allegory: see *allegory*) + *-al*.] Consisting of or pertaining to allegory; of the nature of allegory; figurative; describing by resemblances.

His strong *allegorical* bent . . . was heightened by analysis of the Arthrian legends.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 176.

Allegorical interpretation, the drawing of a spiritual or figurative meaning from what is apparently historical: thus, St. Paul (Rom. ix. 7, 8) gives an *allegorical interpretation* of the history of free-born Isaac and slave-born Ishmael.—**Allegorical pictures**, pictures representing allegorical subjects.

allegorically (al-é-gor'i-ka-li), *adv.* In an allegorical manner; by way of allegory.

allegoricalness (al-é-gor'i-ka-les), *n.* The quality of being allegorical.

allegorisation, *allegorise*, etc. See *allegorization*, etc.

allegorist (al-é-gō-ris't), *n.* [= F. *allegoriste*, < *allegoriser*, *allegorize*: see *allegorize*.] One who allegorizes; a writer of allegory.

allegorister (al-é-gō-ris'tér), *n.* [*< allegorist* + *-er*.] An allegorist. [Rare.]

In a lengthened allegory, the ground is often shifted; the *allegorister* tires of his allegory, and at length means what he says, and nothing more.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 144.

allegorization (al-é-gor-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< allegorize* + *-ation*.] The act of turning into allegory; allegorical treatment. Also spelled *allegorisation*.

allegorize (al-é-gō-riz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *allegorized*, ppr. *allegorizing*. [*< OF. allegoriser*, mod. F. *allegoriser*, < L. *allegorizare*, < Gr. ἀλληγορεῖν, speak so as to imply something else: see *allegory* and *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To turn into allegory; narrate in allegory; treat allegorically: as, to *allegorize* the history of a people.—2. To understand in an allegorical sense; interpret allegorically: as, when a passage in an author may be understood either literally or figuratively, he who gives it a figurative sense *allegorizes* it.

An alchemist shall . . . *allegorize* the scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof, into the philosopher's stone.

Locke.

If we might *allegorize* it [the opera "Tannhäuser"], we should say that it typified precisely that longing after Venus, under her other name of Charis, which represents the relation in which modern should stand to ancient art.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 224.

II. *intrans.* To use allegory: as, a man may *allegorize* to please his fancy.

He *allegorizeth* upon the sacrifices.

Fulke, Against Allen, p. 223.

Also spelled *allegorise*.

allegorizer (al-é-gō-rī'zér), *n.* One who allegorizes; one who speaks in allegory or expounds allegorically. Also spelled *allegoriser*.

allegory (al-é-gō-ri), *n.*; pl. *allegories* (-riz). [*< F. allégorie* = Sp. *alegoria* = Pg. It. *allegoria*, < L. *allegoria*, < Gr. ἀλληγορία, description of one thing under the image of another, < ἀλλήγορεῖν, speak so as to imply something else, < ἄλλος, other (see *allo-*), + ἄγορεῖν, speak, < ἀγορά, a place of assembly, market-place: see *agora*. Cf. *category*.] 1. A figurative treatment of a subject not expressly mentioned, under the guise of another having analogous properties or circumstances; usually, a sentence, discourse, or narrative ostensibly relating to material things or circumstances, but intended as an exposition of others of a more spiritual or recondite nature having some perceptible analogy or figurative resemblance to the former.

The moment our discourse rises above the ground line of familiar facts, and is influenced by passion or exalted by thought, it clothes itself in images. . . . Hence, good writing and brilliant discourse are perpetual *allegories*.

Emerson, Misc., p. 32.

2. A method of speaking or writing characterized by this kind of figurative treatment.

Metaphor asserts or supposes that one thing is another, as "Judah is a lion's whelp"; but *allegory* never affirms that one thing is another.

T. H. Horne, Introd. to Study of Holy Script., II. 406.

3. In *painting and sculpture*, a figurative representation in which the meaning is conveyed symbolically. = *syn.*

1. *Simile*, *Metaphor*, *Comparison*, etc. See *simile*.

allegory[†] (al-é-gō-ri), *v. i.* To employ allegory; allegorize.

I am not ignorant that some do *allegory* on this place. Abp. Whitgift, Defense, p. 571.

allegretto (ál-lā-gret'tō), *a. and n.* [It., dim. of *allegro*: see *allegro*.] I. *a.* In *music*, quicker in time than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*.

II. *n.* A movement in such time.

allegro (ál-lā-grō), *a. and n.* [It., brisk, sprightly, cheerful (= F. *allegre*, OF. *alegre*, > E. *aleger*, *q. v.*), < L. *alacer*, *alacris*, brisk, sprightly, cheerful: see *alacrious* and *alacrity*.] I. *a.* In *music*, brisk or rapid.

II. *n.* A brisk movement; a sprightly part or strain, the quickest extemp. presto.

alleluia (al-é-lō'yā), *interj.* Same as *halleluiah*.

alleluia (al-é-lō'yā), *n.* 1. Same as *halleluiah*.

—2. [= F. *alleluia* = Sp. *aleluia* = It. *alleluja*, < ML. *alleluia*: so called because it blossoms between Easter and Whitsuntide, when psalms ending with *halleluiah* or *alleluia* are sung in the churches.] A name given in Europe to the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*.

alleluiatic (al-é-lō-yat'ik), *a.* Same as *halleluistic*.

allemande (al-e-mōnd'), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *Allemand*, German: see *Almain*, *Alemannic*.] 1. In *music*, the first movement after the prelude in a suite. Like the prelude, it is sometimes absent. It is in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, a rather fast *andante*, and consists of two strains, each repeated, and generally of equal length.

2. A German dance in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, resembling the older style of waltz, and often so called.—3. A German national dance in lively $\frac{3}{4}$ time.—4. A figure in dancing.

Allemanic, *a. and n.* See *Alemannic*.

allemontite (al-é-mōn'tit), *n.* [*< Allemont* or *Allemond*, a village of Isère, France, + *-ite*².] A mineral of a tin-white color and metallic luster, containing arsenic and antimony. Also called *arsenical antimony*.

allen¹ (al'en), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] Grass-land recently broken up (Halliwell); uninclosed land that has been tilled and left to run to feed for sheep (Moore). [Prov. Eng.]

allen², *n.* See *allan*².

allenary (a-len'ār-li), *adv. or a.* [The recognized legal form of the more reg. *allanerty*, formerly also *allanertie*, *alannerie*, < *all* + *anerty*,



Allegory—The Church. Cathedral of Worms, 13th century. The beast with four heads symbolizes the Four Gospels. (Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

only, < *ane*, one: see *anerly*. Cf. ME. *all-one*, *alle-one*, *all-anly*, only, lit. all only: see *all* and *only*.] Only; solely; merely: a technical word used in Scotch conveyancing. Thus, where lands are conveyed to a father, "for his life-rent use *allenarly*," the force of the expression is that the father's right is restricted to a mere life-rent, or at best to a fiduciary fee, even in circumstances where, but for the word *allenarly*, the father would have been unlimited heir.

aller¹ (âl'êr), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *aller*, < AS. *alr*: see *alder*¹.] Same as *alder*¹. [Prov. Eng.] **aller**², *a.* See *alder*³.

aller-boat (âl'êr-flôt), *n.* [*aller*¹, dial. form of *alder*¹, + *boat*.] A local English name of a large trout of the common species, given from the fact that it hides under the roots of the alder, or is in season when the alder is budding. Also called *aller-trout*.

allerion (a-lê'ri-ôn), *n.* [More correctly *alerion*, < OF. *alerion*, *aleiron* (F. *alérion*), < ML. *alario*(*n*-), in her. a little eagle without beak or claws, in form suggesting *L. alarius*, < *ala*, a wing (see *aisle*), but prob. of other origin; perhaps ult. < MHG. *adclar*, G. *adler*, an eagle.] In her.: (a) A bearing representing an eagle or eaglelet displayed without feet or



Allerion.

beak. (b) More rarely, an eagle heraldically represented, but complete. *Boutell*.

aller-trout (âl'êr-trout), *n.* Same as *aller-boat*. **allette**, *n.* See *alette*.

allevat, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. spelled *alveire*; < OF. *allevier*, *allevier*, < L. *allevare*, *adlevare*, lift up, raise, lighten, alleviate, < *ad*, to, + *levare*, lift up, lighten: see *alleviate*, and cf. *relieve*.] To alleviate; relieve. *Surrey*.

allevement, *n.* [Early mod. E. *allevement*; < *allevare* + *ment*.] The act of alleviating or relieving; alleviation.

alleviate (a-lê'vi-ât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alleviated*, ppr. *alleviating*. [*LL. alleviatus*, pp. of *alleviare*, *adleviare*, for *L. allevare*, *adlevare*, lighten, alleviate, < *ad*, to, + *levare*, lift up, lighten, < *levis*, light, not heavy: see *levity*. Cf. *allege*² and *allevé*.] 1. To make light, in a figurative sense; remove in part; lessen, mitigate, or make easier to be endured: as, to alleviate sorrow, pain, care, punishment, burdens, etc.: opposed to *aggravate*.

Excellent medicines to alleviate those evils which we bring upon ourselves. *Bentley*.
The darkest complexion is not a little alleviated by a black hood. *Addison*.
The little apples which it [the nebbak-tree] bears are slightly acid and excellent for alleviating thirst. *E. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 69.

2. To represent as less; lessen the magnitude or heinousness of; extenuate: applied to moral conduct: as, to alleviate an offense. [Rare.]

He alleviates his fault by an excuse. *Johnson*.
=Syn. *Alleviate*, *Relieve*, *Mitigate*, *Assuage*, *Allay*, diminish, soften, abate, qualify, reduce. See *allay*¹. Where these words are applied to pain, etc., *alleviate* is to lighten somewhat, and especially in a soothing way; *relieve* and *allay* go further than *alleviate*, removing in large measure or altogether. *Mitigate* is to make mild, less severe; perhaps it stands midway between *alleviate* and *relieve*. *Assuage* is to calm down, and that idea underlies all its uses; *allay* conveys similarly the idea of putting to rest.

To alleviate the congestion of the optic nerve and retina, the artificial leech should be applied several times at intervals of a few days, but should then be desisted from if no benefit results. *J. S. Wells*, *Dis. of Eye*, p. 383.

It [electricity] has relieved the paroxysms of angina pectoris. *Quain*, *Med. Dict.*, p. 430.

In the advance of civilisation, there is a constant tendency to mitigate the severity of penal codes. *Lecky*, *Rationalism*, I. 337.

Foment the bruises, and the pains assuage. *Dryden*, *Pal. and Arc.*, I. 2003.

alleviation (a-lê'vi-â'shon), *n.* [*ML. alleviatio*(*n*-), *L. alleviatio*(*n*-), < *allevare*, lighten: see *alleviate*.] 1. The act of alleviating. (a) The act of removing in part, lessening, mitigating, or making easier to be endured: as, the alleviation of taxes. (b) The act of making less by representation; extenuation: as, "alleviations of faults," *South*.

2. That which lessens, mitigates, or makes more tolerable: as, the sympathy of a friend is an alleviation of grief.

I have not wanted such alleviations of life as friendship could supply. *Johnson*.

His sister was waiting in a state of wondering alarm, which was not without its alleviations. *George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, I. 8.

=Syn. *Mitigation*, *palliation*, *relief*.

alleviative (a-lê'vi-â'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*alleviate* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Tending to alleviate or mitigate.

II. *n.* That which alleviates or mitigates: as, "some cheering alleviative," *Corah's Doom* (1872), p. 176.

alleviator (a-lê'vi-â-tôr), *n.* One who or that which alleviates, lightens, or mitigates.

alleviatory (a-lê'vi-â-tô-ri), *a.* Fitted to alleviate; having the quality of alleviating.

allex (al'êks), *n.* [*L.*, also *hallex*, *NL. hallux*: see *hallux*.] Same as *hallux*. [Rare.]

alley¹ (al'i), *n.* [*ME. alei*, *alcy*, < OF. *alec* (F. *aléc*), a going, gallery, passage, < *aler*, *aller* (F. *aller*), go, var. of an earlier *aner* = Pr. *anar* = Cat. *anar* = Sp. *andar* = It. *andare*, dial. *anare*, go; of uncertain origin: either (1) < *L. annare*, *adnare*, swim to, toward, or along; in Cicero once used in sense of 'come to, approach'; < *ad*, to, + *nare*, swim (see *natation*); or (2) ult. < *ML. *anditare* for *L. aditare* (cf. *ML. anditus* for *L. aditus*, and *ML. rendere* for *L. redere*: see *adit* and *render*), go to or approach often, freq. of *adire*, pp. *aditus*, go to, < *ad*, to, + *ire*, go: see *adit*.] A passage; especially, a narrow passage. (a) A passage in a building, giving access from one part to another; also sometimes used for *aisle*. (b) A long, narrow inclosure with a smooth wooden floor for playing at bowls, skittles, etc. (c) A walk, inclosed with hedges or shrubbery, in a garden: as, "yonder alleys green," *Milton*, *P. L.*, iv. 626.

So long about the alleys is he gone. *Chaucer*, *Merchant's Tale*, I. 1080.

(d) A narrow passage or way in a town, as distinct from a public street. (e) In a printing-office, the space between two rows of composing-stands, in which compositors work at the cases on the stands.

alley² (al'i), *n.* [Said to be a contr. of *alabaster*, from which alleys are said to have been made.] A choice law or large playing-marble. Also spelled *ally*.

alleysed (al'id), *a.* Laid out as an alley, or with alleys.

Untrimmed, undressed, neglected now
Was alleysed walk and orchard bough. *Scott*, *Rokeby*, II. 17.

alley-taw (al'i-tâ), *n.* [*alley*² + *taw*².] An alley; a large playing-marble. Sometimes written *alley-tor*, as vulgarly pronounced.

After inquiring whether he had won any *alley-tors* or commoners lately, he made use of this expression. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*.

alleyway (al'i-wâ), *n.* A short alley; a lane or narrow passage of small extent, as between two houses.

By substantial walls of adobe, with narrow *alleyways* running between. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 81.

All-father (âl'fâ'thêr), *n.* [*all*, orig. gen. pl., + *father*; after *Icel. Alföðr*.] The Father of all: a name originally of Odin, now sometimes applied to Jupiter and to God.

And I told of the good All-father
Who cares for us here below. *Lovell*, *First Snowfall*.

all-fired (âl'fîrd'), *a.* [Said to be a euphemism for *hell-fired*, and hence defined as "infernal," but prob. to be taken at its face value: < *all* + *fire* + *-ed*², all intensifying the merely rhetorical *fire*.] Tremendous: as, an *all-fired* noise; he was in an *all-fired* rage. [Colloq.]

all-fours (âl'fôrz'), *n.* A game of cards played by from two to six persons with hands of six cards each, dealt from a full pack, the top one of the remaining cards being turned as the trump, and the cards ranking as in whist. It derives its name from the four chances of which it consists, for each of which a point is scored. These chances are the securing of *high*, or the ace of trumps or next best trump out; of *low*, or the deuce of trumps or next lowest trump out; of *jack*, or the knave of trumps; of *game*, or tricks containing cards which will make the largest sum when added together, an ace being counted as four, a king as three, a queen as two, a jack as one, and a ten-spot as ten, the other cards not counting. The player who has all these is said to have *all-fours*. Also called *old sledge*, *seven-up*, and *high-low-jack*.

allgood (âl'gûd), *n.* An old name of the plant Good Henry, or English mercury, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*.

all-hail (âl-hâl'), *v. t.* [See *hail*², *n.*] To salute or address with the exclamation *all hail!* [Rare.]

Who all-hailed me, Thane of Cawdor. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, I. 5.

All-hallowt, **All-hallowdt**, etc. Same as *All-hallows*.

All-hallow (âl-hal'ô), *n.* See *All-hallows*.

Allhallow'en (âl-hal'ô-ên), *n.* [For *Allhallow-even*: but see *All-hallows*.] See *All-hallows* and *Hallow'en*.

Allallowmas (âl-hal'ô-mas), *n.* [*ME. alhalowmesse*, *alhalowemess*, < AS. *calra hâlgena messe-dæg*, all saints' mass-day: see *All-hallows*.] Allhallow-tide.

All-hallownt (âl-hal'ôn), *n.* [Also corruptly *Allhallon*, *-hollon*, *-hollan*, *-holland*, < ME. *alhalowen*, < AS. *calte hâlgan*, all saints: see *All-*

hallows.] Same as *All-hallows*.—**All-hallown summer**, formerly the name in England of a season of fine weather in the late autumn, corresponding to St. Martin's summer in France and to Indian summer in the United States. *N. E. D.*

Farewell, the latter spring! Farewell, *All-hallown summer!* *Shak.*, I Hen. IV., I. 2.

All-hallows, **All-hallow** (âl-hal'ôz, -ô), *n.* [*Prop. All-hallows*, pl., but in comp. *All-hallow* (sc. *day*, *eve*, *mass*, *summer*, *tide*); in early mod. E. and dial. also *All-hallown*, *-hallow*, *-hallan*, *-hollon*, *-hollan*, *-holland*, etc.; < ME. *al halowes*, earlier *al halowen*, < AS. *calte hâlgan*, all hallowes, i. e., all saints (see all and *hallow*, *n.*), usually in gen. pl. *calra hâlgena*, ME. *alre* (or *alle*) *halowene*, *halowene*, etc., (day, tide, feast, etc.) of all hallowes. The term. *-n*, corruptly *-nd*, thus represents the AS. pl. suffix *-an*, and in comp. the gen. pl. *-ena*, the latter, ME. *-ene*, being appar. merged in *e'en* in *Allhallowe'en*, q. v.] 1. All saints. It was formerly common to dedicate a church to *All-hallows*.—2. All Saints' day, the 1st of November: a feast dedicated to all the saints in general. See *All Saints' day*, under *saint*.

Allhallow-tide (âl-hal'ô-tid), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Allhallown-tide*, *Athallon-tyd*, *Allhollon-tide*, etc.: see *All-hallows*, *All-hallown*, and *tide*.] The time near All Saints' day, November 1. Also called *Hallow-tide*.

Apples, pears, hawthorn-quicks, oaks, set them at *All-hallow-tide*, and command them to prosper; set them at *Candlemas*, and intreat them to grow. *Ray*, *Eng. Proverbs* (1678), p. 350.

allheal (âl'hêl), *n.* [*all* + *heal*¹. Cf. *panacea* and *Panax*.] The name of a plant, cat's valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*. The clown's allheal, or clown's woundwort, is *Stachys palustris*.

alliable (a-lî'â-bl), *a.* [*ally*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of forming or of entering into an alliance.

alliaceous (al-i-â'shius), *a.* [*L. alliun*, garlic, + *-accous*. See *Allium*.] 1. Pertaining to or having the properties of the genus *Allium*, which includes the onion and garlic.—2. Having the peculiar smell or taste of the onion: applied specifically to minerals which contain arsenic and emit a garlic-like odor when heated on charcoal before the blowpipe.

alliance (a-lî'âns), *n.* [*ME. aliance*, *aliance*, < OF. *aliance*, < ML. *alligantia*, < *alligare* (OF. *alier*), ally, bind to: see *ally*¹ and *-ance*.] 1. The state of being allied or connected; the relation between parties allied or connected. Specifically—(a) Marriage, or the relation or union brought about between families through marriage.

And great alliances but useless prove
To one that comes herself from mighty Jove. *Dryden*, *Helen to Paris*, I. 55.

(b) Connection by kindred. [Rare.]
For my father's sake, . . .
And for alliance' sake. *Shak.*, I Hen. VI., II. 5.

(c) Union between nations, contracted by compact, treaty, or league. Such alliance may be *defensive*, that is, an agreement to defend each other when attacked; or *offensive*, that is, an agreement to make a combined attack on another nation; or it may be both offensive and defensive. An alliance was accordingly formed by Austria with England and Holland against France. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 126.

(d) Any joining of efforts or interests by persons, families, states, or organizations: as, an alliance between church and state.

An intimate alliance was formed between the Arian kings and the Arian clergy. *Buckle*, *Civilization*, II. ii.
Lydgate . . . had . . . the conviction that the medical profession . . . offered the most direct alliance between intellectual conquest and the social good. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, I. 159.

2. The compact or treaty which is the instrument of allying or confederating: as, to draw up an alliance.—3. The aggregate of persons or parties allied.

Therefore, let our alliance be combin'd. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, iv. 1.

4. In *bot.*, a grade intermediate between class and order: the equivalent in Lindley's classification of the more recent term *cohort*.—5. In *zool.*, a natural group of related families; a superfamily or suborder.—**Arms of alliance**, in her., arms which are obtained through matrimonial alliances.—**Evangelical Alliance**. See *evangelical*.—**Holy Alliance**. See *holy*.—**Syn.** *Alliance*, *League*, *Confederacy*, *Coalition*, *relationship*, *affinity*, *combination*, *federation*, *copartnership*. The first four words have been used without distinctness to express the union or cooperation of two or more persons, organizations, or states. *Alliance* is the most general term. Often a *confederacy* and sometimes a *league* between states means a closer union than an *alliance*. *Alliance* is rarely used of a combination for evil; but the other words are often so used, *confederacy* having specifically such a meaning in law. *Alliance* alone is used of the union of families by marriage. *Coalition* is often used of the temporary cooperation of persons, parties, or states that are ordinarily opposed.

Alliances, at once offensive and defensive, have one of the usual and more important characteristics of confederations. Woolsey, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 103.

We must resolve to incorporate into our plan those ingredients which may be considered as forming the characteristic difference between a league and a government; we must extend the authority of the union to the persons of the citizens—the only proper objects of government. A. Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. 15.

I stood 't the level
Of a full-charg'd confederacy, and give thanks
To you that chok'd it. Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, i. 2.

The utility of a confederacy, as well to suppress faction, and to guard the internal tranquillity of states, as to increase their external force and security, is in reality not a new idea. A. Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. 9.

The coalitions of nearly all Europe, which resisted and finally humbled the Grand Monarch, are among the most righteous examples of measures for preserving the balance of power which history records. Woolsey, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 44.

alliance (a-li'ans), *v. t.* [*< alliance, n.*] To unite by confederacy; join in alliance; ally. [Rare.]

It [sit] is *allianced* to none but wretched, forlorn, and apostate spirits. Cudworth, *Sermons*, p. 62.

alliant (a-li'ant), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. alliant, OF. alliant, ppr. of allier, ally: see ally¹, v.*] **I. n.** An ally: as, "alliantes, electors, princes, and states," Wotton, *Reliquiæ*, p. 532.

II. a. Akin; united; confederated. *Sir T. More.*

allice, allis (al'is), *n.* [*Var. of earlier allows for alose, < F. alose, "a shad (fish)" (Cotgrave): see Atosa.*] An English name of a species of shad, *Atosa vulgaris*. See *Atosa*.

allice-shad, allis-shad (al'is-shad'), *n.* Same as *allice*.

alliciatet, allicitet (a-lis'h'i-ät, a-lis'it), *v. t.* [*Irreg. < L. allidere, allure: see alliect.*] To attract; allure; entice.

alliciency (a-lis'h'en-si), *n.* [*See allicient.*] The power of attracting; attraction. [Rare.]

The magnetical alliciency of the earth. *Sir T. Browne.*

allicient (a-lis'h'ent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. allicient(-s), ppr. of allidere, allure: see alliect.*] **I. a.** Enticing; attracting. [Rare.]

II. † n. That which attracts.

alligartat, *n.* An old form of *alligator*. *B. Johnson.*

alligatet (al'i-gät), *v. t.* [*< L. alligatus, pp. of alligare, adligare, bind to, < ad, to, + ligare, bind. Cf. ally¹, v., and ally².*] To bind; attach; unite by some tie.

Instincts alligated to their nature. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind*, p. 375.

God's waies are not as maus, neither is he bound to means, or alligated to number. *R. Perrot, Jacob's Vowes* (1627), App., p. 14.

alligation (al-i-gä'shon), *n.* [*< L. alligatio(-n-), a binding to, a band, < alligare: see alligate.*] **1.** The act of binding; the state of being bound or united. [Rare.]—**2.** The name of several rules or processes in practical arithmetic (see below) for ascertaining the relations between the proportions and prices of the ingredients of a mixture and the cost of the mixture itself per unit of weight or volume. Also called the *rule of mixtures*.—**Alligation alternate**, an arithmetical process used in ascertaining the proportions of ingredients of given price which will produce a mixture of given cost. The proposition is indeterminate, and the rule of alligation gives only particular solutions.—**Alligation medial**, the operation by which the cost of a mixture is found when the prices and proportions of the ingredients are given.

alligator (al'i-gä-tor), *n.* [*A Latin-looking (NL) adaptation of early mod. E. alligater, alligarta, aligarto, alegarto, alagarto, also simply lagarto, < Sp. el lagarto, lit. the lizard: el, the, < L. ille, that; lagarto, < L. laertus, lizard: see lizard.*] The prop. Sp. name is *caiman* or *lagarto de Indias*; Pg. *caimão*. The E. form has given rise to NL, F., and Pg. *alligator*, and Sp. *aligador*.] **1.** Any American member of the family *Alligatoridae* or the family *Crocodylidae*; an American crocodile; a cayman; a jacaré.

An alligator stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shap'd fishes. Shak., *R. and J.*, v. 1.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] More specifically, a genus of large lizard-like or saurian reptiles, the type of the family *Alligatoridae*, order *Crocodylia*, formerly family *Crocodylidae*, order *Sauria*. See *Alligatoridae, Crocodylidae*. The type of the genus is *A. lucius* or *A. mississippiensis* of the United States. The genus formerly included the cayman and the jacaré, which have been made types of the two genera *Caiman* and *Jacare* (which see). A true American crocodile, *Crocodylus americanus*, long overlooked or confounded with the alligator, has lately been found in Florida and the West Indies. The alligators differ from the true crocodiles in having a shorter and flatter head, cavities or pits

in the upper jaw, into which the long teeth of the under jaw fit, and feet much less webbed. Their habits are less aquatic. They frequent swamps and marshes, and may be seen basking on the dry ground during the day in the heat of the sun. They are most active during the night. The largest of them attain the length of 17 or 18 feet. They live on fish, and sometimes catch hogs on the shore, or dogs which are swimming. In winter they burrow in the mud of swamps and marshes, lying torpid till spring. The female lays a great number of eggs, which are deposited in the sand, and left to be hatched by the heat of the sun. The alligators are distributed over tropical America, but are not known to exist in any other part of the world. Among



Alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*).

the fossils of the south of England, however, are remains of a true alligator, *A. hantoniensis*, in the Eocene beds of the Hampshire basin. Leather made from the skin of the alligator is widely used.

3. A local name of the little brown fence-lizard, *Sceloporus undulatus*, common in many parts of the United States.—**4.** A machine for bringing the balls of iron from a puddling-furnace into compact form so that they can be handled; a squeezer.—**5.** A peculiar form of rock-breaker.

alligator-apple (al'i-gä-tor-ap'l), *n.* The fruit of *Anona palustris*, a West Indian tree.

alligator-fish (al'i-gä-tor-fish), *n.* **1.** An agonoid fish, *Podothecus acipenserinus*, with a compressed tapering body, about 12 polygonal plates on the breast, 9 spines and 7 rays in the dorsal fins, gill-membranes united to the isthmus, and the lower jaw shutting within the upper. It is about a foot in length, and is common from Puget Sound northward.—**2.** Any agonid; a fish of the family *Agonidae* (which see).

alligator-forceps (al'i-gä-tor-för'seps), *n.* A surgical forceps with short jaws, having teeth throughout their length, and one of them working by a double lever. It suggests an alligator.

alligatorid (al'i-gä-tor'id), *n.* One of the *Alligatoridae*.

Alligatoridae (al'i-gä-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Alligator + -idae*.] A family of saurian reptiles, of the order *Crocodylia*, related to the family *Crocodylidae*, and with some authors forming only a subfamily (*Alligatorinae*) of the latter; by most naturalists now judged to be distinct. The typical genus of the family is *Alligator*; other genera are *Caiman* and *Jacare* (which see). According to Huxley's



1, Skull of Alligator. 2, Skull of American Crocodile. (Drawn from specimens in Am. Museum of Nat. Hist., New York.)

analysis, the *Alligatoridae* have the head short and broad; the teeth very unequal, the first and fourth of the under jaw biting into pits in the upper jaw; the premaxillo-maxillary suture straight or convex forward; the mandibular symphysis not extending beyond the fifth tooth, the splenial element not entering into it; and the cervical scutes distinct from the tergal. The *Crocodylidae* have the head longer; the teeth unequal; the first mandibular tooth biting into a fossa, the fourth into a groove, at the side of the upper jaw; the premaxillo-maxillary suture straight or convex backward; the mandibular symphysis not extending beyond the eighth tooth, and not involving the splenial elements; the cervical scutes sometimes distinct from the tergal, sometimes united with them. All the living *Alligatoridae* are confined to America. The *Crocodylidae* were supposed to be confined to the old world until the recent discovery of a true crocodile in America. In general appearance and economy the members of the two families are sufficiently similar to be confounded in popular language. Both families belong to the section of the order *Crocodylia* in which the nasal bones enter into the formation of the nasal aperture, the contrary being the case in the section which includes the Gangetic crocodile or gavia, *Gavialis gangeticus*.

alligator-pear (al'i-gä-tor-pär), *n.* The fruit of the *Persea gratissima* of the West Indies, re-

sembling a pear in shape. Also called *avocado-pear*. See *avocado*.

alligator-terrapin (al'i-gä-tor-ter'a-pin), *n.* A name of the common snapping-turtle of Amer-



Alligator-terrapin (*Chelydra serpentina*).

ica, *Chelydra serpentina*. So called from the length of the neck and especially of the tail in comparison with the small, thin shell, into which the members cannot be completely retracted, the general appearance of a saurian being thus suggested. It is found from Canada to Florida, and westward to Louisiana and the Missouri. Also called *alligator-turtle*. See *Chelydra* and *snapping-turtle*.

alligator-tortoise (al'i-gä-tor-tör'tis), *n.* Same as *alligator-terrapin*.

alligator-tree (al'i-gä-tor-trē), *n.* The sweet-gum tree, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, of the southern United States.

alligator-turtle (al'i-gä-tor-tēr'tl), *n.* **1.** Same as *alligator-terrapin*.

The elongated tail of the animal is very characteristic, and . . . has . . . given rise to the popular name, *alligator-turtle*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 452.

2. A similar fresh-water turtle, *Macrochelys lacertina*, of the family *Chelydridae*, with very long tail and neck. It is found in the United States from Florida to Texas, and up the Mississippi valley to Missouri, in muddy ponds, bayous, and lakelets. It attains a weight of 60 or 80 pounds or more, is esteemed for the table, and is often seen in the markets of the countries it inhabits.

alligator-wood (al'i-gä-tor-wüd), *n.* The wood of a meliaceous tree, *Guarea grandifolia*, of the West Indies.

align, *v. t.* See *aline²*.

alline, allineate, etc. See *aline²*, etc.

allis, *n.* See *allice*.

allision (a-liz'h'on), *n.* [*< L. allisio(-n-), < allidere, adidere, pp. allisus, adisus, strike against, < ad, to, + ledere, strike, hurt by striking: see lesion. Cf. collision, elision.*] A striking against; beating; collision. [Rare.]

Islands . . . severed from it [the continent] by the boisterous allision of the sea. Woodward.

alliterate (a-lit'e-rät), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *alliterated*, ppr. *alliterating*. [*< ML. *alliteratus, pp. of *alliterare, < L. ad, to, + litera, littera, letter: see literate.*] **1.** To begin with the same letter or sound, as two or more words in immediate or near succession; agree in initial letter or sound; make an alliteration.

The "h" in harp does not alliterate with the "h" in honored. *S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse*, p. 309.

2. To use alliteration.

The whole body of alliterating poets. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 411.

alliterate (a-lit'e-rät), *n.* [*< alliterate, v., in allusion to literate, n.*] One given to the use of alliteration. [Rare.]

Even the stereotyped similes of those fortunate alliterates [poets before Chaucer] like "weary as water in a weir" or "glad as grass is of the rain," are new, like nature, at the thousandth repetition. Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 257.

alliteration (a-lit'e-rä'shon), *n.* [= *F. allitération*, < ML. *alliteratio(-n-)*, < **alliterare*: see *alliterate, v.*] The repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of two or more words in close or immediate succession; the recurrence of the same initial sound in the first accented syllables of words; initial rime: as, many men, many minds.

Apt alliteration's artful aid.

Churchill, *Prophecy of Famine*, l. 233.

Puffs, powders, patches, bibles, billet-doux.

Pope, *R. of the L.*, l. 138.

Verse in which alliteration is essential, and other rime ornamental, is the prevailing form in Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic, Old Saxon. Specimens are found in Old High German. Alliteration in these languages even ran into prose. *F. A. March, A.-S. Gram.*, § 506.

Though the word alliteration seems to have been invented by Pontanus in the fifteenth century, the Romans were certainly aware that the device was in use among themselves. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 59.

Alliteration was a characteristic of old Teutonic poetry (Anglo-Saxon and Middle English, Old Saxon, Icelandic, etc.) terminal rime, as a regular feature, being of later (Romance) introduction. The lines were divided into two sections, the first having regularly two alliterating syllables, the second one; but by license or mere accident four or more alliterating syllables might occur, as in the last line of the extract from *Piers Plowman*. The alliterating syllable was always accented, and was not necessarily initial, as written; it might follow an unaccented prefix, as *ar-aye* in the extract. The vowels, being all

more or less open and easy of utterance, might alliterate with one another. In Churchill's line "Apt alliteration's artful aid," given above, the initial vowel-sounds are different (a, o, a, a, ä), though spelled with the same letter. The following is an example of Middle English alliteration:

Hire robe was ful riche of red scarlet engreynd,
With ribanes of red gold and of riche stones;
Hire arraye me rayvashed such riches saw I nevere;
I had wondre what she was and whos wyf she were.

Piers Plowman (B), ll. 15.

Chaucer's verse is cast on the Romance model with final rime, but he often uses alliteration as an additional ornament:

Ther schyveren schaftes upon scheldes thyrke;
He feeleth thurgh the herte-pon the prikke.
Up springen speres twenty foot on highte;
Out goon the swerdes as the silver brighte.
The helmes to-hewen and to-schrede
Out brest the blood, with sterne streames recde,
With mighty thakes the bones thay to-brest.
He thurgh the thikkeste of the throng gan threst (etc.).

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1747.

Such alliteration is much affected by Spenser and his imitators, and occurs with more or less frequency in all modern poetry.

alliterative (a-lit'ē-rā-tiv), *a.* [*< alliterate + -ive.*] Pertaining to or consisting in alliteration; characterized by alliteration.

A few verses, like the pleasantly alliterative one in which he (Dryden) makes the spider, "from the silent ambush of his den," "feel far off the trembling of his thread," show that he was beginning to study the niceties of verse.

Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 40.

alliteratively (a-lit'ē-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an alliterative manner; with alliteration.

Vowels were employed alliteratively much less often than consonants.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV, 64.

alliterativeness (a-lit'ē-rā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being alliterative.

alliterator (a-lit'ē-rā-tōr), *n.* One who uses alliteration.

We all know Shakspeare's jokes on the alliterators.

S. Lavier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 312.

Allium (al'i-um), *n.* [*L.*, more correctly *alium*, garlic; perhaps related to Gr. ἄλλιας, sausage; see *allantols*.] The largest genus of plants of the natural order *Liliaceae*, of about 300 species, natives, with few exceptions, of the northern temperate zone. They are bulbous plants, with a peculiar pungent odor, and bear their flowers in an umbel at the summit of a scape. Several species have been largely cultivated for food from very early times, including the onion (*A. Cepa*), leek (*A. Porrum*), shallot (*A. Scaliconicum*), garlic (*A. sativum*), chives (*A. Schoenoprasum*), rocambole (*A. Scorodoprasum*), etc.

allmouth (āl'mouth), *n.* [*< all + mouth.*] A name of the fish otherwise known as the common angler, *Lophius piscatorius*.

allness (āl'nes), *n.* [*< all + -ness.*] Totality; entirety; completeness; universality.

The allness of God, including his absolute spirituality, supremacy, and eternity.

R. Turnbull.

The science of the universal, having the ideas of oneness and allness as its two elements.

Coleridge, Lay Sermons, p. 339. (N. E. D.)

allo- [NL., etc., *< Gr.* ἄλλο-, combining form of ἄλλος = *L.* *alius*, other, another: see *alias*, *alien*, and *else*.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning other, another.

Allobrological (al-ō-brōj'i-kəl), *a.* An epithet applied in the seventeenth century to Presbyterians or Calvinists, in allusion to the fact that Geneva, the chief stronghold of the sect, was anciently a town of the Allobroges. N. E. D.

allocate (al'ō-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *allocated*, ppr. *allocating*. [*< ML.* *allocatus*, pp. of *allocare*, allot, *< L.* *ad*, to, + *locare*, place, *< locus*, a place: see *locus*. *Alloc-ate* is a doublet of *allow*¹, q. v.] 1. To assign or allot; set apart for a particular purpose; distribute: as, to *allocate* shares in a public company.

The court is empowered to seize upon and *allocate*, for the immediate maintenance of such child or children, any sum not exceeding a third of the whole fortune.

Burke, Popery Laws.

He (Wolsey) can inspire his subordinates, he can *allocate* them to duties in the fulfilment of which they earn credit and contribute to the success of him their master.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of Some Continents, p. 112.

2. To fix the place of; locate; localize. [Rare.]

It is the duty of the heirs to *allocate* the churchyard.

Encyc. Brit., IV, 537.

allocation (al-ō-kā'shən), *n.* [*< ML.* *allocatio*(*n*-), *< allocare*: see *allocate*.] 1. The act of allocating, allotting, or assigning; allotment; assignment; apportionment: as, the *allocation* of shares in a public company.

Under a juster *allocation* of his rank, as the general father of prose composition, Herodotus is nearly related to all literature whatsoever, modern not less than ancient.

De Quincey, Herodotus.

2. An allowance made upon accounts in the exchequer.—3. The act of locating or fixing in place; the state of being located or fixed; disposition; arrangement.

How easy it is to hear in mind or to map such an *allocation* of lines, so that when produced from an unknown body the existence of either [sodium or magnesium] can be detected by such spectral examination.

J. N. Loekyer, Spect. Anal., p. 45.

allocatur (al-ō-kā'tēr), *n.* [*ML.*, it is allowed, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. pass. of *allocare*: see *allocate*.] In *law*, the allowance of something by a judge or court: commonly used to signify the indorsement of a document, by which the judge certifies that it is approved by him.

alochiria (al-ō-kī'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr.* ἄλλος, other, + χείρ, hand.] In *pathol.*, the confusion of sensations in the two sides of the body, as when a patient with locomotor ataxia locates in the right leg a touch on the left leg. Also spelled *alochieira*.

alochroic (al-ō-krō'ik), *a.* [*< Gr.* ἄλλοχρως, of another color: see *alochroous*.] Changeable in color. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

alochroite (al-ō-krō'it), *n.* [*< Gr.* ἄλλοχρως, of another color (see *alochroous*), + *-ite*².] A massive, fine-grained variety of iron garnet. This name is said to have been given to it as expressive of its changes of color before the blowpipe.

alochromatic (al'ō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr.* ἄλλος, other, + χρωμα(τ-), color.] Pertaining to change of color.

alochroous (a-lok'rō-us), *a.* [*< Gr.* ἄλλοχρως, changed in color, *< ἄλλος*, other, + χροιά, χροά, color.] Of various colors: generally applied to minerals.

allocution (al-ō-kū'shən), *n.* [*< L.* *allocutio*(*n*-), *adlocutio*(*n*-), *< alloqui*, *adloqui*, pp. *allocutus*, *adlocutus*, speak to, *< ad*, to, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*, *loquacious*.] 1. A speaking to; an address, especially a formal address. Also written *adlocution*.—2. Specifically—(a) In *Rom. antiq.*, a formal address by a general-in-chief or imperator to his soldiers. Such scenes were often represented in art on



Allocution.

From an imperial Roman bronze coin in the British Museum.

medals and reliefs. (b) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a public address by the pope to his clergy, or to the church generally.

Scarcely a year of his pontificate passed without his having to pronounce an *allocution* on the oppression of the church in some country or other.

Card. Wiseman, Last Four Popes, Greg. XVI.

alod (al'od), *n.* A short form of *allodium*.

alodgement (a-loj'ment), *n.* [Also written *alodgement*, and *allogiament* after *ML.* *allogiamentum* (It. *alloggiamento*), a lodging, *< alloggiare* (It. *alloggiare*), lodge, *< ad*, to, + *logiare* (It. *loggiare*), lodge, *< logia* (It. *loggia*), a lodge: see *lodge*.] Lodging; in plural, soldiers' quarters.

The *allogiamenti* of the garrison are uniforme.

Eselyn, Diary, March 23, 1644.

allodia, *n.* Plural of *allodium*.

allodial (a-lō'di-āl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* Pg. *allodial*, *< ML.* *allodialis*, *< allodium*: see *allodium*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to allodium or freehold; free of rent or service; held independently of a lord paramount: opposed to *feudal*. In the United States all lands are deemed *allodial* in the owner of the fee, but subject, nevertheless, to the ultimate ownership or dominion of the state. In England there are no allodial lands, all being held of the crown.

The lands thus presented to these [Teutonic] warriors [as rewards for fidelity and courage] were called *allodial*; that is, their tenure involved no obligation of service whatever.

Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 136.

The *allodial* tenure, which is believed to have been originally the tenure of freemen, became in the Middle Ages the tenure of serfs.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 341.

II. n. 1. Property held allodially.

The contested territory which lay between the Danube and the Naab, with the town of Neuburg and the *allodials*, were adjudged, etc.

Coze, House of Austria, xxii.

2. An allodialist.

allodialism (a-lō'di-āl-izm), *n.* [*< allodial + -ism.*] The allodial system. See *allodial*.

In order to illustrate and explain feudalism, I shall first illustrate its negation, *allodialism*.

Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 75.

allodialist (a-lō'di-āl-ist), *n.* [*< allodial + -ist.*] One who owns land allodially.

Insulated *allodialists* are of very little importance . . . as compared with the organic groups of agriculturists, which represented the primitive democracy, but were . . . incorporated into the feudal state.

N. A. Rev., CXXIII, 153.

allodality (a-lō-di-āl'i-ti), *n.* [*< allodial + -ity*, after *F.* *allodialité*.] The state or quality of being held in allodial tenure.

allodially (a-lō'di-āl-i), *adv.* In an allodial manner; in allodial tenure; as a freeholder.

allodian (a-lō'di-an), *a.* [*< allodium + -an.*] Allodial. [Rare.]

allodiary (a-lō'di-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *allodiaries* (-riz). [*< ML.* *allodiarius*, *< allodium*: see *allodium* and *-ary*.] An allodialist.

alodification (a-lō'di-fī-kā'shən), *n.* [*< allodium + -fication.*] The conversion of feudal into allodial or freehold tenure.

allodium (a-lō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *allodia* (-i). [*ML.*, also spelled *alodium*, *alodum*, *alodis*, *alodes*, also *alaudium*, *alaudum*, *aludes*, *> It.* Pg. *alodio* = Sp. *alodio* = Pr. *alodi*, also *atoc*, *alo*, = OF. *aleu*, *aleud*, *alod*, *alode*, *alodie*, *aloud*, *alieu*, *allev*, *allicu*, *allect*, *allocuf* (Roquefort), *F.* *alleu*. The origin of *ML.* *allodium* is disputed; prob. *< OHG.* **alōd*, **alōd*, i. e., entire property, *< al*, *all*, *all*, + *ōd*, *ōt*, property, estate, wealth (in adj. *ōdag*, *ōtag*, wealthy, happy), = OS. *ōd*, estate, wealth, = AS. *ēad*, wealth, happiness, = Icel. *auðr*, wealth. In this view the similarity of *allodium* in form and sense to OHG. *uodal* (= *ōdal*) = OS. *ōdhal* = Icel. *ōdhal*, a patrimonial estate, is accidental.] Freehold estate; 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. It is thus opposed to *feud*². Sometimes used, in the Anglo-Saxon period, of land which was alienable and inheritable, even though held of a superior lord. Also written *alod*, *alody*.

The *alod* in some form or other is probably as old as the institution of individual landed property, and we may regard it as equivalent to or directly descended from the share which each man took in the appropriated portion of the domain of the group to which he belonged—tribe, joint-family, village community, or nascent city.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 339.

alloeogenesis (al-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr.* ἄλλοιος, of another sort (see *alloeosis*), + γένεσις, generation.] A term used by Haeckel to denote a mode of reproduction supposed to characterize the *Geryoniidae*, but subsequently determined to be due to an error of observation. [Disused.]

alloeorgan (al-ō-ōr'gan), *n.* [*< Gr.* ἄλλοιος, of another sort (see *alloeosis*), + ὄργανον, organ.] Same as *allopplast*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 842.

alloeosis (al-ō-ō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr.* ἄλλοιοσις, a change, alteration, *< ἄλλοιοῖν*, change, *< ἄλλοιος*, of different kind, *< ἄλλος*, other, different: see *allo-*.] In *med.*, a constitutional change.

alloeotic (al-ō-ō'tik), *a.* [*< Gr.* ἄλλοιωτικός, fit for changing, *< ἄλλοιοῦν*, changed, changeable, verbal adj. of ἄλλοιοῖν: see *alloeosis*.] In *med.*, capable of causing alloeosis or constitutional change.

allogamy (a-log'ā-mi), *n.* [*< Gr.* ἄλλος, other, + γαμία, *< γάμος*, marriage.] Cross-fertilization in plants; fecundation of the ovules of one flower by pollen from another of the same species. Distinguished from *autogamy*, or self-fertilization, in which the ovules are fecundated by pollen from the same flower.

allogeneity (al'ō-je-nē'i-ti), *n.* [*< allogeneous + -ity.*] Difference of nature. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

allogeneous (al-ō-jē'nē-us), *a.* [*< Gr.* ἄλλογενής, of another kind or race, *< ἄλλος*, other, + γένος, kind.] Of a different kind or nature. [Rare.]

allogiament, *n.* See *alodgement*.

allograph (al'ō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr.* ἄλλος, other, + γράφειν, write.] In *law*, a deed not written by any of the parties to its execution: opposed to *autograph*.

allogram, *n.* An old form of *alum*.

allogerism (a-lom'e-rizm), *n.* [*< allomeric + -ism.*] In *chem.*, the property of retaining a constant crystalline form while the chemical constituents present or their proportions vary.

allogerous (a-lom'e-rus), *a.* [*< Gr.* ἄλλος, other, + γέρως, part.] In *chem.*, characterized by *allogerism*. Applied to bodies, as certain crystals, which possess the property of retaining the same form, though the constituents or their proportions vary.

allographic (al-ō-mōr'fik), *a.* [*< Gr.* ἄλλομορφος, of strange shape (*< ἄλλος*, other, + μορφή, form), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or possessing the qualities of *allogerism*.

allographism (al-ō-mōr'fizim), *n.* [As *allographic + -ism*.] The property possessed by certain substances of assuming a different form while remaining unchanged in constitution.

allographite (al-ō-mōr'fit), *n.* [As *allographic + -ite*².] In *mineral.*, a variety of barite, or heavy-spar, having the form and cleavage of anhydrite.

all-one (âl'wun'), *a.* [*< all + one. Cf. all one, under all, adv. Being all and yet one: an epithet of God. [Rare.]*

Surely the fact that the motive principle of existence moves in a mysterious way outside our consciousness, no way requires that the *All-One* Being should be himself unconscious. *Sully, Westminster Rev., new ser., XLIX. 151.*

allonger (a-lunj'), *v. i.* [*< F. allonger, earlier alonger, alongier, alongier, lengthen, = It. allongare, allungare, < ML. *allongare, *allongiare, < L. ad, to, + ML. *longare, longiare (> OF. longier, loigner), make long, < L. longus, > OF. long, lung, long: see long¹ and allonge, n.] To make a pass or thrust with a rapier; lunge.*

allonge (a-lunj'), *n.* [*< F. allonge, OF. alonge, lengthening, extension, < alonger: see allonge, v., and abbrev. lunge.] 1. A pass or thrust with a sword or rapier; a lunge.—2. A long rein, when a horse is trotted in the hand. Bailey.*

—3. (Pron. as *F., a-lônz'h'.*) A slip of paper attached to a bill of exchange or other negotiable note, to receive indorsements when the back of the bill will hold no more; a rider. In Great Britain, where bills of exchange must be written on stamped paper, the allonge is considered part of the document, and does not require to be stamped.—**Allonge wig**, a name given to the large and flowing perwig of the time of Louis XIV.

allonym (al'ô-nim), *n.* [= *F. allonyme, < Gr. ἄλλος, other, + ὄνομα, Æolic ὄνυμα, name: see onym.] A name other than the true one; an alias; a pseudonym. [Rare.]*

allonymous (a-lon'i-mus), *a.* [As *allonym + -ous. Cf. anonymous.] Bearing a feigned name: as, an allonymous publication. [Rare.]*

alloot (a-lô'), *n.* An old form of *halloo*.

allopath (al'ô-path), *n.* [= *F. allopathe; a reverse formation < allopathy, F. allopathie: see allopathy.] An allopathist; one who favors or practises allopathy.*

allopathetic (al'ô-pa-thet'ik), *a.* [*< allopathy, after pathetic, q. v.] Pertaining to allopathy. [Rare.]*

allopathetically (al'ô-pa-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a manner conformable to allopathy.

allopathic (al'ô-path'ik), *a.* Pertaining to allopathy. A rare equivalent is *heteropathic*.

There are only three imaginable methods of employing medicines against disease, and these are denominated antipathic, homœopathic, and allopathic.

Pereira, Materia Medica.

allopathist (a-lôp'a-thist), *n.* [*< allopathy + -ist.] One who practises medicine according to the principles and rules of allopathy; an allopath.*

allopathy (a-lôp'a-thi), *n.* [= *F. allopathie = G. allopathie (Hahnemann), with a forced mod. sense (in form like Gr. ἄλλοπαθία, the state of an ἄλλοπαθής, < ἄλλοπαθής, having influence on another; in grammar, transitive, non-reflexive), < Gr. ἄλλος, other, different, + πάθος, suffering, feeling, condition: see pathos. Cf. homœopathy.] In med., a therapeutic method characterized by the use of agents producing effects different from the symptoms of the disease treated. See *homœopathy*. The name is incorrectly applied, in distinction from *homœopathy*, to the traditional school (also called the "regular" or "old" school) of medicine, which opposes the homœopathic theory. Sometimes called *heteropathy*.*

allophanate (a-lôf'a-nât), *n.* [*< allophanic + -ate¹.] A salt of allophanic acid.*

allophane (al'ô-fân), *n.* [*< Gr. ἄλλοφανής, appearing otherwise, < ἄλλος, other, + φανής, appearing, < φαίνεσθαι, appear.] A mineral of a pale-blue, and sometimes of a green or brown, color. It is a hydrosilicate of aluminium, occurring in amorphous, botryoidal, or reniform masses, and received its name from its change of appearance under the blowpipe.*

allophanic (al'ô-fan'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἄλλοφανής: see allophane and -ic.] Pertaining to anything which changes its color or appearance: as, allophanic acid or ether.*

allophyle (al'ô-fil'), *n.* [*< L. allophylus, < Gr. ἄλλοφυλός, of another tribe, < ἄλλος, other, + φυλή, tribe: see phyle.] An alien; one of another tribe or race.*

allophylian (al'ô-fil'i-an), *a. and n.* [*< allophyle + -ian.] I. a. Of another race; foreign; strange: sometimes specifically applied to those languages of Europe and Asia which are non-Aryan and non-Semitic, and are also called Turanian.*

Instances from *allophylian* mythology show types which are found developed in full vigour by the Aryan races. *E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 243.*

II. *n.* One of another tribe or race.

allophylic (al'ô-fil'ik), *a.* Same as *allophylian*.

Another indication of a former *allophylic* population in that valley. *The American, IX. 105.*

allophytoid (a-lôf'i-toid), *n.* [*< Gr. ἄλλος, other, + φυτόν, plant, + εἶδος, form.] An abnormal form of buds, with fleshy scales becoming detached and forming new plants, as the bulbets of the tiger-lily, offshoots from bulbs, etc. [Not used.]*

alloplast (al'ô-plást), *n.* [*< Gr. ἄλλος, other, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold.] In Haeckel's terminology of morphology, an idorgan composed of two or more different tissues: the opposite of *homoplast*. The alloplasts include, as subdivisions, idomers, antimeres, and metameres. Also called *alloorgan*.*

allopoid (a-lôp'ô-sid), *n.* One of the *Alloposidae*.

Alloposidæ (al'ô-pos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alloposus + -idæ.*] A family of octopod cephalopods, represented by the genus *Alloposus*. It is characterized by an ovoid finless body, tapering arms connected by a moderate web, and a mantle united directly to the head, not only by a large dorsal commissure, but also by a median ventral and two lateral longitudinal commissures which run from its inner surface to the basal parts of the siphon.

Alloposus (a-lôp'ô-sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄλλος, different, various, + πόσος, of a certain (indefinite) quantity or magnitude, here equiv. to 'indefinite.'] A genus of cuttlefishes, typical of the family *Alloposidæ*, in which the body is very soft, and consequently somewhat indefinite or variable in form.

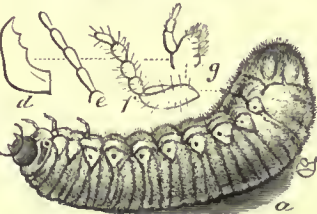
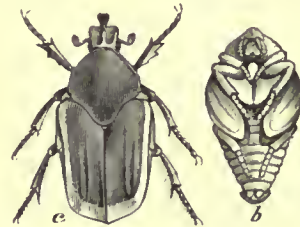
alloquial (a-lô'kwial), *a.* [As *alloquy + -al, after colloquial.] Of the nature of address; pertaining to or characterized by the act of talking to others, as distinguished from conversing with them. [Rare.]*

There are no such people endured or ever heard of in France as *alloquial* wits; people who talk to, but not with, a circle. *De Quincey, Style, i.*

alloquialism (a-lô'kwial-izm), *n.* [*< colloquial + -ism.] A phrase or manner of speech used in addressing. N. E. D.*

alloquy (al'ô-kwi), *n.* [*< L. alloquium, adloquium, < adloqui, adloqui, speak to, address: see allocution. Cf. colloquy, soliloquy, and obloquy.] The act of speaking to another or others; an address.*

Allorhina (al'ô-rî'nâ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄλλος, other, + ῥίς, ῥίς, nose.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles (*Scarabæidæ*), belonging to the tribe *Cetoniini*, readily distinguished by the fact that the epinera of the mesothorax are visible from above as a triangular piece between the prothorax and the elytra, a character of rare occurrence in *Coleoptera*. The scutellum is covered by a prolongation of the base of the prothorax. The best-known species is *A. nitida* (Linnaeus), very common in the more southern United States. It is a green velvety insect, nearly an inch long, of nearly square form, somewhat pointed in front, with the sides of the thorax



Allorhina nitida.
a, larva; b, pupa; c, male beetle; d, e, f, g, mandible, antenna, leg, and maxillary palpus of larva.

and elytra usually brownish-yellow. It feeds upon the sap of wounded trees, but in dry summers it not rarely attacks cotton-bolls and ripe fruit of all sorts, thus doing considerable damage. Its larva feeds upon grass-roots, and is characterized by the numerous short and stiff hairs with which it is covered, and by means of which it is able, when placed upon its back, to move forward or backward with considerable velocity.

allot (a-lôt'), *v. t.; pret. and pp. allotted, ppr. allotting. [Early mod. E. also *alot, < OF. aloter, allotter (F. allotir), < a, to, + loter, lotir, divide by lot, < lot, lot, adopted from Teut.: see lot.] 1. To divide or distribute as by lot; distribute or parcel out; apportion: as, to allot shares in**

a public company.—2. To grant; assign; appropriate: as, to allot a sum of money for some specific purpose.

There is an endless variety of personal force and character secured through the proportion of powers which creative wisdom allots. *Progressive Orthodoxy, p. 18.*

One of the largest wigwags was allotted to the Jesuit missionaries. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 186.*

3. To appoint; destine; set apart.

Happier the man whom favourable stars

Allot thee for his lovely bedfellow!

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 5.

All its allotted length of days

The flower ripens in its place.

Tennyson, Choric Song.

=*Syn. Dispense, Distribute, etc. See dispense.*

allotheism (al'ô-thē-izm), *n.* [*< Gr. ἄλλος, other, + θεός, god, + -ism.] The worship of other or strange gods. N. E. D.*

Allotheria (al'ô-thē'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄλλος, other, + θήριον, a wild beast.] An order of American Jurassic mammals proposed by Marsh in 1880 for the genera *Plagiatax, Ctenacodon*, and possibly some others, having an inflected angle of the lower jaw, no mylohyoid groove, specialized premolars and molars, no canines, and teeth below the normal number: contrasted with *Pantotheria*.

allotherian (al'ô-thē'ri-an), *n.* One of the *Allotheria*.

allotment (a-lôt'ment), *n.* 1. The act of allotting; distribution as by lot.—2. That which is allotted; a share, part, or portion granted or distributed; that which is assigned by lot or by the act of God.

The allotments of God and nature.

L'Estrange.

3. A place or piece of ground appropriated by lot or assignment.

A vineyard and an allotment for olives.

Broome.

Allotment certificate, or letter of allotment, a document issued to an applicant for shares in a company or public loan, announcing the number of shares allotted or assigned to such applicant, and the amounts and due-dates of the calls, or different payments to be made on the same, etc.—**Allotment note, or allotment ticket**, a document signed by a seaman authorizing his employers to pay periodically a part of his wages while on a voyage to some other person, as to his wife or parents.—**Allotment of goods, in com.**, the division of a ship's cargo into several parts, which are to be purchased by different persons, each person's share being assigned by lot.—**Allotment of land**, the assignment of portions of ground to claimants on the division and inclosure of commons and waste lands.—**Allotment system**, a practice sometimes followed in England of dividing a field or fields into lots or garden-plots, to be let out to agricultural laborers and other cottagers for cultivation on their own account.

allotriophagy (a-lôt-ri-ôf'ā-jī), *n.* [= *F. allotriophagie, < Gr. ἄλλότριος, belonging to another (see allotrious), + φαγεῖν, < φαγεῖν, eat.] In pathol., a depraved appetite for eating substances of a non-alimentary or noxious character, as in many anemic and hysterical persons.*

allotrious (a-lôt'ri-us), *a.* [*< Gr. ἄλλότριος, belonging to another, < ἄλλος, other: see allo-.] Belonging to another; alien.—Allotrious factor, in math., in the algorithm of common measure of two algebraic expressions, the factor from which a remainder or quotient must be freed in order to make it an integral and irreducible function.*

allotrope (al'ô-trôp), *n.* [*< Gr. ἄλλότροπος, in another manner: see allotropy.] One of the forms in which an element having the property of allotropy exists: thus, the diamond is an allotrope of carbon.*

allotropic (al'ô-trôp'ik), *a.* Relating to or characterized by allotropy.

Sulphur and phosphorus (both, in small proportions, essential constituents of organic matter) have *allotropic* modifications. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 1.*

allotropical (al'ô-trôp'i-kal), *a.* Same as *allotropic*.

allotropically (al'ô-trôp'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an allotropic manner; with change of physical properties, but without change of substance.

allotropicity (al'ô-trô-pis'i-ti), *n.* [*< allotropy + -ity.] The quality or capacity of assuming different physical properties while remaining the same in substance. See allotropy.*

allotropism (a-lôt'rô-pizm), *n.* [As *allotropy + -ism.] Allotropical variation; allotropy.*

Allotropism being interpretable as some change of molecular arrangement, this frequency of its occurrence among the components of organic matter is significant as implying a further kind of molecular mobility.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 1.

allotropize (a-lôt'rô-piz), *v. t.; pret. and pp. allotropized, ppr. allotropizing.* [As *allotropy + -ize.] To render allotropic.*

allotropy (a-lôt'rô-pi), *n.* [= *F. allotropie, < Gr. ἄλλοτροπία, variety, < ἄλλότροπος, in another way, < ἄλλος, other, + τρόπος, way, manner,*

guise: see *trope*.] The property which certain chemical elements have of existing in two or more distinct forms, each having certain characteristics peculiar to itself. The element carbon, for instance, exists nearly pure in three totally distinct forms—the diamond, graphite, and charcoal.

allotable (a-lot' a-bl), *a.* [*allot* + *-able*.] Capable of being allotted.

allottee (al-o-té'), *n.* [*allot* + *-ee*.] One to whom something is allotted, as a plot of ground, shares of stock, or the like.

The allotment of gardens, which yield a partial support to the allottee, is another means of cheap labor. *Mayhew*.

allotter (a-lot' er), *n.* One who allots or apportions. *N. E. D.*

allottery (a-lot' e-ri), *n.* [*allot* + *-ery*, after *lottery*, *q. v.*] Allotment; what is allotted or assigned to use.

Give me the poor allottery my father left me by testament. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

all-over (ál-ô'vèr), *n.* [See *all over*, under *all*, *adv.*] The trade-name of a gilt button washed or plated on both the upper and under sides, as distinguished from a *top*, which is plated or washed on the upper side only. *De Colange*.

all-overish (ál-ô'vèr-ish), *a.* [*all over* + *-ish*.] Affecting the whole system; extending all over one: as, an *all-overish* feeling of sickness. [Colloq.]

all-overishness (ál-ô'vèr-ish-nes), *n.* A pervasive feeling of uneasiness produced by apprehension or indisposition; general discomfort; malaise. [Colloq.]

Our sense of *all-overishness* when our friend approaches the edge of a precipice is clearly only a step or two removed from the apprehension or the actual representation of a fall. *Mind*, IX. 421.

allow¹ (a-lou'), *v.* [*ME. alowen, alouen*, < *OF. alouer, aluer, aloier, aloier*, assign, allot, place (mod. *F. allouer*, assign, allow, grant), < *ML. allocare*, assign, etc.: see *allocate*. Already in *OF.* confused in sense and form with another verb, the source of *allow*², approve, the two being regarded in *E.* as one word; the separation is merely formal.] **I. trans.** 1. To grant, give, or yield; assign; afford: as, to *allow* a free passage.

I am told the gardner is annually *allowed* 2000 scudi for the keeping of it. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 23, 1644.

Envy ought, in strict truth, to have no place whatever *allowed* it in the heart of man. *Cotton*, Lacon.

2. To admit; concede; confess; own; acknowledge: as, to *allow* the right of private judgment; he *allowed* that he was wrong; he *allowed* it might be so.

The pow'r of music all our hearts *allow*. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 382.

The ruin'd spendthrift, now no longer proud,
Claimed kindred there, and had his claims *allowed*.
Goldsmith, *Dea. VII.*

They'll not *allow* our friend Miss Vermillion to be handsome. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

A bright morning so early in the year, she *allowed*, would generally turn to rain. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 61.

3. To abate or deduct; take into account; set apart: as, to *allow* so much for loss; to *allow* a sum for tare or leakage.

The schedule of tares annexed is the tare to be *allowed* in all cases where the invoice tare is not adopted. *Circ. of Sec. of U. S. Treasury*, July 14, 1862.

4. To grant permission to; permit: as, to *allow* a son to be absent.

No person was *allowed* to open a trade or to commence a manufacture . . . unless he had first served his apprenticeship. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 170.

Farewell, for longer speech is not *allowed*.
M. Arnold, *Balder Dead*.

5†. To grant special license or indulgence to.

There is no slander in an *allowed* fool. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, i. 5.

6†. To invest; intrust.

Thou shalt be met with thanks,
Allowed with absolute power. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, v. 2.

7. To assert, declare, say; or, of mental assertion, to mean, purpose, intend, or, simply, think: the concessive sense presented assertively. [Colloq., United States.]

He said he *allowed* to work it out.
Howells, Suburban Sketches, p. 58.

"I 'low'd maybe dat I might ax yo' fur ter butt 'gin de tree, and shake 'em down, Sis Cow," sez Brer Rabbit, sezee. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, p. 48.

Brer Tarrypin he say wich he wern't gwine nowhar skasely. Den Brer Rabbit he 'low he wuz on his way to Miss Meadows. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, p. 50.

= *Syn.* *Allow*, *Permit*, *Consent* to, *Sanction*, *Suffer*, *Tolerate*. *Allow* and *permit* are often used synonymously; but *permit* strictly denotes a formal or implied assent; *allow*, the absence of an intent, or even only of an attempt, to

hinder. *Consent* to is formally to permit that which one has the power and generally some disposition to prevent; it implies the assumption of responsibility for that which is thus allowed. *Sanction* has a secondary sense of permitting with expressed or implied approbation: as, I cannot *sanction* such a course. *Suffer* is still more passive or reluctant than *allow*, and may imply that one does not prevent something, though it is contrary to one's feelings, judgment, or sense of right. *To tolerate* is to bear with something unpleasant: as, I would not *tolerate* such impertinence. Many things are *tolerated*, or *suffered*, or even *allowed*, that are not *permitted*, and many are *permitted* that are not really *consented* to, much less *sanctioned*.

And when the Queen petition'd for his leave
To see the hunt, *allow'd* it easily.
Tennyson, Geraint.

For crimes are but *permitted*, not decreed.
Dryden, *Cym.* and *Iph.*, l. 475.

Scourge the bad revolting stars,
That have *consented* unto Henry's death!
Shak., *I Hen. VI.*, i. 1.

Constantine certainly *sanctioned* what are called pious uses.
H. Binney, *Vidal* versus City of Phila.

Jesus answering said unto him, *Suffer* it to be so now:
for thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness.
Mat. iii. 15.

They cannot understand the complex feeling that finds relief in sarcasm and allegory, that *tolerates* the frivolous and the vain as an ironic reading of the lesson of life.
Shorthouse, Little Schoolmaster Mark, p. 49.

II. intrans. 1. To make abatement, concession, or provision: followed by *for*: as, to *allow* for the tare.

Allowing still for the different ways of making it.
Addison.

2. To permit; admit: with *of*: as, "of this *allow*," *Shak.*, *W. T.*, iv. (cho.).

Thou shalt hold the opinion of Pythagoras, ere I will *allow* of thy wits. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, iv. 2.

The Court, which is the best and surest judge of writing, has generally *allowed* of verse; and in the town it has found favourers of wit and quality.
Dryden, *Ded. of Ess. on Dram. Poesy*.

allow^{2†} (a-lou'), *v. t.* [*ME. alouen, alowen*, < *OF. alouer, praise, later allower*, < *L. allaudare, adlaudare*, praise, < *ad*, to, + *laudare*, praise: see *laud*, *v.*; cf. *OF. loer, louer*, approve, < *L. laudare*. Early confused in sense and form with *allow*¹, *q. v.* Doublet, *allaud*.] To praise or commend; approve, justify, or sanction.

Ye *allow* the deeds of your fathers. *Luke* xi. 48.

That same framing of his stile, to an old rustick language, I dare not *allowe*. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Apol.* for Poetrie.

If your grace *allow* me for a preacher, I would desire your grace to give me leave to discharge my conscience.
Lattimer, 3d Serm. bef. Edw. VI.

allowable¹ (a-lou' a-bl), *a.* [*allow*¹ + *-able*, after *F. allowable*, < *ML. allocabilis*, < *allocare*: see *allocate*.] Proper to be or capable of being allowed or permitted; not forbidden; legitimate; permissible: as, a certain degree of freedom is *allowable* among friends.

In actions of this sort, the light of nature alone may discover that which is in the sight of God *allowable*.
Hooker.

allowable^{2†} (a-lou' a-bl), *a.* [*ME. allowable, allowable*, < *alouen*, praise: see *allow*² and *-able*. Mixed with *allowable*¹.] Praiseworthy; laudable; worthy of sanction or approval; satisfactory; acceptable.

Custom had made it not only excusable but *allowable*.
Bp. Sanderson, Sermons, Ad. Mag., ii. § 8. (*N. E. D.*)

allowableness (a-lou' a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being allowable; exemption from prohibition; freedom from impropriety; lawfulness.

I cannot think myself engaged . . . to discourse of lots, as to their nature, use, and *allowableness*; and that not only in matters of moment and business, but also of recreation. *South*, Sermons, I. viii.

allowably (a-lou' a-bli), *adv.* In an allowable manner; with propriety.

allowance¹ (a-lou' ans), *n.* [*ME. alouance, alowans*, < *OF. alouance, alouer*: see *allow*¹ and *-ance*.] 1. Sanction; approval; tolerance: as, the *allowance* of slavery.

See what *allowance* vice finds in the respectable and well-conditioned class. *Emerson*, *Conduct of Life*.

2. Admission or acceptance; a conceding or granting: as, the *allowance* of a claim.

Or what if I were to allow—would it not be a singular *allowance*?—that our furniture should be more complex than the Arab's in proportion as we are morally and intellectually his superior? *Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 40.

3. Allotment; apportionment; a definite sum or quantity set apart or granted, such as alimony: as, an *allowance* by a husband to a wife; an *allowance* of grog or tobacco to a seaman; an *allowance* of pocket-money.

And his [Jehoiachin's] *allowance* was a continual *allowance* given him of the king, a daily rate for every day, all the days of his life. *2 Ki.* xxv. 30.

4. Specifically, in *law*, an extra sum awarded besides regular costs to the successful party

in a difficult case.—5. A deduction: as, the *allowances* made in commerce for tare, breakages, etc.—6. An abatement or addition on account of some extenuating, qualifying, enhancing, or other circumstance: as, to make *allowances* for a person's youth or inexperience; *allowance* for difference of time; *allowance* for shrinkage of values, etc.

But even these monstrosities are interesting and instructive; nay, many of them, if we can but make *allowance* for different ways of thought and language, contain germs of truth and rays of light.

Max Müller, *India*, p. 106.

The saints and demi-gods whom history worships we are constrained to accept with a grain of *allowance*.
Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 268.

7. In *minting*, a permissible deviation in the fineness and weight of coins, owing to the difficulty of securing exact conformity to the standard prescribed by law. In the United States the allowance for the fineness of gold coins is .001, and for weight a quarter of a grain to each one-dollar piece; in silver coins the allowance for fineness is .003, and for weight 1½ grains to each coin. In the gold coinage of France the allowance for both fineness and weight is .002, and of England .002 for fineness and two grains in each sovereign for weight. Also called *remedy* and *tolerance* (which see).—**Barrack allowance**. See *barrack*.—**Compassionate allowance**. See *compassionate*.

allowance¹ (a-lou' ans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *allowanced*, ppr. *allowancing*. [*allowance*¹, *n.*] To put upon allowance; limit to a certain fixed periodic amount of anything: as, to *allowance* a spendthrift; distress compelled the captain of the ship to *allowance* his crew.

You have had as much as you can eat, you're asked if you want any more, and you answer "No." Then don't you ever go and say you were *allowanced*, mind that.
Dickens, *Old Curiosity Shop*, xxxvi.

allowance² (a-lou' ans), *n.* [*ME. allowaunce*, < *OF. alouance*, < *alouer*: see *allow*² and *-ance*. Mixed with *allowance*¹.] 1†. Praise; commendation.

It is not the *allowance* or applause of men that I seek.
Ep. Hall, *Hard Texts*, p. 259.

2. Sanction; approbation; authorization: as, a judge's *allowance* of a compromise or settlement of a case by the parties interested.

You sent a large commission
To Gregory de Cassalis to conclude
Without the king's will, or the state's *allowance*,
A league between his highness and Ferrara.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, iii. 2.

3†. Reputation.

His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot
Of very expert and approv'd *allowance*.
Shak., *Othello*, ii. 1.

allowedly (a-lou' ed-li), *adv.* Admittedly.

Lord Lyttleton is *allowedly* the author of these dialogues.
Shenstone, *Works*, III. cii.

allower (a-lou' er), *n.* One who allows, permits, grants, or authorizes.

alloxan (a-lok' san), *n.* [*all(antoin) + ox(alic) + -an*: so named because it contains the elements of allantoin and oxalic acid.] One of the products (C₄H₂N₂O₄) of the decomposition of uric acid by nitric acid. When treated with alkalis it produces alloxanic acid. In contact with ammonia it produces purpurate of ammonia, identical with murexid, which with various mordants produces reds and purples on silk and wool. This was much used in 1855 and 1856, but was soon superseded by aniline colors.

alloxanate (a-lok' sa-nat), *n.* [*alloxanic + -ate*.] A salt formed by the union of alloxanic acid and a base.

alloxanic (al-ok-san' ik), *a.* [*alloxan + -ic*.] Pertaining to or produced from alloxan: as, *alloxanic acid*.—**Alloxanic acid**, a strong crystalline dibasic acid produced by the action of alkalis on alloxan. On boiling, its salts decompose into urea and mesoxalates.

alloxantin (al-ok-san' tin), *n.* [*alloxan(t) + -in*.] A white crystalline substance (C₈H₄N₄O₇ + 3H₂O) obtained when alloxan is brought into contact with reducing agents. Oxidizing agents reconvert it into alloxan. Also called *uroxin*.

alloy (a-loi'), *v.* [*F. aloyer*, earlier *allayer*, < *OF. aleier, alier*, < *L. alligare*, combine: see *alloy*² (of which *alloy* is the recent form, based on mod. *F.*) and *ally*¹. The sense has been influenced by the erroneous etymology from *F. à loi*: see *alloy*, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To mix (two or more metals) so as to form a compound, without reference to the relative value of the metals mixed.

When we wish to *alloy* three or more metals, we often experience difficulties, either because one of the metals is more oxidizable, or denser, or more fusible than the others, or because there is no direct affinity between two of the metals. *Ure*, *Dict.*, l. 92.

2. To reduce to a desired standard or quality by mixing with a less valuable metal: as, to *alloy* gold or silver with copper.—3. Figuratively, to debase or reduce in character or condition by

admixture; impair by the intrusion of a base or alien element; contaminate; modify; as, external prosperity *alloyed* by domestic trials.

But to *alloy* much of this [rejoicing], the French fleets rides in our Channel, ours not daring to interpose.

Evelyn, Diary, June 24, 1690.

II. intrans. To enter into combination, as one metal with another.

One metal does not *alloy* indifferently with every other metal, but is governed in this respect by peculiar affinities.

Ure, Dict., I. 91.

Formerly written *alloy*.

alloy (a-loi'), *n.* [*< F. aloi*, earlier *aloy*, *< OF. alei*, *AF. aley*, *alay*, *> E. alloy*², *n.* The sense has been influenced by the erroneous etymology from *F. à loi*, to law, as if 'that which is brought to the legal standard.'] 1. An artificial compound of two or more metals combined while in a state of fusion, as of copper and tin, which form bronze, or of lead and antimony, which form type-metal. The alloys are numerous, as the brasses, bronzes, solders, type-gun, and bell-metals, etc., and are of great importance in the practical arts. There are many varieties of these alloys, the character of each being determined by the proportions of its constituents. An artificial metallic mixture containing quicksilver is termed an *amalgam* (which see).

2. An inferior metal mixed with one of greater value. The gold and silver coins of the United States are of the standard fineness of 900 parts of fine metal and 100 parts of copper alloy, of which in the case of gold not more than one tenth may be silver. In the case of silver coins the alloy is wholly of copper. Hence these coins are said to be 900 fine. See *alloyage*.

The British standard for gold coin is 22 parts pure gold and 2 parts alloy, and for silver, 222 parts pure silver to 18 parts of alloy.

Ure, Dict., I. 96.

3†. Standard; quality; fineness.

My Lord of Northumberland, . . . whose education of his sonne, I heare, has ben of another streine and *alloy* then that we have mentioned.

Evelyn, Letter to Edward Thurland.

4. Figuratively, admixture, as of good with evil; a deleterious mixture or element; taint; as, no earthly happiness is without *alloy*.

The friendship of high and sanctified spirits loses nothing by death but its *alloy*.

R. Hall.

Formerly written *alloy*.

D'Arcey's, Newton's, Ross's fusible alloy of bismuth. See *metal*.—**Wood's fusible alloy**, an alloy composed of 15 parts of bismuth, 8 of lead, 4 of tin, 3 of cadmium. It has a brilliant luster, which does not tarnish readily, and melts between 150° and 160° F. *Workshop Receipts*.

alloyage (a-loi'āj), *n.* [*< alloy* + *-age*.] The practice or process of alloying metals; specifically, in *minting*, the practice of adding to the precious metals a small proportion of a baser one, to harden them, with the object of producing a clear impression when the coins are struck, and of preventing or lessening abrasion while they are in circulation. See *alloy*, *n.*, 2.

alloy-balance (a-loi'bal'ans), *n.* A balance for weighing metals which are to be combined in decimal proportions. In Robert's alloy-balance the point of suspension is movable, and is adjusted to the point at which the arms of the balance bear to one another the proportion of the metals to be weighed, as for example 17 per cent. of tin to 83 of copper. The beam of the balance is then brought to the position of equilibrium by means of a weight suspended from a continuation of the short arm of the balance; and when the balance is so adjusted any quantity of copper put in the short-arm scale will be balanced by the requisite proportion of tin in the other scale, that is, in the supposed case, 17 per cent. of the total weight of the two.

allozooid (al-ō-zō'oid), *n.* [*< Gr. ἄλλος*, other, + *ζωοειδής*, like an animal: see *zoid*.] In *zoöl.*, an animal bud or zoid separated by gemmation from the organism by which it is produced, and differing from it in character: the opposite of *isozoid*.

all-round (āl'round), *a.* [*< all*, *adv.*, + *round*, *adv.*] Able to do many things well; many-sided; capable of doing anything; versatile; not narrow; not too specialized.

Let our aim be as hitherto to give a good *all-round* education fitted to cope with as many exigencies of the day as possible.

Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

One of the usual *all-round* men, who considered that he could do most things, and vaunted his precise knowledge of the trails throughout the territories.

W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 192.

All-saints (āl'sānts), *n.* Same as *All Saints' day* (which see, under *saint*).

allseed (āl'sēd), *n.* A name given in Great Britain to several very different plants: (a) *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*, a small plant found in the southwest of England; (b) the knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*; (c) *Chenopodium polyspermum*, found in waste places; (d) *Radiola Millegrana*.

all-sorts (āl'sōrts), *n.* A term used in taverns or beer-shops to denote a beverage composed of remnants of various liquors mixed together.

All-souls (āl'sōlz), *n.* Same as *All Souls' day* (which see, under *soul*).

allspice (āl'spīs), *n.* [*< all* + *spice*: so called because supposed to combine the flavor of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves.] The fruit of *Eugenia Pimenta*, a tree of the West Indies. See *pimento*. *Carolina allspice* is the sweet-shrub, *Calyceanthus floridus*. *Japan allspice* is a common name for the allied shrub of Japan, *Chimonanthus fragrans*. *Wild allspice* is a name sometimes given to the aromatic *Lindera Benzoin* of the United States.

allubescence†, allubescency† (al-ū-bes'ens, -en-si), *n.* [Also *adubescence*; *< L. adubescen(t)-s*, *allubescen(t)-s*, *ppr. of adubescere*, *allubescere*, be pleasing to, *< ad*, to, + *lubere*, *libere*, please. Cf. *ad libitum*.] 1. Pleasantness.—2. Willingness; compliance.

allude (a-lūd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *alluded*, *ppr. alluding*. [*< L. alludere*, *adludere*, play with, jest, speak sportively, *< ad*, to, + *ludere*, play.] 1† *trans.* 1. To play with or make game of.—2. To compare.

To free myself from the imputation of partiality, He at last *allude* her to a waterman.

John Taylor.

II. intrans. 1. To make an allusion; refer casually or indirectly: with *to* (formerly also *unto*).

These speeches . . . do seem to *allude* unto such ministerial garments as were then in use.

Hooker.

He *alludes* to enterprizes which he cannot reveal but with the hazard of his life.

Steele, Spectator, No. 510.

2†. To pun; have a punning reference. = *Syn.* 1. *Advert*, *Refer*, *Allude*, etc. See *advert*.

allum†, n. An old spelling of *alum*.

allumette (al-ū-met'), *n.* [*F.*, a match, *< al-lu-mer*, light, kindle: see *alluminc.*] A match for lighting.

alluminat† (a-lū'mi-nāt), *v. t.* [*< ML. *alluminatus*, *pp. of *alluminare*: see *alluminc.*] To illuminate, as manuscripts. *Bailey*.

alluminet (a-lū'min), *v. t.* [*< OF. alluminer* for *alumer*, later *allumer*, lighten, kindle, = *Pr. aluminar*, *alumenar* = *Sp. alumbrar* = *Pg. alumiar*, *allumiar* = *It. allumare*, *alluminare*, *< ML. *alluminare*, set light to, *< L. ad*, to, + *luminare*, light, *< lumen* (*lumin-*), light: see *luminous*, *lumn*, and cf. *illumine*, *illuminate*.] To illuminate; enlighten.

alluminor† (a-lū'mi-nor), *n.* [*ME. lymnour*, etc. (see *limner*), *< AF. alluminour*, *OF. aluminour*, later *allumineur*, *< ML.* as if **alluminator*, equiv. to *illuminator*, *< *alluminare*, equiv. to *illuminate*: see *illumine*, *illumine*.] An illuminator of manuscripts.

Before the invention of printing, certain persons called *Alluminors* used a trade to paint the initial letters of manuscripts in all sorts of colours, and to gild them with silver and gold.

Barclay, Dict. (1823).

all-ups (āl'ups), *n.* A mixture of all qualities of coal, excepting fine stack, raised from one seam. *Gresley*. [*Leicestershire*, Eng.]

allurance† (a-lūr'ans), *n.* [*< allure*¹ + *-ance*.] Allurement.

allurant† (a-lūr'ant), *a.* [*< allure*¹ + *-ant*¹.] Alluring; enticing. *B. Jonson*.

allure¹ (a-lūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *allured*, *ppr. alluring*. [Early mod. *E. alure*, *alwre*, *< ME. aluren*, *< AF. alurer*, *OF. alurer*, *aleurer*, *alerer*, attract, allure, *< a*, to, + *lurer*, lure: see *lure*.] 1. To tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent; invite by something flattering or acceptable; draw or try to draw by some proposed pleasure or advantage: as, rewards *allure* men to brave danger.

Allur'd to brighter worlds, and led the way.
Goldsmith, Des. VII., 1. 170.

2. To attract; fascinate; charm.

She show'd him favours to *allure* his eye.
Shak., Pass. Pilg., lv.

Sleeking her soft *alluring* locks.
Milton, Comus, l. 882.

= *Syn.* *Allure*, *Lure*, *Entice*, *Decoy*, *Seduce*, attract, invite, coax, engage, prevail on. The first five words imply the exercise of strong but subtle influences over the mind or senses. *Allure*, *lure*, to attract by a lure or bait, to draw by appealing to the hope of gain or the love of pleasure, differ but little; the former, however, seems to imply a more definite object than *lure*, which retains perhaps a little more of the original meaning, though it is less often used. *Entice* expresses most of skill, subtlety, flattery, or fair speech. *Decoy* is to lead into a snare by false appearances; this word is the one most commonly used in a physical sense. *Seduce*, to lead astray, generally from rectitude, but sometimes from interest or truth.

As danger could not daunt, so neither could ambition *allure* him.

Latimer, Sermons, Int., p. xlii.

So beauty *lures* the full-grown child.

Byron, Glaur.

He doth not only show the way, but giueth so sweete a prospect into the way, as will *intice* any man to enter into it.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

He sailed for England, taking with him five of the natives whom he had *decayed*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 91.

It is not the knavery of the leaders so much as the honesty of the followers they may *seduce*, that gives them power for evil.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 169.

allure²† (a-lūr'), *n.* [*< allure*¹, *v.*] Allurement.

allure²†, *n.* Same as *allure*.

allurement (a-lūr'ment), *n.* [*< allure*¹ + *-ment*.] 1. The act of alluring or attracting.

Adam by his wife's *allurement* fell. *Milton*, P. R., II. 134.

2. That which allures; any real or apparent good held forth or operating as a motive to action; a temptation; an enticement: as, the *allurements* of pleasure or of honor.

Let your Scholar be neuer afraid, to aske you any doubt, but vse discretly the best *allurements* ye can, to encourage him to the same. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 28.

3. Attractiveness; fascination; charm.

allurer (a-lūr'er), *n.* One who or that which allures.

Money, the sweet *allurer* of our hopes,
Ebbs out in oceans, and comes in by drops.

Dryden, Prol. to Proptness, l. 11.

alluringly (a-lūr'ing-li), *adv.* In an alluring manner; enticingly.

alluringness (a-lūr'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being alluring or fascinating.

allusion (a-lū'zhon), *n.* [*< F. allusion*, *< L. allusio(n)-*, *adlusio(n)-*, playing or sporting with, *< alludere*, *pp. allusus*: see *allude*.] 1†. A play upon words; a pun.

The *allusion* holds in the exchange.
Shak., I. L. L., lv. 2.

[Said by Holofernes with reference to the jest about the moon's being no more than a month old when Adam was fivescore.]

2†. A symbolical reference or comparison; a metaphor.

Virtue, to borrow the Christian *allusion*, is militant here, and various untoward accidents contribute to its being often overborne.

Butler, Anal. Rellig., l. 67.

3. A passing or casual reference; a slight or incidental mention of something, either directly or by implication; a hint or reference used by way of illustration, suggestion, or insinuation: as, a classical *allusion*; an *allusion* to a person's misconduct.

We have here an elaborate treatise on Government, from which, but for two or three passing *allusions*, it would not appear that the author was aware that any governments actually existed among men.

Macaulay, Mill on Government.

The delicacy of touch, the circuitous *allusion*, with which [Sydney] Smith refers to things commonly received as vulgar, is a study for all who wish to master the refinements of expression.

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 155.

allusive (a-lū'siv), *a.* [*< L.* as if **allusivus*, *< allusus*, *pp. of alludere*: see *allude*.] 1†. Punning.—2†. Metaphorical.

Poetry is triply divided into narrative, representative or dramatic, and *allusive* or parabolical.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 4.

3. Having reference to something not fully expressed; containing, full of, or characterized by allusions.

The *allusive* but not inappropriate pseudonym of Cassandra.

W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 1.

Allusive arms, *In her*. See *arm*².

allusively (a-lū'siv-li), *adv.* 1†. Symbolically; by way of comparison or figure.—2. In an allusive manner; by way of allusion; by suggestion, implication, or insinuation.

allusiveness (a-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being allusive.

The multifarious *allusiveness* of the prophetic style.

Dr. H. More, Seven Churches, lx.

allusory (a-lū'sō-ri), *a.* [*< L.* as if **allusorius*, *< allusus*, *pp. of alludere*: see *allude*.] Allusive. Expressions . . . figurative and *allusory*.

Warburton, Sermons, II. 100.

alluvia, n. Plural of *alluvium*.

alluvial (a-lū'vi-əl), *a.* [*< L. alluvius*, *adluvius*, *alluvial* (see *alluvium*), + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or composed of alluvium: as, *alluvial* deposits; *alluvial* soil.—**Alluvial formations**, in *geol.*, recent deposits, in valleys or in plains, of the detritus of neighboring elevations, brought down chiefly by the action of water. Most river-plains, as those of the Mississippi, are *alluvial*, having been deposited from the waters of a river, a lake, or an arm of the sea. See *alluvium*.

The windings of the stream in large *alluvial* flats are most numerous where the current is exceedingly slow.

Dana, Geology, p. 641.

alluvian (a-lū'vi-ən), *a.* Same as *alluvial*. [Rare.]

alluvio (a-lū'vi-ō), *n.* [*L.*] Same as *alluvion*.

alluvion (a-lū'vi-on), *n.* [*< F. alluvion*, *alluvion*, *accretion*, *< L. alluvio(n)-*, *adludio(n)-*, an overflowing, inundation, *< alluere*, *adluere*, flow to, wash upon, *< ad*, to, + *luere*, wash, = *Gr. λούειν*, wash: see *lave*² and *lotion*.] 1. Formerly—(a)

The wash of the sea against the shore, or of a river against its banks. (b) The material deposited by seas or rivers; alluvium (which see).

—2. In modern legal use, an increase of land on a shore or a river-bank by the action of water, as by a current or by waves, whether from natural or from artificial causes. If the addition has been gradual and imperceptible, the owner of the land thus augmented has a right to the alluvial earth; but if the addition has been sudden and considerable, by the common law the alluvion is the property of the sovereign or state. By the law of Scotland, however, it remains the property of the person of whose lands it originally formed part. If witnesses could see from time to time that progress had been made, though they could not perceive the progress while the process was going on, the change is deemed gradual within the rule.

alluvion (a-lū'vi-ns), *a.* [*< L. alluvius, alluvial: see alluvium.*] Same as *aluvial*. [*Rare.*]

alluvium (a-lū'vi-um), *n.*; pl. *alluvia* (-iā). [*L., prop. neut. of alluvius, adluvius, alluvial, < aluere, adluere, flow to, wash upon: see alluvion.*]

A deposit, usually of mingled sand and mud, resulting from the action of fluvial currents: applied by geologists to the most recent sedimentary deposits, especially such as occur in the valleys of large rivers: opposed to *diluvium* (which see). *Alluvion* (which see) was formerly used for both marine and fresh-water deposits, but *alluvium* has taken its place, although generally used only for fluvial deposits.

allwhere (ā'hwār), *adv.* [*< ME. alwhere; < all + where.*] Everywhere. [*Rare.*]

I follow *allwhere* for thy sake.

Lowell, To the Muse.

allwhither (ā'hwīth'ēr), *adv.* [*< all + whither.*] In every direction. *B. Taylor*, Deukalion, IV. iii. 153. (*N. E. D.*)

ally¹ (a-lī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *allied*, ppr. *allying*. [*< ME. alyen, alien, < OF. alier, F. allier, combine, mix, alloy; in another form OF. aleier, allayer, mod. F. aloyer, mix, alloy (> E. alloy² and alloy, q. v.); < L. alligare, adigare, bind to, < ad, to, + ligare, bind. Cf. alligate and alliance.*] **I. trans.** 1. To unite by marriage, treaty, league, or confederacy; connect by formal agreement: generally used in the passive or with reflexive pronouns.

Salamis . . . revolted, and allied itself to Megara. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 476.

2. To bind together; connect, as by resemblance or friendship.

Ah, madam, true wit is more nearly allied to good-nature than your ladyship is aware of.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

No fossil form allied to Amphioxus is known. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 108.

II. intrans. To join or unite; enter into alliance.

ally¹ (a-lī', often al'ī), *n.*; pl. *allies* (a-līz', often al'īz). [*< ME. alie, ally, esp. kinsman, < OF. alie, < alier, F. allier, ally: see ally¹, v.*] 1. One united or associated with another by kinship, treaty, or league; a confederate; more particularly, a sovereign or state connected with another by league offensive and defensive, or a subject or citizen of such sovereign or state.

England . . . and France entered the war as allies. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xxvii.

2. An auxiliary; an associate or friend.

What did not a little contribute to leave him thus without an ally was, that if there were any one post more untenable than the rest, he would be sure to throw himself into it.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy.

3. In *zool.*, an animal more or less closely related to another in respect to morphological characters, and placed in the same alliance (which see). = *Syn. Associate, Friend, Companion*, etc. See *associate*.

ally², *n.* A former spelling of *alloy*¹.

ally³, *n.* See *alloy*².

allyl (al'il), *n.* [*< L. all(ium), garlic, + -yl, < Gr. ἄλιν, matter.*] An organic radical, C₃H₅, which does not exist in the free state. At the moment of its liberation two molecules combine to form diallyl, C₆H₁₀, a pungent ethereal liquid. Also spelled *allyle*.—**Allyl sulphid**, (C₃H₅)₂S, the oil of garlic, which gives to onions and garlic their peculiar smell and taste.

allylamine (a-lil'a-min), *n.* [*< allyl + amine.*] A mobile liquid, NH₂(C₃H₅), having a sharp, burning taste, produced by the action of potash on allyl cyanate. It may be regarded as ammonia in which one hydrogen atom is replaced by allyl.

allyle, *n.* See *allyl*.

allylic (a-lil'ik), *a.* [*< allyl + -ic.*] Of or belonging to allyl: as, an *allylic sulphid*.

alma, **almah** (al'mā), *n.* [*< Ar. 'almah, learned, knowing (with ref. to their instruction in music and dancing), < alama, know. Cf. alim, alem.*] The name given in some parts of the East, and

especially in Egypt, to a girl whose occupation is to amuse company in the houses of the wealthy or to sing dirges at funerals; a singing girl, of a higher class than the ghawzee or dancing-girls of Egypt, with whom the almas are sometimes confounded. See *ghawzee* and *ghawzeeh*. Also spelled *alme* and *almah*.

almacantar, **almacantarath**, *n.* Same as *almucantar*.

almadia (al-ma-dē'ā), *n.* [*< F. almadie, < Ar. al-ma'diyah, < al, the, + ma'diyah, ferry-boat, < ma'diy, a passage, < 'aday, pass or cross over.*]

1. A river-boat used in India, shaped like a shuttle, about 80 feet long and 6 or 7 broad.—2. A small African canoe made of the bark of trees. Some of the larger square-sterned boats of the negroes are also thus designated.

Also written *almadie, almady*.

Almagest (al'ma-jest), *n.* [*< ME. almagest, almageste, < OF. and ML. almageste, < Ar. al-majisti, < al, the (see al-2), + Gr. μέγιστος, fem. of μέγιστος, greatest, superl. of μέγας, great: see mega-.*] The greatest work on astronomy before Copernicus, written in the second century A. D. by the Alexandrian astronomer Ptolemy. Its proper title is "Mathematical Composition"; but it was called *Almagest*, or the greatest, to distinguish it from other books by the same author.

Cross, and character, and tallsman, And *Almagest*, and altar.

Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 17.

almagra (al-mā'grā), *n.* [*< Sp. almagra, almagra = Pg. almagra, < Ar. al-maghrāh, red ocher.*] A fine deep-red ocher, with an admixture of purple, used in India for staining the person. It is also sometimes used as a paint, and for polishing silver and glass, under the name of *Indian red*.

Almain† (al'mān), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *Almayn, Almaine, Alman*, and in sense II., 2, *alman, almond*, < ME. *Almayn, Almaun*, *n.*, a German, < OF. *Aleman*, F. *Allemand*, German, < L. *Alemanni, Alamanni*: see *Alemannie*.] **I. a. German.**

Almain ritters with their horsemen's staves.

Marlowe, Faustus, i.

Almain stone-ware vessels. *Jour. Archaeol. Ass.*, XXX. 131.

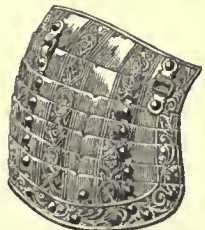
II. n. 1. A German.

He sweats not to overthrow your *Almain*.

Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

2. A kind of dance.—3. A kind of dance-music in slow time.

Almain-rivet (al'mān-riv'et), *n.* [*< Almain + rivet.*] In *milit. antiq.*, one of a series of rivets or short pieces of metal sliding in slot-holes formed in overlapping plates of armor, replacing the common appliance of riveting to straps of leather or similar material: first used by the Germans about 1450. The term *Almain-rivets* came afterward to be applied to suits of armor constructed in this manner. Also spelled *Almayne-rivet, Alman-rivet*.



Tasset of Plates, Almain-rivet Armor, 15th century.

alma mater (al'mā mā'tēr), [*L.: alma, fem. of almus, fostering, cherishing, benign, < alere, nourish, foster (see aliment and alumnus); mater = E. mother.*] Literally, fostering mother: in modern use, applied by students to the university or college in which they have been trained.

Benjamin Woodbridge was the eldest son of our *alma mater*. *Peirce*, Hist. of Harv. Univ., App., p. 57.

Alman† (al'mān), *a. and n.* Same as *Almain*.
almanac (āl'mā-nak), *n.* [Early mod. E. *almanack, almanach*, < ME. *almenak = F. almanach = Sp. almanac, almanaque = Pg. almanac, almanac = It. almanacco = D. almanak = G. almanach (> Pol. almanach) = Sw. almanach = Dan. almanak; < ML. almanac, almanach (Roger Bacon, A. D. 1267); appar. < Ar. al, the, + mānākh, almanaque, calendario,* so given in the Arabic-Castilian "Vocabulista" of Pedro de Alcalá (A. D. 1505), who also gives "*manah, relox del sol*," i. e., sun-dial. The word, used, it appears, by Arabic astronomers in Spain as early as the 12th or 13th century, is not found elsewhere as Arabic, and must be of foreign, presumptively of Greek, origin; without proof from records, it has been identified with *L. manachus* or *manacus*, also cited as Gr. *μνάχος, *μνάχος, a false reading in Vitruvius for *L. menaeus*, a circle on a sun-dial showing the months or signs of the zodiac, < Gr. μναίος, monthly, < μῆν = L. mensis, month: see *month*.]

A yearly calendar showing the correspondence between the days of the week and the days of the month, the rising and setting of the sun and moon, the changes of the moon and of the tides, and other astronomical data, and usually also the ecclesiastical fasts and feasts, chronological information, etc. Many annual publications called almanacs are largely extended by the insertion of historical, political, statistical, and other current information, as supplemental to the calendar.—**Nautical almanac**, an almanac for the use of navigators and astronomers, in which are given the ephemerides of all the bodies of the solar system, places of the fixed stars, predictions of astronomical phenomena, and the angular distances of the moon from the sun, planets, and fixed stars. Nautical almanacs are published by the governments of Great Britain, the United States, and most other maritime powers.

almander† (al-man'dēr), *n.* [*< ME. almander, almawider, < OF. almandier, mod. amandier (cf. Sp. almendro, ML. amondaliarius), an almond-tree, < amande, almond: see almond.*] An almond-tree. *Chaucer; Wyclif.*

almandin, almandine (al'mān-din), *n.* [*< F. almandine, < LL. almandina, a corruption of alabandina: see alabandine.*] Precious or noble garnet, a beautiful mineral of a red color, of various shades, sometimes tinged with yellow or blue. It is commonly translucent, sometimes transparent, and usually crystallizes in the rhombic dodecahedron. Also called *almandite*. See *garnet*.

Almayner, *a. and n.* Same as *Almain*.

alme, almeh (al'me), *n.* See *alma*.

almena (al-mē'nā), *n.* [*< Sp. almena = Pg. ameia, a two-pound weight, prob. < Ar. al, the, + menn, a measure, a two-pound weight.*] A weight of about a kilogram, or 2½ pounds, used in the East Indies.

almeriet, almeryt, *n.* Variant forms of *ambry, almesset*, *n.* An old form of *alms*.

almicantarath, *n.* Same as *almucantar*.

almight, *a.* [*< ME. almyght, almyght, almzyt, almikt, < AS. almiht, almighty, < al-, al, all, + miht, might.*] Almighty.

Blessed be God, Father almighty.

Primer Hen. VIII. (N. E. D.)

almightily (āl-mī'ti-li), *adv.* In an almighty manner; with almighty power: sometimes used vulgarly as an expletive: as, I was *almightily* angry. [*Rare.*]

almightiness (āl-mī'ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being almighty; omnipotence; infinite or boundless power: as, "the force of his *almightiness*," *Jer. Taylor*.

God . . . made them promises binding the strength of his *Almightiness* with covenants sworn to everlastingly. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 106.

almighty (āl-mī'ti), *a.* [*< ME. almyght, almyghty, almzyt, almikti, < AS. calmihtig, calmihtig, almihhtig, almeahhtig (= OS. almahhtig, alamahhtig, alomahhtig = OHG. almahhtig, alamahtig), < eal, eall, all, + mihtig, mighty: see all, adv., and mighty.*] 1. Possessing all power; omnipotent; of unlimited might; of boundless sufficiency.

Him the *Almighty* Power Hurf'd headlong flaming from the ethereal sky.

Milton, P. L., i. 44.

2. Great; extreme; overpowering. [*Colloq.*] Poor Aroar can not live, and can not die,—so that he is in an *almighty* fix. *De Quincey*.

Almighty dollar, a phrase forcibly expressive of the power of money: first used by Washington Irving in "A Creole Village," published in 1837.—**The Almighty**, the omnipotent God.

By the *Almighty*, who shall bless thee. *Gen. xlix. 25.*

almightyship (āl-mī'ti-ship), *n.* [*< almighty + -ship.*] The state or quality of being almighty; omnipotence. *Cowley*.

almiqui (āl-mē'kō), *n.* The native name of *Solenodon cubanus*, an insectivorous mammal peculiar to Cuba, belonging to the family *Solenodontidae*. The animal is about 11 inches long, with a tail 7½ inches in length. It strikingly resembles an opossum in general appearance, though belonging to an entirely different order of mammals. The almiqui is the largest of American *Insectivora*, and one of the rarest of American mammals. It is nocturnal in habits and lives under ground in caves. There is a similar Ilaytian animal, *Solenodon paradoxus*, called *agouta* (which see). See *Solenodon*.

almirah (al-mē'rā), *n.* [*< Anglo-Ind., < Hind. almāri, < Pg. almario, armario, < L. armarium, a closet, chest, > E. ambry, q. v.*] A kind of cupboard used in India; an armoire or wardrobe; a chest of drawers. Also written *almira, almira*.

almner, *n.* See *almoner*¹.

almoim, **almoign**† (al-moin'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *almone, almone*, ME. *almoyn, alms, alms-chest*, < AF. **almoim, *almoign, OF. almone, almone, later amōine: see alms, and cf. almoner*¹.] 1. Alms.—2. An alms-chest.—**Frank almoim**, literally, free alms; a perpetual tenure by free gift of charity: usually written as one word, *frankalmoim* (which see).

almond (ä'mõnd or al'mõnd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *amand*, < ME. *almonde*, *almonde*, *almonde*, *almonde*, *almonde*, etc., < OF. *almande*, earlier *alemande*, *alemandre*, *alemandle*, also *amande*, mod. F. *amande* = Pr. *amandola* = Sp. *almondra* = Pg. *amendo* = It. *mandorla*, *mandola* (the *al-* for orig. *a-*, in E., OF., and Sp., being due prob. to confusion with the Ar. art., or perhaps with the word *Almain*, German) = D. *amandel* = OHG. *mandala*, MHG. G. *mandel* = Dan. Sw. *mandel* = Russ. *mandalina*, dim., < ML. *amandola*, a corruption (through **amingdala*) of L. *amygdala*, < Gr. ἀμυγδαλή, ἀμυγδαλον, an almond: see *amygdala*.] 1. The stone or kernel of the fruit of *Prunus* (*Amygdalus*) *communis*, the almond-tree (which see). There are two kinds, the sweet and the bitter. Sweet almonds are a favorite nut. They are the source of almond-oil, and an emulsion made from them is used in medicine. The best, from Malaga, are known as Jordan almonds. Bitter almonds are smaller, and yield, besides almond-oil and an azotized substance called *emulsin* (found also in sweet almonds), a bitter crystalline principle called *amygdalin*, which when mixed with emulsin is decomposed, producing hydrocyanic acid and bitter-almond oil.

2. Anything shaped like an almond; an ornament in the shape of an almond; specifically, a piece of rock-crystal used in adorning branched candlesticks.—**Almond almonds**, the seeds of the proteaceous shrub *Brabeium stellatifolium*, of southern Africa.—**Almond of the throat**, a tonsil or amygdala.—**Country almonds**, a name sometimes given to the fruit of the East Indian tree *Terminalia Catappa*.—**Java almonds**, the fruit of *Canarium commune*.

almond-cake (ä'mõnd-käk), *n.* The cake left after expressing the oil from almonds. Its powder is used as soap in washing the hands.

almond-eyed (ä'mõnd-id), *a.* Having almond-shaped eyes, as the Chinese and others of the Mongolian race.

almond-furnace (al'mõnd-fēr'nās), *n.* [Prob. for *Almain* or *Alman furnace*; < *Almain*, German (see *Almain*), + *furnace*.] A furnace in which the slags of litharge left in refining silver are reduced to lead by being heated with charcoal.

almond-oil (ä'mõnd-oil), *n.* A bland, fixed oil obtained from almonds by pressure, and used in medicine as a demulcent.—**Bitter-almond oil**, a volatile oil distilled from the residual cake of bitter almonds after the almond-oil has been expressed, and due to decomposition of the amygdalin and emulsin of the seeds.

almond-paste (ä'mõnd-päst), *n.* A cosmetic composed of bitter almonds, white of egg, rose-water, and rectified spirit, used to soften the skin and prevent chapping.

almond-tree (ä'mõnd-trē), *n.* A species of *Prunus*, *P. communis*, producing the almond.



Almond (*Prunus communis*).

from Russia, *P. nana*. The tropical *Terminalia Catappa*, of the East Indies, is also called almond-tree.

almoner¹, **almoner** (al'mõn-ēr, äm'nēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *almoner*, *almoner*, *almoner*, *almoner*, *almoner*, *almoner*, etc., < ME. *amoner*, *amener*, earlier *amoner*, *amoner*, *amener*, etc., < OF. *aumonier*, *aumonier*, *almonier*, mod. F. *aumônier* = Pr. *almonier*, *almonier* (ML. reflex *almonarius*, **almonarius*) = Sp. *almonero*, *almoner*, = Pg. *esmolero*, *almoner*, *esmolero*, a begging friar, = It. *limosiniero*, *-iere*, *-ario*, < ML. *eleemosynarius*, a giver or distributor, sometimes also a receiver, of alms (cf. OF. *almonere*, *almonere* = It. *limosinatore*, < ML. *eleemosynator*, a giver of alms), < LL. *eleemosyna*, alms: see *eleemosynary* (of which *almoner*¹ is a doublet), *almoner*², and *alms*.] A dispenser of alms or charity; especially, a person charged with the distribution of alms as an official duty. The office of almoner was first instituted in monasteries and other religious houses, which were required to dispense part of their revenues in charity. Almoners, usually priests, and often acting also as chaplains, were afterward attached to the households of sovereigns, feudal lords, prelates, etc., and to public institutions of various kinds. In France the name early became synonymous with *chaplain*. (See *aumonier*.) The *grand almoner* of the realm was

regularly a cardinal or other high prelate; since the Revolution this post has been alternately restored and abolished. In England there is a *lord almoner*, or *lord high almoner*, an ecclesiastical officer, generally a bishop, who formerly had the forfeiture of all deadlands and the goods of all suicides, which he had to distribute to the poor. He now distributes twice a year the sovereign's bounty, which consists in giving a silver penny each to as many poor persons as the sovereign is years of age. There is also a *sub-almoner*, and a hereditary *grand almoner*. The office of the latter is now almost a sinecure.

almoner², *n.* [< ME. *alner* (for **almoner*), *awmer*, *awmener*, *awmener*, < OF. *aumoniere*, *almoniere*, F. *aumônier* (sometimes used in this form in E.) = Pr. *almonera* (ML. reflex *almonaria*, *almoneria*) = Pg. *esmolera*, alms-box, < ML. *eleemosynaria*, an alms-purse, alms-box, prop. adj. (see *bursa*, purse, *arca*, box), fem. of *eleemosynarius*: see *almoner*¹, and cf. *almonry*, of which *almoner*² is a doublet.] 1. An alms-purse.—2. In general, a purse, especially a large purse, or pouch, usually (from the twelfth century until the fifteenth) hung from the girdle. It was closed either by cords drawn through the hem, or in a casing, or by a clasp. It took to a great extent the place of a pocket.

almonership (al'mõn-ēr-ship), *n.* The office or position of almoner.

almonry (al'mõn-ri), *n.*; pl. *almonries* (-riz). [< late ME. *almonerie*, < OF. **almonerie*, *almonerie*, F. *aumônerie* = Pr. *almonaria* (ML. reflex *almonaria*, *almonarium*), < ML. *eleemosynaria*, an almshouse, the residence or office of an almoner, also an alms-purse or alms-box (in this sense the source of *almoner*²), prop. adj. fem. of *eleemosynarius*: see *almoner*¹, *almoner*², and *eleemosynary*. A different word from *almonry*, with which, through the forms *almer*, *ambery*, it has been in part confused: see *ambery*.] The place where an almoner resides or where alms are distributed. In monasteries it is situated near the church or at the gate-house; sometimes it is a separate building, as the *almonry* at Canterbury, and sometimes it contains lodgings for choristers attached to the church.

almost (äl'mõst), *adv.* [Colloq. or dial. *almost*, 'most, dial. also *ommost*, *onast*, Sc. *amaist*, 'maist, < ME. *almost*, *almost*, *almeste*, *almaste*, < AS. *almæst*, *almæst*, mostly all, nearly all, < *al*, *al*, E. *all*, + *mæst*, E. *most*, *adv.*] 1. Nearly all; for the most part; mostly. [In this sense *almost all* is now used.]

These givers were almost Northmen.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 133.

2. Very nearly; well-nigh; all but.

I almost wish
He be not dead, although my wrongs are great.
Shelley, The Cenci, lll. 2.

Almost never, hardly ever.—**Almost no**, almost none, scarcely any.

almostat, *n.* [= Sc. *awmous*, < ME. *alמוש*, *almos*, *almos*, < Icel. *almusa*, *ölmusa* = Sw. *almosa* = Dan. *almisse* = AS. *almesse*, E. *alms*: see *alms*, of which *almous*, Sc. *awmous*, represents the Scand. form.] An old form of *alms*.

alms (ämz), *n. sing.*, sometimes used as *pl.* [< ME. *almes*, *almis*, *almesse*, *almisse*, *almesse*, *almesse*, *almisse*, < AS. *almesse*, *almysse* (in comp. *almes-*, *almes-*) = OS. *alamösa* = OFries. *telmisse* = D. *almoes* = OHG. *alamuosan*, *alamösan*, MHG. *almuosen*, G. *almosen* = Icel. *almusa*, *ölmusa* = Sw. *almosa* = Dan. *almisse* = OF. *almosne*, *almosne*, F. *aumône* (see *almoign*, *almoign*) = Pr. *almosna* = Sp. *limosna* = Pg. *esmolá* = It. *limosina* = O Bulg. *almuzhino* = Bohem. *almuzhna* = Pol. *almuzhna* = Hung. *almizsna*, < ML. **almosina*, *almosina*, LL. *eleemosyna*, alms, < Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη, pity, compassion, alms, < ἐλεῖν, pity, mercy, compassion. See *almoner*¹, *almoner*², and *eleemosynary*.] 1. The act of relieving the needy; charitable aid; ministrations to the poor: as, to give money in *alms*.

When thou doest *alms*, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth.
Mat. vi. 3.

2. That which is given to the poor or needy; a charitable dole; anything bestowed in charity.

Enoch set himself,
Scorning an *alms*, to work whereby to live.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To scatter from our abundance occasional *alms* is not enough.
Channing, Works, IV. 291.

Reasonable alms, in *Eng. law*, a part of the estate of an intestate person allotted to the poor.—**Tenure by free alms**, in England, an ecclesiastical tenure of land by which the possessor was formerly bound to pray for the soul of the donor, whether dead or alive; frankalmoin (which see).

alms-bag (ämz'bag), *n.* A bag of some fine material used for collecting alms during divine service.

alms-basin (ämz'hä'sn), *n.* A basin or dish of metal used to receive the alms-bags to be laid



Alms-basin decorated with champlevé enamel, 13th century.

upon the altar. Sometimes the alms was received directly in the basin, without use of the bag. See *alms-bag*. Also called *alms-dish*.

alms-box (ämz'boks), *n.* Same as *alms-chest*.

alms-chest (ämz'chest), *n.* A chest or box fastened to the wall, as of a church, to receive offerings for the poor or for any religious purpose.

alms-deed (ämz'ded), *n.* [< ME. *almes-dede*, *almesse-dede*, etc.] An act of charity; a charitable deed. Acts ix. 36.

alms-dish (ämz'dish), *n.* [< ME. *almes-disshe*.] Same as *alms-basin*.

alms-drink (ämz'drink), *n.* The leavings of drink, such as might be given away in alms.

2d Serv. Lepidus is high-coloured.
1st Serv. They have made him drink *alms-drink*.

alms-fee (ämz'fē), *n.* [< AS. *almes-feoh*, < *almesse*, alms, + *feoh*, money: see *fee*.] An annual tax of one penny on every hearth, collected in England and Ireland and sent to Rome, from the beginning of the tenth century until it was abolished by Henry VIII. Also called *Rome-scot* or *Rome-fee*, and *Peter's pence*.

He [Edmund], toward the middle of the tenth century, strictly commands payment of tithes, . . . and *alms-fee*.
Kemble, Saxons in Eng., ii. 10.

alms-folk (ämz'fök), *n. pl.* Persons supported by alms.

alms-gate (ämz'gät), *n.* That gate of religious or great houses at which alms were distributed to the poor.

almsgiver (ämz'giv'ēr), *n.* One who gives alms.

almsgiving (ämz'giv'ing), *n.* The act of giving alms.

almshouse (ämz'hous), *n.* [< ME. *almeshouse*.] A house appropriated for the use of the poor who are supported by the public or by a revenue derived from private endowment; a poorhouse. In the United States *almshouse* and *poorhouse* are synonymous, meaning only a house for the common residence of the publicly supported paupers of a town or county. In Great Britain *almshouses* are generally a number of small dwellings built together, supported by private endowment, for the use of respectable persons reduced to poverty, buildings for public paupers being called *workhouses* or *poorhouses*.

almsman (ämz'man), *n.*; pl. *almsmen* (-men). [< ME. *almesman*, *almesmon*, etc.] 1. A person supported by charity or public provision.

Even bees, the little *almsmen* of spring bowlers.
Keats, Isabella, st. 13.

2. A charitable person; a dispenser of alms. *Becon*. [Rare.]

The *almsman* of other men's sympathies.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 7.

alms-pot (ämz'pot), *n.* A sort of box carried by beggars, and perhaps succeeding the clack-dish (which see) in point of time. It was sometimes a cylindrical wooden pot with a slit in the lid, sometimes a more carefully made vessel of pewter. Until very recently beggars in London carried such pots fastened to their waist-belts.

almucantar, **almucantar** (al-mü-kan'tär, -tēr), *n.* [Also written *alma-*, *almucantar*, -er, formerly also *almucantarath*, etc., ME. *almucantar* (Chaucer), < F. *almucantaraths*, *almucantarath*, *almucantarath* = Sp. *almucantarath*, *almucantaradas* = Pg. (as ML.), < ML. *almucantarath*, *almucantarath*, < Ar. *al-mugantarät*, < *al*, the, + *mugantarät*, pl. of *mugantarath*, a sun-dial, < *qantarath*, a bridge, an arch.] 1. In *astron.*, a small circle of the sphere parallel to the horizon; a circle or parallel of altitude. When two stars are on the same *almucantar* they have the same altitude.

2. An astronomical instrument (invented by S. C. Chandler) consisting of a telescope provided with horizontal wires and mounted upon a box floating upon mercury. The float is first turned round so as to point the telescope east of the me-

ridian, and the time of rising of a star over the wires is noted; the telescope is then pointed to west of the meridian, and the time of descending of a star is noted. In this way, if the positions of the stars are known, the correction of a timepiece and the latitude may be determined; on the other hand, if these are known, either the right ascensions or the declinations of the stars may be determined. The instrument is of great value on account of its having fewer instrumental errors than a meridian circle.

almucantar-staff (al-mi-kan'tār-stáf), *n.* An instrument having an arc of 15°, formerly used to take observations of the sun about the time of its rising or setting, to find its amplitude, and from this the variation of the compass.

almucanter, *n.* See *almucantar*.

almuce, *n.* Same as *amicæ*².

almud, **almude** (al-möd'), *n.* [Sp. *almud*, Pg. *almude*, < Ar. *al-mudd*, a dry measure, a 'bushel.' Cf. Heb. *mad*, a measure.] A variable measure for liquids and grain in Spain and Portugal, ranging for liquids from 3½ to 5½ English gallons, and for grain from 3½ to 11 pints.

almug (al'mug), *n.* [Heb. pl. 'almüg, a var. of *algüm*: see *algum*.] The wood of a tree brought from Ophir by the ships of Hiram and servants of Solomon, wrought into the ornaments and musical instruments of the temple, esteemed for its beauty of grain or for its agreeable odor; probably a sandal-wood of India.

almund (al'mund), *n.* [Cf. *almud*?] A Turkish measure of capacity, equal to 1.151 imperial gallons. *Morgan*, U. S. Tariff.

almura, *n.* See *almirah*.

almury (al'mü-ri), *n.* [ME., < Ar. *al-mürri*, < *al*, the, + *mürri*, indicator, < *ra'ay*, see.] A pointer forming a part of an astrolabe.

Thin *almury* is cleped the denticle of Capricorne or elles the kalkuler. *Chaucer*, *Astrolabe*, l. § 23.

almuten, *n.* [Corrupt for *almutaz* (as in OF.), < Ar. *al-mütaz*, < *al*, the, + *mütaz*, prevailing, < *uzz*, be powerful.] In *astrol.*, the prevailing or ruling planet in the horoscope.

almura, *n.* See *almirah*.

alnage (al'näi), *n.* [Late ME. *alnage*, < OF. *alnage* (F. *avnage*), < *alner*, *avner*, measure by the ell, < *alne*, *avne*, ell: see *aune* and *ell*.] A measuring by the ell; specifically, official inspection and measurement of woolen cloth for the purpose of laying duties on it. Also spelled *alenage*, *ulnage*.—**Alnage duties**, duties formerly paid in England on woolen cloths at so much per ell.

The duties of subsidy and *alnage* of all wollen manufactory for the cov of York and Lancaster.

Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 54.

alnager (al'nä-jér), *n.* [Late ME. *alnager*, < OF. *alneger*, < *alnage*: see *alnage*.] A royal officer who examined cloth, and affixed a seal in guaranty of its quality or measure. The office existed until the reign of William III. Also written *alnager*, *ulnager*.

The officer whose business it was to examine into the assize of woolen cloths was called the *alnager*.

Archibald Brown, *Law Dict.*, p. 20.

alnager (al'nä-jér-ship), *n.* The office or position of *alnager*.

Execution of the office of deputy *alnager* by the relations Sowerby and Brooks.

Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 63.

alnascharism (al-nas'kär-izm), *n.* [Cf. *Alnaschar* (see def.) + *-ism*.] Conduct or an action like that of *Alnaschar*, the hero of a story in the Arabian Nights; anticipation of future grandeur during a day-dream or reverie.

With maternal *alnascharism* she had, in her reveries, thrown back her head with disdain, as she repulsed the family advances of some wealthy but low-born heiress.

Miss Edgeworth, *Vivian*, i.

alnight (äl'nit), *n.* [Cf. *al*, *all*, + *night*.] A great cake of wax with a wick in the midst, intended to burn all night. *Bacon*.

Alnus (al'nus), *n.* [L., alder: see *alder*¹.] A genus of shrubs and small trees, natural order *Cupulifera*, growing in moist places in northern temperate or colder regions. There are about 15 species, of which half are American. The wood is light and soft, but close-grained and compact, enduring long under water, valuable for cabinet-work, and making an excellent charcoal for gunpowder. The bark is used for tanning and dyeing, and as a remedy in medicine. Several species are cultivated for ornament. See *alder*¹.

alodgement, *n.* See *alodgement*.

alody (al'ö-di), *n.* [Cf. ML. *alodium*.] Same as *alodium*.

aloe (al'ö), *n.* [ME. *aloe*, also, and earlier always, in pl. form *aloes*, *aloves*, *allowes*, earlier *aloen*, < AS. *aluan*, *alewan*, *alecan*, pl. of unused sing. **aluwe*, **alwe* = D. *aloë* = G. *aloe* = Sw. *aloe* = Dan. *aloe* = F. *aloës*, earlier written *aloës*, OF. *aloe* = Pr. *aloe*, *aloe*, *aloes*, *aloeu* = Sp. Pg. It. *aloe* = Russ. *aloe* = Pol. *aloes*, < L. *aloë*,

ML. also *aloes*, *alues*, *alua* (> AS. **abawe*, **alwe*, above), < Gr. *άλόν*, the aloe, i. e., prop., a plant of the genus *Aloë*, and the drug prepared therefrom, but used also, by confusion, in the Septuagint and the New Testament (and hence in the LL. (Vulgate) and mod. languages) to trans-



Aloë vulgaris, with flower entire and cut longitudinally.

late the Heb. *akhälím*, *akhälóth*, of which the proper representative is Gr. *ἀγάλλοχον*, NL. *agallochum*, E. *agalloch*, q. v., the fragrant resin or wood which was called in later Gr. *ξύλαλον*, whence in NL. (transposed) *aloezylon*, and (translated) *lignum aloes*, F. *bois d'aloës*, lit. wood of the aloe, in E. *wood-aloes* and *aloes-wood*. The form *aloes*, as sing., is due to the ML. sing. *aloes*, and in part, perhaps, to the L. gen. *aloes* in *lignum aloes*, E. *lign-aloes*, q. v. In the earliest E. (AS.) use the reference is usually to the *agallochum*, but it is often difficult to tell which meaning is intended, and even in modern writers the difference is often ignored.] The common name of the plants of the genus *Aloë*. They are natives of warm climates of the old world, and are especially abundant in the southern part of Africa. Among the Mohammedans the aloe is a symbolic plant, especially in Egypt, and every one who returns from a pilgrimage to Mecca hangs it over his street-door, as a token that he has performed the journey. In Africa the leaves of some species of aloe are made into ropes, fishing-lines, bow-strings, and hammocks. Several species yield aloes, the well-known bitter purgative medicine. The *American aloe* is the century-plant, *Agave Americana*, and the *false aloe* is *A. Virginica*. See *Agave*. Many species are cultivated for ornament, growing readily on very dry soil. See *aloes*.

Aloë (al'ö-ë), *n.* [NL.: see *aloe*.] A genus of liliaceous plants, including trees, shrubs, and a few perennial herbs, with thick fleshy leaves, usually spinosely toothed and rosulate at the summit of the caudex. See *aloe*.

aloëdarium (al'ö-ë-dä'ri-um), *n.* [NL.: see below.] Same as *aloëdary*.

aloëdary (al'ö-ë-dä-ri), *n.* [Cf. NL. *aloëdarium*, < Gr. *ἀλοῦδαριον*, < *άλόν*, aloe.] A compound purgative medicine of which aloes is a chief ingredient.

aloes (al'öz), *n.* *sing.* or *pl.* (pl. of *aloe*, used also as *sing.*). [See *aloe*.] 1. A drug, the inspissated juice of several species of aloe. It is obtained from the leaves, sometimes by cutting them across, when the resinous juice exudes and is evaporated into a firm consistency, sometimes by pressing the juice and mucilage out together, and in other cases by dissolving the juice out of the cut leaves by boiling and then evaporating to a proper consistency. Several kinds are known in commerce. Socotrine aloes, also called East Indian or Zanzibar aloes, the produce mainly of varieties of *A. Perryi*, comes chiefly from Red Sea ports and Aden. Barbados and Curaçoa aloes are produced in the West Indies from *A. vulgaris*, which has been introduced from the Mediterranean. Cape and Natal aloes are obtained probably from *A. ferox*, and form by far the greater part of the supply. The name *hepatic aloes* is applied to any opaque and liver-colored variety of the drug. The extract of aloes when treated with nitric acid gives rise to various yellow and brown products, which by the aid of mordants can be fixed to silk and wool; but they are seldom used in dyeing.

2. The fragrant resin or wood of the *agallochum*; lign-aloes; aloes-wood; wood-aloes: the usual meaning in the Bible. See *agallochum*.—**Fetid, caballine, or horse aloes**, a coarse, impure preparation of aloes. *U. S. Dispensatory*.

aloes-wood (al'öz-wüd), *n.* Same as *agallochum*. **aloëtic** (al'ö-et'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. NL. *aloëticus*, < L. *aloë*: see *aloe*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from the aloe or aloes; partaking of the qualities, or consisting chiefly, of aloes.

2. *n.* A medicine or preparation consisting chiefly of aloes.

aloëtical (al'ö-et'i-kal), *a.* Same as *aloëtic*.

aloëtin (al'ö-e-tin), *n.* Same as *aloin*.

aloe-tree (al'ö-tré), *n.* The plant furnishing the drug aloes (which see). See *aloe*.

The bitterness of the *aloe tre* destroyeth the swittness of the hony. *Earl Rivers*, *Dietes*, p. 68. (N. E. D.)

aloft (a-löft'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [Cf. ME. *aloft*, *a loft*, *o loft* (acc.), *aloft*, *a lofte*, *o lofte* (dat.), in fuller form on the *loft*, on the *lofte*, *inne the lofte*, < Icel. *áloft* (acc. of motion), *álofti* (dat. of position), on high, aloft, lit. in the air: *ā*=AS. *an*, *on*, ME. *a*, *o*, *on*, in, on, to; *loft* (pron. *loft*) = AS. *lyft*, ME. *lyft*, *lyft*, *lyft* (E. *lyft*), the air, the sky, upper floor, loft: see *loft* and *lyft*¹, the air.] 1. *adv.* 1. On high; in or into the air; high above the ground: as, the eagle soars aloft.

Then will I raise aloft the milk-white rose

With whose sweet smell the air shall be perfum'd.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., l. 1.

2. *Naut.*, in or into the top; at the masthead, or on the higher yards or rigging; hence, on the upper part, as of a building.

There's a sweet little chernb that sits up aloft,

To keep watch for the life of poor Jack.

Dibdin, *Poor Jack*.

II. † *prep.* On the top or surface of; above.

Now I breathe again

Aloft the flood. *Shak.*, *K. John*, iv. 2.

Alogi (al'ö-jī), *n. pl.* [ML.: see *Alogian*.] The Alogians. See *Alogian*.

Alogian (a-lö'ji-an), *n.* [Cf. ML. *Alogus*, pl. *Alogi*, < Gr. *ἀλογος*, without logos: see *alogy*.] One of a sect which arose toward the close of the second century, and which denied the divinity of Jesus Christ as the Logos, or "Word" (John i. 1), and the authenticity of St. John's writings, which they ascribed to the Gnostic Cerinthus.

alogic (a-loj'ik), *a.* Same as *alogical*.

alogical (a-loj'i-kal), *a.* [Cf. Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *λογικός*, reasonable: see *alogy* and *logic*.] Without logic or reason; illogical.

There is an immanent teleology in his [Julius Bahusen's] universe; but it is not merely *alogical*, but anti-logical, and even anti-causal. *G. S. Hall*, *German Culture*, p. 43.

alogism (al'ö-jizm), *n.* [Cf. *alogy* + *-ism*.] An illogical or irrational statement.

alogotrophy (al'ö-got'rō-fi), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *ἀλογος*, without reckoning, incommensurable (see *alogy*), + *τροφος*, ill-fed: see *atrophy*.] Unequal nutrition of different parts of the body, especially of the bones.

alogy (al'ö-jī), *n.* [Cf. L. *alogia*, < Gr. *ἀλογία*, < *ἀλογος*, without reason, unreasoning, unreasonable, < *ἀ-* priv. + *λόγος*, speech, reason, reckoning, proportion, also Logos, the Word: see *logos*.] Unreasonableness; absurdity.

The error . . . and *alogy* in this opinion is worse than in the last. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, p. 108.

aloin (al'ö-in), *n.* [Cf. *aloe* + *-in*².] A crystalline bitter principle obtained from aloes in pale-yellow prismatic needles, grouped in stars. It is found to differ in constitution according to the material from which it is obtained, Socotrine aloes yielding *socotoin* (C₁₅H₁₃O₇), Cape aloes *nataloin* (C₁₃H₁₁O₇), and Barbados aloes *barbaloin* (C₁₇H₂₀O₇). It is an active cathartic. Also called *alotin*.

alomancy (al'ö-man-si), *n.* Same as *halomancy*.

Alombrado, *n.* See *Alumbrado*.

alonde, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* A Middle English form of *aland*¹.

alone (ä-lön'), *a.* and *adv.* [Cf. ME. *alone*, *al on*, usually separated, *at one* (= G. *allein* = D. *allein* = Dan. *alene*): *al*, E. *adv.*, *adv.*; *one*, orig. a dissyllable, < AS. *āna*, alone, weak inflection of *ān*, one: see *all* and *one*. The pronunciation given to *one* in *at-one*, *at-one*, *on-ly*, is strictly regular; the pronunciation "wun" given to the simple word is a comparatively mod. corruption. In mod. dial. or colloq. use abbrev. *lone*, as an attributive. In most instances *alone* may be construed equally well as *adj.* or *adv.*; no separation is here made.] 1. Apart from another or others; single or singly; solitary or solitarily; without the aid or company of another: applied to a person or thing: as, to be or remain alone; to walk alone.

It is not good that the man should be alone. Gen. ii. 18.

He rode all unarmed, and he rode all alone.

Scott, *Young Lochinvar*.

Concert fires people to a certain fury of performance they can rarely reach alone.

Emerson, *Society and Solitude*.

2. Only; to the exclusion of other persons or things; sole or solely: as, he alone remained. In this sense *alone* is sometimes used attributively before a noun.

Man shall not live by bread alone.

Luke iv. 4.

It is not to rulers and statesmen alone that the science of government is important and useful. It is equally indispensable for every American citizen.

Story, *Misc. Writings*, p. 624.

Even one alone verse sometimes makes a perfect poem.

E. Jonson, *Timber*.

The universal soul is the alone creator of the useful and beautiful.

Emerson, *Art*.

3†. Without a parallel; above or beyond all others; unique.

To her, whose worth makes other worthies nothing; She is alone. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., li. 4.
I am alone the villain of the earth. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 6.

4†. Devoid; destitute.

For bothe a wydowe was she and alone
Of ony frend to whom she dorst hire none. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, l. 98.

To let alone. See *let*.—*Syn. Alone*, *Only*. The attributive use of *alone* is now very rare. In the Bible and earlier English *alone* is often used for the adverb *only*, but it is now becoming restricted to its own sense of solitary, unaccompanied by other persons or things.

Who can forgive sins but God alone? *Luke* v. 21.
Not alone at Ephesus, but almost throughout all Asia. Acts xix. 26.

In each of these examples *only* would now be considered better, though *not alone* for *not only* is in common use. *Alone* means unaccompanied; as, he stood *alone*. *Only* applies to that of which there is no other: as, an *only* son; adverbially, *only* this.

And I *only* am escaped *alone* to tell thee. *Job* i. 15.

alonely (a-lôn'li), *adv.* and *a.* [*ME. alonly*, *alonly*, usually separated, at *only*, *all only*, *al onli*, *al only*, etc.: *al*, *all*, *adv.*; *only*, *adv.* Cf. *alone*, *allearly*. In mod. use abbrev. *lonely*, esp. as attrib. adj.] *I. adv.* Only; merely; singly.

This said spirit was not given *alonely* unto him, but unto all his heirs and posterity. *Latimer*.
Farewell with him [the medical attendant] all that made sickness pompous—the spell that hushed the household. . . . the sole and single eye of diatemper *alonely* fixed upon itself. *Lamb*, *Elia*, p. 311.

II. a. Exclusive; sole; only.

The *alonely* rule of the land rested in the queen. *Fabyan*, *Chron.*, an. 1328.

aloneness (a-lôn'nes), *n.* The state of being alone or without company.

Watching over his *aloneness*. *J. Legge*, *Life of Confucius*, p. 44.

along (a-lông'), *prep.* and *adv.* [*ME. along*, *along*, earlier *along*, also (by confusion with the early forms of *endlong*, q. v.) *andelong*, *endelong*, *endlang*, etc., < *AS. andlang*, *along* (= *OFries. ondlung*, *ouddinga*, *ondlenge* = *G. entlang*, *along*), < *and-*, over against, away toward, + *lang*, *long*; see *and-*, *a-*, and *long*. Orig. (in *AS.*) an *adj.*, 'stretching long or far away', applied, as found, only to periods of time, 'the livelong' day or night, but prob. also to space; then used adverbially with dependent gen., afterward taken as direct obj. of *along* as a *prep.*, the *prep.* implied in the orig. gen. being subsequently expressed by *on*, *upon*, *by*, *with*, thus giving *along* the construction of an *adv.* Quite different from *along*², owing to, q. v.] *I. prep.* Through or by the length of; from one end to or toward the other of; lengthwise or in a longitudinal direction through, over, or by the side of; implying motion or direction: as, to walk *along* a river or highway.

And the messages that go *along* my nerves do not consist in any continuous action. *W. K. Clifford*, *Lectures*, i. 258.

II. adv. 1. By the length; lengthwise; parallel to or in a line with the length.

Some laid *along*,
And bound with burning wires, on spokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden*.

2. In a line, or with a progressive motion; onward: as, let us walk *along*.

A firebrand carried *along* leaveth a train. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

3. In company; together.

He to England shall [go] *along* with you. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 3.

The queen took her leave of Say's Court, having brought confusion *along* with her, and leaving doubt and apprehension behind. *Scott*, *Kenilworth*, i. xv.

[In this sense it is often used absolutely in common speech in the United States: as, I was not *along*.]—**All along**. See *all*.

along² (a-lông'), *prep.* [Also abbrev. *long* (see *long*³); < *ME. along*, *ilong*, < *AS. gelang* (= *OS. gelang* = *OHG. gilang*), *adj.*, belonging, depending (with *prep. on*, *on*, or *æt*, *at*), lit. in line with, in connection with, < *ge-*, generalizing prefix, + *lang*, *long*; see *ge-*, *a-*, and *long*. Cf. *be-long*.] Owing to, on account of: with *of*, formerly with *on*.

I can nat telle wheron it was *along* [var. *long*],
But wel I wot greet stryfe is vs among. *Chaucer*, *Yeoman's Tale*, l. 377.

'Tis all *along* of you that I am thus haunted. *H. Brooke*, *Fool of Quality*, II. 88.

All *along* of the accursed gold. *Scott*.

Lady Magdalen. Unhappiest
Of Queens and wives and women.
Allice. And all *along*
Of Philip. *Tennyson*, *Queen Mary*, v. 2.

[This preposition is now always followed by *of*, and its use is mainly confined to colloquial or dialectal speech.]

alongshore (a-lông'shōr), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*< along*¹ + *shore*.] By the shore or coast; lengthwise of the shore and near it.

I see . . . California quartz-mountains dumped down in New York to be repiled architecturally *along-shore* from Canada to Cuba, and thence westward to California again. *Emerson*, *Civilization*.

alongshoreman (a-lông'shōr-man), *n.*; pl. *alongshoremen* (-men). [*< alongshore* + *man*.] A laborer employed about docks or wharves and in the loading and unloading of vessels. Commonly shortened to *'longshoreman*.

alongside (a-lông'sid), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [*< along*¹ + *side*.] *I. adv.* Along or by the side; at or to the side of anything, as a ship: as, to be *alongside* of the wall.

Several large boats came *alongside*.
B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 18.

II. prep. Beside; by the side of: as, the vessel lay *alongside* the wharf.

We first tested this case by laying it *alongside* the historic facts in the case. *S. Lanier*, *The English Novel*, p. 46.

alongst (a-lôngst'), *prep.* [*ME. alongst*, in *longes*; < *along*¹ + *-est*, *-st*, after *amongst* from *among*, *against* from *again*, etc.] Along; through or by the length of.

The Turks did keep straight watch and ward in all their parts *alongst* the sea-coast. *Knolles*, *Hist. Turks*.

aloof (a-lōf'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [*Early mod. E. aloofe*, *aloufe*, *a loofe*, *a luf*; < *a³*, *on*, + *loof*, < *D. loef*, *loof*, *luff*; cf. *D. te loef*, to loof, i. e., to windward; *loef houden*, lit. hold loof, keep to the windward: cf. the *E.* phrase to hold aloof. See *loof*², *luff*².] *I. adv.* At a distance, but within view; intentionally remaining apart, literally or figuratively; withdrawn.

It is necessary the Queen join, for if she stand *aloof* there will be still suspicions. *Suckling*.

Aloof he sits
And sullen, and has pitched his tents apart. *M. Arnold*, *Sohrab and Rustum*.

Thy smile and frown are not *aloof*
From one another;
Each to each is dearest brother. *Tennyson*, *Madeline*.

II. prep. At or to a distance from; away or apart from. [Rare.]

The great luminary,
Aloof the vulgar constellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep distance due,
Dispenses light from far. *Milton*, *P. L.*, iii. 577.

aloofness (a-lōf'nes), *n.* The state of being aloof, or of keeping at a distance; indifference.

Unfaithfulness and *aloofness* of such as have been greatest friends. *D. Rogers*, *Naaman*, p. 93.
By the wary independence and *aloofness* of his [the Indian's] dim forest life he preserves his intercourse with his native gods. *Thoreau*, *Concord and Merrimac Rivers*, p. 59.

alopecia (al-ō-pē'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *F. alopecie*, < *L. alopecia*, < *Gr. ἀλωπεκία*, a disease like the mange of foxes, in which the hair falls off, < ἀλωπηξ (ἀλωπεκ-), a fox, possibly akin to *L. vulpes*, a fox; see *Vulpes*.] Baldness; loss of hair. Also written *alopeey*.—**Alopecia areata** (*NL. areatus*, having areas or spots), a disease of the hairy regions of the skin, characterized by the appearance of one or more bald spots, extending themselves with rounding outlines, and sometimes by coalescence producing complete baldness. The bald spot has a center which is naked and smooth, surrounded by a peripheral zone, scaly and presenting numerous broken short hairs. It is by some considered due to a vegetable parasite, and by others to nervous disturbance. Also called *area Celsi*, or simply *area*.—**Alopecia pityrodes** (*NL. pityrodes*, bran-like), a disease of the hairy parts of the skin, characterized by a progressive reduction in the length, size, and number of the hairs, attended with an abundant furfuraceous accumulation on the surface of the skin.—**Alopecia unguium** (*L. unguis*, a nail), falling off of the nails.

alopecian (al-ō-pē'si-an), *n.* A shark of the family *Alopeciidae*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Alopecias (al-ō-pē'si-as), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀλωπεκίας*, the thresher-shark, < ἀλωπηξ, a fox, also a kind of shark.] Same as *Alopias*.

alopeciid (al-ō-pē'si-id), *n.* A fox-shark; a shark of the family *Alopeciidae*.

Alopeciidae (al-ō-pē'si-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Alopecias* + *-idae*.] Same as *Alopiidae*.

alopeclist (al-ō-pē-sist), *n.* [*< alopecia* + *-ist*.] One who undertakes to cure or prevent baldness. *N. E. D.*

alopecoid (al-ō-pē'koid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ἀλωπεκοειδής*, contr. ἀλωπεκωδής, fox-like, < ἀλωπηξ, fox, + εἶδος, form.] *I. a.* Fox-like; vulpine: applied to a group or series of carnivorous mammals of which the common fox is the type, as distinguished from the thoid series, which includes the dogs and wolves.

II. n. One of the alopecoid or vulpine series of canine quadrupeds: as, "alopecoids, or vulpine forms," *W. H. Flower*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 438.

Alopecurus (al'ō-pē-kū'rus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀλωπεκουρος*, a kind of grass, < ἀλωπηξ, fox, + οὐρά, tail.] Fox-tail-grass, a genus of grasses, natives of temperate and cold regions. *A. pratensis* is a valuable fodder-grass; some of the other species are not only worthless, but troublesome as weeds. See *fox-tail-grass*.

alopecy (al'ō-pe-si), *n.* Same as *alopecia*.

Alopias (a-lō'pi-as), *n.* [*NL.*, shortened from *Alopecias*, q. v.] A genus of selachians, con-



Thresher-shark (*Alopias vulpes*).

taining the shark known as the sea-ape, sea-fox, fox-shark, or thresher, *Alopias vulpes*, and giving name to the family *Alopiidae*. Also called *Alopecias*.

The thresher-shark, *Alopias vulpes*, is readily recognized by its extraordinarily long tail, which forms over half the length of the whole animal. It is distributed in both Atlantic and Pacific oceans. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 80.

Alopiidae (al-ō-pī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, shortened from *Alopeciidae*; also written *Alopiade*; < *Alopias* + *-idae*, *-ada*.] A family of anarthrous selachians, represented by the genus *Alopias*.

Alosa (a-lō'sā), *n.* [*L.*, also *alonus*, > *F. alose*, > *E. allice*, q. v.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Clupeidae*, including the shad (which see). Also written *Alausa*.

alose¹ (a-lōs'), *n.* A member of the genus *Alosa*.

alose², *v. t.* [*< OF. aloser*, < *a-* + *los*, praise: see *a-* and *lose*².] To praise. *Chaucer*.

alouate, **alouatte** (al'ō-at), *n.* [*Prob. a F. form of a native name*.] A name given by French naturalists, as Buffon, to the red howling monkey of Guiana, afterward known as *Mycectes seniculus* (Illiger); hence used as a general name, like *hurleur*, for the South American howlers. See *cut* under *howler*.

alouatta (al-ō-at'ā), *n.* Same as *alouate*.

alouchi, **aluchi** (a-lō'chi), *n.* [*Native name*.] A resin obtained from *Iceia heterophylla*, a tree of Madagascar. It is thought to have some medicinal properties. See *aeouchi-resin*.

aloud (a-loud'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*ME. aloud*, *a loudē*; < *a³* + *loud*. Cf. *alow*¹, *ahigh*.] 1. With a loud voice or great noise; loudly.

Cry *aloud*, spare not. *Is.* lviii. 1.

2. Audibly; with the natural tone of the voice as distinguished from whispering: as, he has a severe cold and can hardly speak *aloud*.

à l'outrance (à lō-trōns'). See *à outrance*.

alow¹ (a-lō'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*ME. alow*, *alowe*, *alough*, *alogh*, *alog*; < *a³* + *low*². Cf. *be-low* and *ahigh*.] In or to a low place, or a lower part; below; down: opposed to *aloft*.

Sometimes *aloft* he layd, sometimes *alow*. . . .
So doubtfully, that hardly one could know
Whether more wary were to give or ward the blow. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, VI. viii. 13.

After doubling Point Pinos, we bore up, set studding-sails *alow* and *aloft*, and were walking off at the rate of eight or nine knots.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 97.

alow² (a-lou'), *adv.* [*< a³* + *low*³, fire: see *low*³.] Afire; in a flame. [*Scotch.*]—To gang *alow*, to take fire, or be set on fire; blaze; be burned.

That discreet man Cardinal Beaton is e'en to gang *alove* this blessed day if we dinna stop it. *Tennant*.

alp¹ (alp), *n.* [*< ME. alpe*. In Norfolk (England) the bullfinch is called *blood-olph*, and the green grosbeak *green-olf*, where *olph*, *olf*, may be the same as *alp*; cf. *ouphe* and the other forms of *elf*, q. v. Possibly a humorous use, with a similar allusion to that in *bullfinch*, of *ME. alp*, *elp*, < *AS. elp*, *ylp*, an elephant, < *L. elephas*: see *elephant*.] An old local name for the bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*.

Alpes, lynchets, and wadewales. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 658.

alp² (alp), *n.* [*Sing.* from pl. *alps*, < *L. alpes*, high mountains, specifically those of Switzerland; said to be of Celtic origin: cf. *Gael. alp*, *Ir. aip*, a high mountain; so *OHG. Alpin*, *Alpi*, *MHG. G. Alpen*, the Alps, *MHG. albe*, *G.* (Swiss) *alpe*, a mountain pasture.] 1. A high mountain; specifically, any one of the higher Swiss mountains, and, as a proper name in the plural, the great mountain-ranges in Switzerland and

neighboring countries, comprising the loftiest mountains in Europe.

Nor breath of vernal air from snowy *Alp*.
Milton, S. A., l. 633.
Hills peep o'er hills, and *Alps* on *Alps* arise.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 232.

2. In Switzerland, a pasture on the side of a mountain.

alpaca (al-pak'ä), *n.* [Formerly also *alpaco*, < Sp. *alpaca*, *alpaco*, < Ar. *al*, tho (see *al*), + Peruv. *paco*, native name of the animal.] 1.



Alpaca, or Paco (*Auchenia pacos*).

A mammal, the *Auchenia pacos*, a native of the Andes, especially of the mountains of Chile and Peru. It is so closely allied to the llama that by some it is regarded rather as a smaller variety than as a distinct species. It has been domesticated, and remains also in a wild state. In form and size it approaches the sheep, but has a longer neck. It is valued chiefly for its long, soft, and silky wool, which is straighter than that of the sheep, and very strong. The fiber is small, very soft, pliable, and elastic, and is woven into fabrics of great beauty. The animal's flesh is wholesome.

2. A fabric manufactured from the hair or wool of the alpaca, either wholly or in part, or made in imitation of this, used for clothing in warm climates, for coat-linings, and very largely for umbrellas. The material sold under the name of alpaca for women's dresses and other clothing contains now little if any alpaca-wool; it is a fabric of cotton and wool, with a hard and somewhat shining surface, generally, though not always, dyed black.

alpen (al'pen), *a.* [For *alpine*, prob. after G. *alpen*, as below.] Of or pertaining to the Alps; alpine: as, "the *Alpen* snow," J. Fletcher.

alpenglow (al'pen-glō), *n.* [< G. *alpen* (gen. pl. of *alpe*: see *alp*), of the Alps, + E. *glow*.] The glow upon the Alps; a peculiar reflection of sunlight from their snowy heights, after the sun has disappeared to the valleys, or just before daybreak; the last or first rays of the sun among the Alps, casting a rich purple tint, an effect sometimes heightened by a certain amount of humidity in the atmosphere.

The evening *alpen-glow* was very fine.

Tyndall, Frag. of Science, p. 232.

alpenhorn (al'pen-hörn), *n.* [G., < *alpen* (see *alpenglow*) + *horn* = E. *horn*.] A long, powerful horn, curving up and widening toward its extremity, formerly used on the Alps to convey signals and to sound the charge in battle, but now employed only by cowherds. Also called *alp-horn*.

alpenstock (al'pen-stok), *n.* [G., < *alpen* (see *alpenglow*) + *stock*, stick, = E. *stock*, q. v.] A long, stout staff pointed with iron, originally used by the Alpine mountaineers, and now generally adopted by mountain-climbers.

alpestrine (al-pes'tri-n), *n.* [< ML. *alpestris*, < L. *alpes*: see *alp*.] An alpine climber.

It has become a proverb with *alpestrines* that impracticable means unattempted. Macmillan's Mag., VIII. 393.

alpestrine (al-pes'trin), *a.* [< ML. *alpestris*, suitable for pasture, prop. pertaining to *alpes* or mountains: see *alp*.] 1. Pertaining or peculiar to the Alps, or other mountainous regions: as, "*alpestrine* diseases," Dana. [Rare.] —2. In *bot.*, growing on mountains below the alpine region, that is, below the limit of tree-growth as determined by cold.

alpha (al'fä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀλφα*, < the Phen. name repr. by Heb. *aleph* (= Ar. *alif*), name of the first letter, meaning an ox: see *al*.] 1. The first letter in the Greek alphabet (A, a), answering to A. Hence —2. The first; the beginning: as in the phrase "*alpha* and *omega*," the beginning and the end, the first and the last, *omega* being the last letter of the Greek alphabet.

I am *Alpha* and *Omega*, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord. Rev. 1. 8.

3. As a classifier: (a) In *astron.*, the chief star of a constellation. (b) In *chem.*, the first

of two or more isomeric modifications of the same organic compound, as *alpha-naphthol*, in distinction from *beta-naphthol*. (c) In *nat. hist.*, the first subspecies, etc.

alphabet (al'fä-bet), *n.* [First in early mod. E. (earlier expressed by *a-b-c*, q. v.); = D. *alfabet* = G. *alphabet* = Sw. Dan. *alfabet* = F. *alphabet* = Sp. Pg. *alfabeto*, Pg. also *alfabeto*, = It. *alfabeto* = Russ. *alfabëtü* = Pol. *alfabet*, etc., < LL. *alphabetum* (earlier *alpha et beta*), < Gr. *ἀλφάβητος*, < *ἀλφα* + *βήτα*, the names of the first two letters of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to a and b: see *alpha* and *beta*. Cf. *a-b-c*, *abecedarian*, and *futhork*.] 1. The letters of a language arranged in the customary order; the series of letters or characters which form the elements of written language. See the articles on the different letters, A, B, C, etc.

From the character of the *alphabet* employed, the science of Greek epigraphy professes to be able to determine approximately the date and the place of origin of inscriptions. Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 3.

2. Any series of characters intended to be used in writing instead of the usual letters, as the series of dashes, dots, etc., used in the transmission of telegraphic messages.—3. First elements; simplest rudiments: as, not to know the *alphabet* of a science.

In the conditions of the Eternal life, this genius had been obliged to set itself to learning the *alphabet* of Spiritual truth. E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates.

Alphabet-blocks, toy blocks of wood, having a letter or letters of the alphabet printed on each.—**Epistolographic alphabet**. See *epistolographic*.

Morse alphabet (from its inventor, Professor S. F. B. Morse), in *telegr.*, a system of symbols, consisting of dashes and dots, to be used in telegraphic messages where Morse's self-recording instrument, called the indicator, is employed. (See *indicator*.) The dash and dot are combined in different ways to indicate the different letters: thus, one dot (.) means E; a dash (—) T; a dot and a dash (—.) A; a dash and three dots (—...) B; etc. The same system can be used with instruments employing a magnetic needle (see *telegraph*), a right-hand deflection of the needle corresponding to a dash and a left-hand to a dot. The *international alphabet*, which is used in Europe, differs from the Morse in the formation of a few letters. Military signaling is often effected on the same principle by long or short wavings of a flag, or by sun-flashes by means of a heliostat, etc., the long meaning a dash and the short a dot.

alphabet (al'fä-bet), *v. t.* [< *alphabet*, *n.*] To arrange in the order of an alphabet; mark by the letters of the alphabet.

alphabetarian (al'fä-be-tä'ri-an), *n.* [< NL. *alphabetarius* (see below) + *-an*. Cf. *abecedarian*.] A learner of the alphabet; a beginner.

alphabetary (al'fä-bet-ä-ri), *a.* [< NL. *alphabetarius*, < LL. *alphabetum*: see *alphabet* and *-ary*.] Alphabetic; rudimentary.

alphabetic (al'fä-bet'ik), *a.* [< F. *alphabétique* = Sp. *alfabético* = Pg. *alfabético*, *alphabético* = It. *alfabetico*, < NL. *alphabeticus*, < LL. *alphabetum*: see *alphabet*.] Pertaining to an alphabet; expressed by an alphabet; in the order of the alphabet, or in the order of the letters as customarily arranged.

Either of the Egyptian or of some other analogous history of *alphabetic* development the Phenicians inherited the results, and their alphabet was a simple scheme of twenty-two characters, the names of which . . . began respectively with the sound which each represented. Whitney, Oriental and Ling. Studies, p. 194.

The normal retention by the Greeks of the primitive *alphabetic* order . . . renders easy the identification of the Greek letters with their Phenician prototypes. Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 72.

alphabetical (al'fä-bet'ik-äl), *a.* Of the nature of an alphabet; similar to an alphabet; in the order of the alphabet. See *alphabetic*.

According to Grimm, the *alphabetical* arrangement not only facilitates reference, but makes the author's work quicker and surer. Encyc. Brit., VII. 151.

alphabetically (al'fä-bet'ik-äl-i), *adv.* In an *alphabetic* manner or order; by the use of an alphabet; in the customary order of the letters: as, to arrange a catalogue *alphabetically*.

From the times of the earliest known monuments the hieroglyphic writers possessed a sufficient number of true letters to enable them to write *alphabetically*. Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 63.

alphabetic (al'fä-bet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *alphabetic*: see *-ics*.] The science of the use and development of *alphabetic* writing. Ellis.

alphabetism (al'fä-bet-izm), *n.* [< *alphabet* + *-ism*.] The use of an alphabet as a stage in

the development of written language; notation by means of an alphabet.

It must, however, be acknowledged that the idea of *alphabetism* may not improbably have been suggested to the Persians by their acquaintance with the Phenician alphabet, which, as early as the 8th century B. C., was used in the valley of the Euphrates concurrently with the cuneiform writing. Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 50.

From this (ideography) men have passed to phonetic writing, first, apparently, in the form of syllabism, in which each syllable of a word is regarded as an independent whole and represented by a single sign; then from this to *alphabetism*, in which the syllable is no longer denoted by an indivisible symbol, but is resolved into vowel and consonant, each with its own accepted sign. Encyc. Brit., I. 602.

alphabetize (al'fä-bet-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alphabetized*, ppr. *alphabetizing*. [< *alphabet* + *-ize*.] 1. To arrange *alphabetically*.

The volume is of great value for its carefully prepared *alphabetized* list of scientific and technical periodicals of all nations. Amer. Jour. of Sci., 3d ser., XXX. 247.

2. To express by *alphabetic* characters.

Alpheidæ (al-fë'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alpheus* + *-idæ*.] In *zool.*, a family of shrimps, of which the genus *Alpheus* is the type. Other genera of this family are *Caridina*, *Pontonia*, and *Athanas*.

alphenic (al-fen'ik), *n.* [< F. *alphénic*, *alfénie*, < Sp. *alfénique* = Pg. *alfénim*, < Ar. *al-fānīd*, < *al*, the, + *fānīd*, < Pers. *fānīd*, *pānīd*, sugar, sugar-candy, > ML. *penidium*, F. *pénide*, G. *penid-zucker*, *panis-zucker*, Dan. *pande-sukker* (as if from *pande*, a pan).] In *med.*, white barley-sugar. It is used as a remedy for colds.

Alpheus (al-fë'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Alpheus*, < Gr. *Ἀλφειός*, the chief river in the Peloponnesus, now *Rufa*.] In

zool., a genus of macrurous decapodous crustaceans, the type of the family *Alpheidæ*. *A. ruber* (the red shrimp) and *A. affinis* are examples.



Red Shrimp (*Alpheus ruber*).

Alphitobius (al-fë'bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλφίτων*, barley-meal, meal, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*.

The larvae of *Tenebrio* and *Alphitobius* have been reared in zoological gardens as food for amphibians and insectivorous birds. Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 352.

alphetomancy (al'fë-tō-man'si), *n.* [< F. *alphetomantie* (Cotgrave), < Gr. *ἀλφειομαντία*, one who divines from barley-meal, < *ἀλφειον*, barley-meal (prob. related to *ἀλφός*, a dull-white leprosy: see *alpus*), + *μαντία*, a diviner, *μαντεία*, divination: see *Mantis*.] Divination by means of barley-meal.

alphetomorphous (al'fë-tō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀλφειον*, barley-meal, + *μορφή*, form.] Appearing like barley-meal: applied to some microscopic fungi parasitic on plants. Syd. Soc. Lex.

alphonsin (al-fon'sin), *n.* A surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds: so named in 1552 from its inventor, Alphonso Ferri of Naples. It consists of three arms, which close when a ring encircling the haft is pushed forward.

Alphonsine (al-fon'sin), *a.* [< NL. *Alphonsinus*, *Alfonstinus*, < ML. (NL.) *Alphonsus*, *Alfonso* (= Sp. *Alfonso*, formerly also *Alfonso*, = Pg. *Alfonso* = It. *Alfonso* = F. *Alphonse*), < G. *Alfons*, a common personal name.] Of or pertaining to any person of the name of Alphonso.—**Alphonsine tables**, astronomical tables compiled under the patronage of Alfonso X., king of Leon and Castile, completed in the year of his accession, 1252, and first printed in 1483.

alp-horn (alp'hörn), *n.* Same as *alpenhorn*.

alpost, *n.* Same as *alpus*.

alposis (al-fō'sis), *n.* [< *alpus* + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, whiteness, or the process of turning white, as of the skin in an albino.

alpus (al'fus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀλφός*, vitiligo, orig. white, = L. *albus*, white: see *alb*.] In *pathol.*, a name formerly given to certain forms of psoriasis, leprosy (*lepra arabum*), and vitiligo.

alpia (al'pi-ä), *n.* Same as *alvist*.

alpien, *n.* [< F. *alpien*, < It. *al più*, for the more, for most: *al*, contr. of *a il*, to the (a, < L. *ad*, to; *il*, < L. *ille*, that); *più*, < L. *plus*, more.] In the game of *basset*, a mark put on a card to indicate that the player doubles his stake after winning. N. E. D.

alpigene (al'pi-jën), *a.* [< L. *alpes*, alps (see *alp*), + *-genus*, produced: see *-genous*.] Produced or growing in alpine regions. [Rare.]

alpine (al'pin or -pîn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *alpin*, < L. *alpinus*, < *Alpes*: see *alp*².] **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with the Alps (then written with a capital), or any lofty mountain; very high; elevated. Specifically applied to plants growing and animals living on mountains above the forest limits, that is, above the line where the climate becomes too cold for trees to grow.

For past the *Alpine* summits of great pain
Lieth thine Italy. *R. Terry Cooke, Beyond.*

II. n. A French fabric having a silk warp and merino-wool filling.

alpinery (al'pin-ri), *n.* [*< alpine + -ry*: see *-ery, -ry*.] A place in a garden or pleasure-ground specially adapted for the cultivation of alpine plants.

alpinist (al'pin-ist), *n.* [= F. *alpiniste*; < *alpine + -ist*.] An alpine climber; an alpestrian.

The disagreeable effects resulting from the rarefaction of the atmosphere at great heights, and which overtake alpinists in Switzerland. *The American, VII. 75.*

alpist (al'pist), *n.* [*< F. alpiste*, < Sp. Pg. *alpiste*, Pg. also *alpista*; supposed to be derived from the language of the Guanches, the original inhabitants of the Canary islands.] **1.** The seed of the canary-grass, *Phalaris canariensis*, used for feeding birds, especially canaries; canary-seed.—**2.** The seed of various species of *Alopecurus*, or foxtail-grass, also used for feeding birds.

Also called *alpia*.

alquier (al'kër), *n.* [F., < Pg. *alqueire*, a dry measure, < Ar. *al*, the, + *kayl*, a measure, *kayâl*, a measurer, prop. of grain.] A dry as well as liquid measure used in Portugal, containing from 3 to 4 Winchester gallons.

alquifore (al'ki-för), *n.* Same as *alquifou*.

alquifou (al'ki-fö), *n.* [*< Fr. alquifoux, arquifoux*, < Sp. *alquifol*, Cat. *aleofol*, < Ar. *al-koh'l*, a fine powder: see *alcohol*.] A sort of lead ore found in Cornwall, England, used by potters to give a glazing to their wares, and called *potter's ore*. Other forms are *alquifore*, *arquifoux*.

already (äl-red'i), *a.* and *adv.* [*< ME. alredy*: *al*, adv., all, quite; *redy*, ready: see *ready*.] **I. † a.** **1.** [Predicate adj. in phr. *all ready*.] **I. † a.** Prepared; quite ready; regularly written *all ready*.—**2.** Existing at the specified time; present. [Rare attributive use.]

Lord Hobart and Lord Fitzwilliam are both to be earls to-morrow; the former, of Buckingham, the latter by his *already* title. *Walpole, Letters (1746), I. 150.*

II. adv. By this (or that) time; previously to or at some specified time, or the time present to thought; thus early; even then, or even now: as, he has done it *already*; the house is full *already*.

I have lost so much time *already*.

Steele, Spectator, No. 140.

The English ministers could not wish to see a war with Holland added to that in which they were *already* engaged with France.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

al-root (al'röt), *n.* [*< al¹* (< Hind. *âl*, a name common to several plants, *Morinda citrifolia* and allied species) + *root*¹.] The root of *Morinda citrifolia*, an East Indian plant, which furnishes a permanent red dye.

alruna (al-rö'nä), *n.*; pl. *alrunæ* (-në). [ML., also *alrauna*, < OHG. *alruna* (MHG. *alruna*, G. *alraun*, *alrun*, mandrake (*alraun-bilder*, mandrake images), = D. *alruin* = Sw. *alrun*, *alruna* = Dan. *alruna*), mandrake; appar., as in popular apprehension, < *al* (= E. *all*) + *runa*, Goth. *rûna*, etc., mystery; the mandrake being an object of superstition: see *rune* and *mandrake*.] **1.** A prophetic among the ancient Germans, regarded as similar to the druidess among the Gauls.—**2.** A small image carved from the root of a tree or from mandrakes, representing rudely the human figure, generally the female. Such images were venerated as household gods in the ancient religions of some northern peoples, the worship of them forming a special feature of certain superstitious rites. They are supposed by some to represent female magicians or druidesses. *Brande.*

alst, *adv.* and *conj.* An old form of *also* and *as*. Better is then the lowly playne,
Als for thy flocke and thee.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

Als longe as owre lyf lasteth lyue we togideres.

Piers Plowman (B), iv. 195.

Alsace gum. Same as *dextrine*.

Alsation (al-sä'shian), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML. Alsatia* (> F. *Alsace*), < OHG. *Alisaz, Elisaz* (MHG. *Elsaz, Elsas*, G. *Elsass*), a province between France and Germany, lit. foreign settlement, < *el* (= AS. *el*, *el*, foreign, related to *else*, *q. v.*; according to another view, < *Ell* (*Hel, Ella, Elsus, Also, Illus*), now *Ill*, a river in Alsace) + *saz*, a seat, place, settlement (G. *satz*), < OHG. *siz-*

zen, MHG. G. *sitzen* = E. *sit*.] **I. a.** **1.** Of or pertaining to the province of Alsace, taken from Germany by France in 1648, in greater part ceded to the new German empire in 1871, and now incorporated in the imperial territory of Elsass-Lothringen.—**2.** Of or pertaining to Alsacia, formerly a cant name (from Alsace being a debatable ground or scene of frequent contests) for Whitefriars, a district in London between the Thames and Fleet street, and adjoining the Temple, which possessed certain privileges of sanctuary derived from the convent of the Carmelites, or White Friars, founded there in 1241. The locality became the resort of libertines and rascals of every description, whose abuses and outrages, and especially the riot in the reign of Charles II., led in 1697 to the abolition of the privilege and the dispersion of the Alsatiens. The term *Alsacia* has in recent times been applied offensively to the English Stock Exchange, because of the supposed questionable character of some of its proceedings.

II. n. **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Alsace in Germany.—**2.** Formerly, an inhabitant of Alsacia or Whitefriars, a part of London; hence, a Bohemian (in the slang sense) or adventurer.

He spur'd to London, and left a thousand curses behind him. Here he struck up with sharpers, acourers, and *Alsatiens*. *Gentleman Instructed, p. 491.*

al segno (äl sä'njö). [It., to the sign: *al* for a *il*, to the; *segno*, < L. *signum*, sign: see *sign*.] In music, to the sign: a direction to the performer that he must return to that portion of the piece marked with the sign S ; and conclude with the first double bar which follows, or go on to the word *Fine*, or the pause C .

alsinaceous (al-si-nä'shius), *a.* [*< Alsine*, the name of a caryophyllaceous genus that is now combined with *Arenaria*, + *-aceous*.] Relating to or resembling the chickweed.

also (äl'sö), *adv.* and *conj.* [*< ME. also*, *al so*, *al swo*, *al swa*, < AS. *ealswä, eal swä*, just so, likewise (= G. *also*, thus); *eal*, adv., all, just, quite; *swä*, so: see *all* and *so*. Doublet, *ast*, *q. v.*] **I. adv.** **1.** Wholly so; quite so; so.

Also he ended his lyfe.

Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall).

2. In like manner; likewise.

As the blame of ill-succeeding things

Shall light on you, so light the harness *also*.

Old Play.

Thus, *also*, do authors beget authors.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 100.

3. In addition; too; further.

God do so and more *also*: for thou shalt surely die.

1 Sam. xiv. 44.

In fact, Mr. Emerson himself, besides being a poet and a philosopher, was *also* a plain Concord citizen.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, iv.

II. conj. As; so. See *as*.

This ye knowne *also* wel as I.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 730.

Also mote I thee [thrive].

Chaucer, Prol. to Merchant's Tale.

Alsoiphila (al-sof'i-lä), *n.* [*< Gr. ἄλσος*, a grove, + *φίλος*, loving; from the habitat of the plant.] A genus of tropical arboresecent ferns, often becoming magnificent trees, distinguished from allied genera (*Cyathea*, etc.) by having a single naked sorus on each veinlet. *A. excelsa* of Norfolk island rises to the height of 80 feet.

Alstonia bark (al-stö'ni-ä bärk). [NL. *Alstonia*, named after Dr. *Alston* of Edinburgh.] The bark of an apocynaceous tree, *Alstonia scholaris*, of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia, a powerful bitter, recommended as a valuable antiperiodic and tonic. Also called *dita*.

alstonite (äl'ston-it), *n.* Same as *bromlite*.

alswat, *adv.* A Middle English form of *also*.

alt (ält), *a.* [*< It. alto* (see *alto*) = Sp. Pg. *alto* = Pr. *alt* = OF. *alt*, *halt*, *haut*, mod. F. *haut*, high (see *haught*, *haughty*, *hautboy*), < L. *altus*, high, deep, lit. increased, grown (pp. of *alere*, grow), prob. ult. = AS. *ald*, *cald*, E. *old*: see *old*, and cf. *all*. Cf. *haught*.] In music, an abbreviation of *alto*, high: much used in compound words, as *alt-horn*, *alt-clarinet*.—In *alt*, said of the notes comprised in the first octave above the treble staff: as, *G in alt*, *A in alt*. The notes more than an octave above this staff are said to be in *altissimo*.—To be in *alt*, to be haughty, dignified, etc.

"Come, prithee be a little less in *alt*," cried Lionel,

"and answer a man when he speaks to you."

Miss Burney, Camilla, ii. 5.

alt. An abbreviation of *altitude*.

Altaian (al-tä'yan), *a.* Same as *Altaic*.

Altaic (al-tä'ik), *a.* [*< Altai*, Russ. *Altai*, name of mountains in Asia, perhaps from Tatar *altyn*, gold (Mahn). Cf. *altin*.] Pertaining to the Altai, a vast range of mountains extending in an easterly direction through a considerable por-

tion of Asia, and forming part of the boundary between the Russian and Chinese dominions.—**Altaic family of languages**, a family of languages occupying portions of northern and eastern Europe, and nearly the whole of northern and central Asia, together with some other regions, and divided into five branches, the Ugric or Finno-Hungarian, Samoyed, Turkish, Mongolian, and Tunguse. Also called *Seythian*, *Ural-Altai*, *Tataric*, and *Turanian*.

altaite (al-tä'it), *n.* [*< Altai* (see *Altaic*) + *-ite*².] A mineral found originally in the Altai mountains, and now also in California, Colorado, and Chili; a telluride of lead.

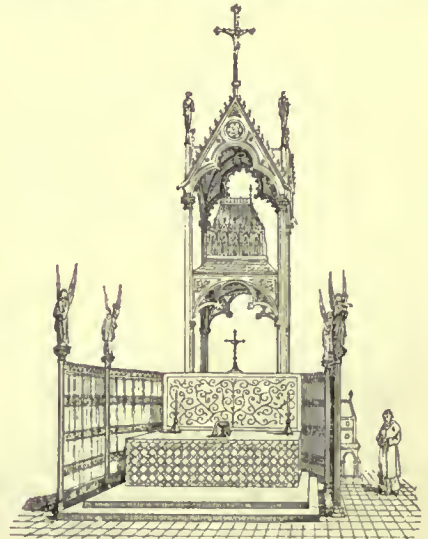
altambour (al-tam-bör'), *n.* [A modified spelling of OSp. *atambor*, prob. for **al-tambor*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *tambür*, tambour: see *tambour* and *tabor*.] A large Spanish or Moorish drum.

altar (äl'tär), *n.* [The spelling has been changed to bring it nearer the L.; < ME. *alter*, more commonly *auter*, < OF. *alter*, also *auter* (F. *autel*), < L. *altare*, an altar, lit. a high place, < *altus*, high: see *alt*.] **1.** An elevated place or structure, a block of stone, or any object of appropriate form, on which sacrifices are offered or incense is burned to a deity. The earliest altars were turf mounds, large flat-topped stones, or other rude elevations, natural or artificial; but when temples came to be built altars were generally made of hewn stone, marble, or metal, and became more and more ornate. Greek and Roman altars were round, triangular, or square in plan, often elaborately adorned with sculpture, and bearing inscriptions. Sometimes, as at Pergamon, the altar was a structure of vast size and complex plan, and was in itself an art monument of the highest importance. In the Jewish worship two altars were used: the altar of burnt-offering, which stood at the entrance to the tabernacle, and afterward occupied a corresponding position in the temple, and the altar of incense, which stood in the holy place. Both were made of shittim-wood, the former being overlaid with brass, the latter with gold.

2. In most Christian churches, the communion-table. In the primitive church it was of wood, subsequently of stone, marble, or bronze, sometimes with rich architectural ornaments, sculptures, and painting. In the Roman Catholic Church the altar is the table, since the early ages of the church either of stone or including a block of stone (the altar-stone), upon which the priest consecrates the eucharist. The altar-stone is con-



Greek Altar.
From the Street of Tombs, Assos, explored by the Archaeological Institute of America in 1884.



Ancient High Altar of Notre Dame, Paris, 13th century.
(Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

secrated by the bishop or a specially licensed abbot, who anoints it with chrism, and often seals up certain relics in a small cavity made for the purpose; the consecration remains in virtue until either the stone or the seal is broken.

3. The steps at the sides of a gravestone.—**Family altar**, the practice or the place of family worship or devotions.—**High altar**, the chief or principal altar in a cathedral or other church having more than one altar. It stands beyond the choir at the end of the sanctuary or chancel opposite the front or the main entrance, and usually has behind it a screen, reredos, or dossal, so as to make it, even when there is an ambulatory with chapels or any other feature behind it, the chief object on which the eye rests on entering the church. Lesser or *side altars* often stand in chapels or against the pillars of the nave. See *cut* under *cathedral*.—**Privileged altar**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an altar to which are attached certain indul-

gences, as the liberty of celebrating votive masses even on feast-days, the benefit of souls in purgatory, or various privileges personal to the individual visiting it.

altarage (âl'târ-âj), *n.* [*ME. awterage*, < *OF. awterage*: see *altar* and *-age*.] 1. Offerings made upon an altar or to a church.—2. The honorarium or stipend received by a priest from offerings and gifts on account of services at the altar. Sometimes called *small tithes* and *altar-dues*.

All these [curates] live upon bare *Altarages*, as they tearme them, which God knoweth are very small, and were wont to live upon the gayne of Masses, Dirges, Shryvings, and soche lyke trumperye.
Sir H. Sidney, *State Papers*, in *O'Curry's Anc. Irish*, I. 112.

3. In Scotland, formerly, an endowment granted for the saying of masses for deceased friends at a particular altar.

altar-board (âl'târ-bôrd), *n.* In the *Coptic Ch.*, a movable wooden panel, carved with a cross in the center and with sacred letters and devices around it. It rests in a recess on the top of the stone altar, and supports the chalice and paten during the mass: a reversal of the Western rule, for which see *altar*, 2, and *altar-slab*. *A. J. Butler*, *Coptic Churches*, II. i. 3-5.

altar-bread (âl'târ-bred), *n.* Bread prepared for the eucharist. Unleavened bread is required for this purpose in the Roman Catholic Church, and is used in many Anglican churches, in which either leavened or unleavened bread is permitted. In both the latter is made into small thin disks or wafers, called severally *altar-breads*, usually stamped with some emblem, as the cross or crucifix, or I. H. S. In the former church, after consecration, the altar-bread is called *host* (see *host*), and the wafers are of two sizes, the larger for the priest, the smaller for the people. The Greek Church uses leavened bread especially made for the purpose. See *oblate*, *n.*, 1.



Altar-bread Box.

altar-card (âl'târ-kârd), *n.* A printed copy of certain portions of the mass, which the priest cannot conveniently read from the missal. Altar-cards are placed at the center and at each end of the altar. They are of modern introduction, and are not essential to the service.

altar-carpet (âl'târ-kâr'pet), *n.* 1. The carpet covering the raised floor in front of the altar, and generally the altar-steps as well.—2. Rarely, a covering for the altar.

altar-cavity (âl'târ-kav'i-ti), *n.* A niche or chamber in the body of an altar, designed to contain relics. This was called *sepulchrum* in the Latin Church, *thalassa* or *thalassidion* in the Greek Church, and seems to have existed universally as late as the fifteenth century. The Coptic churches of Egypt still have altar-cavities. *A. J. Butler*, *Coptic Churches*, II. i. See *confessionary*.

altar-chime (âl'târ-chîm), *n.* A set of three small bells mounted in a stand, and used for ringing by hand in the Roman Catholic Church service.

altar-cloth (âl'târ-klôth), *n.* [*ME. alter-cloth*: see *altar* and *cloth*.] A cover for an altar in a Christian church. It is a general term, and includes the close case of linen which was used in the middle ages and removed only for washing the altar, the later cerecloth (which see), and the temporary coverings, whether of white linen, or of rich stuff, or of embroidery. The different coverings for the altar have different names. See *antependium*, *frontal*, and *superfrontal*.

altar-cross (âl'târ-kros), *n.* A fixed or movable cross, standing upon an altar.

altar-curtain (âl'târ-kér'tân), *n.* A hanging suspended from rods at the sides of ancient ciboria, or altar-canopies, or at the back and sides of an altar. See *cut* under *altar*, 2.

altar-cushion (âl'târ-kûsh'on), *n.* A small cushion laid upon an altar to support the service-book.

altar-desk (âl'târ-desk), *n.* A small desk used like an altar-cushion.

altar-dues (âl'târ-düz), *n. pl.* Same as *altar-age*, 2.

altar-fire (âl'târ-fir), *n.* A ceremonial fire on an altar.

altar-frontal (âl'târ-frun'tal), *n.* The ornamental front, usually movable, of the altar in a Christian church. It is sometimes of wood, richly carved and gilded, or with painted panels, or incrustated with enamels or glass. When it is of stuff it is called *antependium*, and its color is usually changed to correspond with the church festivals and seasons.

altar-herse (âl'târ-hêrs), *n.* A term sometimes used to describe the frame on which a temporary canopy was erected over an altar on special solemnities and festivals of the highest rank. *Lee*, *Eccles. Terms*.

altarist (âl'târ-ist), *n.* [*altar* + *-ist*.] In *old law*: (a) An appellation given to the priest to whom the altarage belonged. (b) A chaplain. Also called *altar-thane*.

altar-lantern (âl'târ-lan'têrn), *n.* A term occasionally found in old records describing the lanterns which were used in lieu of simple wax tapers for an altar, when erected temporarily and out of doors. On the continent of Europe they are found in the sacristies of many churches, and are frequently used, carried on either side of the crucifix, at funerals and solemn processions of the blessed sacrament, in those divisions of the church which practise reservation of the holy eucharist. *Lee*, *Eccles. Terms*.

altar-ledge (âl'târ-lej), *n.* A step or ledge behind the altar of a church and raised slightly above it, to receive ceremonial lights, flowers, or other ornaments or symbols. Sometimes there are two or more steps or ledges. In modern usage often called *retable*, though the retable is more properly higher, and in itself an important architectural or decorative feature. See *retable*. Also termed, but incorrectly, *super-altar*.

altar-light (âl'târ-lit), *n.* A light placed upon or near an altar, and having a symbolical meaning. In the Roman Catholic Church the lights are often set upon the altar itself; in the Church of England they always stand on an altar-ledge behind or beside the altar.

altarpiece (âl'târ-pês), *n.* A decorative screen, retable, or reredos placed behind an altar, considered especially as a work of art. In churches of the Renaissance period it is more usually a painting of a sacred subject, but in those of the early middle ages it is frequently of embossed silver or of rich gold and enameled work set with jewels, as the famous Pala d'Oro of St. Mark's in Venice.

As the altar stood free in the choir, and the *altarpiece* was to be seen from behind as well as from before, both sides were to be covered with painting.

C. E. Norton, *Church-building in Middle Ages*, p. 142.

altar-protector (âl'târ-prô-tek'tôr), *n.* The name given to a covering of green cloth, baize, or velvet, which, exactly fitting the top of the altar, is placed on it at all times when the altar is not being used, to protect the sacred linen from dust and defilement. *Lee*, *Eccles. Terms*.

altar-rail (âl'târ-râl), *n.* A low rail or barrier running transversely to the main axis of the church and separating the sanctuary from those portions of the church that are in front of it. Also called *communion-rail*, as communicants kneel at this rail to receive the eucharist.

altar-screen (âl'târ-skrên), *n.* In *arch.*: (a) A partition of stone, wood, or metal, in early medieval usage represented by curtains, behind and at the sides of the high altar, and separating the choir from the east end of the building. (b) A reredos or retable.

altar-side (âl'târ-sid), *n.* That part of an altar which faces the congregation.

altar-slab (âl'târ-slab), *n.* The top, or a portion of the top, of a Christian altar; the altar proper, or mensa. It is the consecrated and therefore the essential part, and is always in Western churches a single stone. In some Eastern churches the slab has a drain for water; a few such instances are found in western Europe, and all are probably traditional of an ancient custom of washing the altar on set occasions.

altar-stairs (âl'târ-stârz), *n. pl.* Steps or stairs leading up to an altar.

The great world's altar-stairs,
That slope thro' darkness up to God.
Tennyson, in *Memoriam*, lv.

altar-stole (âl'târ-stôl), *n.* A medieval ornament shaped like the ends of a stole, hanging down in front of the altar-cloth. *Lee*, *Eccles. Terms*.

altar-stone (âl'târ-stôn), *n.* [*ME. awterstone*: see *altar* and *stone*.] An altar-slab; the consecrated slab or block of stone constituting an altar. See *altar*, 2.

altar-table (âl'târ-tâ'bl), *n.* 1. In a Christian church, the top or the consecrated portion of an altar; the altar proper, or mensa.—2. A name for one of the wooden tables which were substituted for the old altars in England in the seventeenth century, and used for the communion where the old altars had been destroyed by the Roundheads. At first this table was placed by the reformers against the eastern wall in the position of the old stone altar. This position gave umbrage to the Puritans, who held that it was characteristic of the Church of Rome. Cromwell therefore caused the altar-table to be removed to the middle of the chancel, and to be surrounded with seats for the communicants. At the restoration it was almost universally replaced in its ancient position. When used it is covered with a white linen cloth.

altar-thane (âl'târ-thân), *n.* Same as *altarist*.

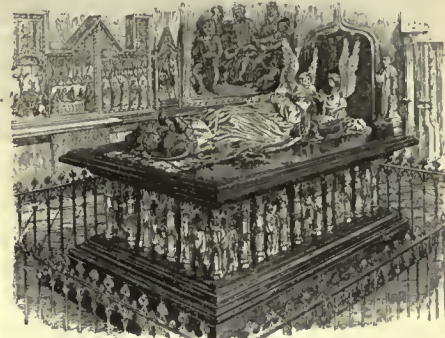
altar-tomb (âl'târ-tôm), *n.* A raised tomb, or monument covering a tomb, of rectangular plan and covered by a flat slab or table, and presenting a general resemblance to an altar. It may be free and exposed on all four sides, or applied against or engaged in a wall; in the latter case there is often an architectural canopy or niche raised above it. The top often supports one or more recumbent figures in sculpture.

altarwise (âl'târ-wîz), *adv.* [*altar* + *-wise*.] In the usual position of a church-altar, that is,

with ends toward the north and south and front toward the west.

Was our communion table placed *altar-wise*?
 Evelyn, Diary, March 22, 1678.

altazimuth (alt-az'i-muth), *n.* [*Contr. of altitude-azimuth*.] An astronomical instrument for determining the altitudes and the azimuths of heavenly bodies. The telescope of the altazimuth is capable of being moved horizontally to any point of the compass, as well as vertically, and there are horizontal and vertical circles. A theodolite is a portable altazimuth.



Altar-tomb of Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, Dijon.

alter (âl'têr), *v.* [*ML. alterare*, make other, < *L. alter*, other, < *al-* (seen in *alius*, other, *alienus*, of another, etc.: see *alias*, *alien*, etc.) + *compar. suffix -ter* = *E. -ther* in *other*, *whether*, etc., and *-ter* in *after*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To make some change in; make different in some particular; cause to vary in some degree, without an entire change.

My covenant will I not break, nor alter the thing that is gone out of my lips.
Pa. lxxxix. 34.

These things are to be regretted, but not to be altered until liberality of sentiment is more universal.

Washington, in *Bancroft's Hist. Const.*, I. 443.

There are speeches, some speeches of Demosthene particularly, in which it would be impossible to alter a word without altering it for the worse.
Macaulay, History.

2. To change entirely or materially; convert into another form or state: as, to alter a cloak into a coat; to alter an opinion.

She promised that no force,
Persuasion, no, nor death could alter her.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

3. To castrate, emasculate, or spay, as an animal. [*United States.*]—4†. To exchange.

She that would alter services with thee.
Shak., *T. N.*, ii. 5.

5†. To agitate: as, "altered and moved inwardly," *Milton*, *Areopagitica*, p. 1. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Alter*, *Change*, modify, transform, transmute. In general *alter* is to change partially, while *change* is more commonly to substitute one thing for another, or to make a material difference in a thing.

I woo thee not with gifts,
Sequel of guerdon could not alter me
To fairer.
Tennyson, *Enone*.
A mind not to be changed by place or time.
Milton, *P. L.*, l. 253.

II. *intrans.* To become different in some respect; vary; change.

The law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not.
Dan. vi. 8.
Love alters not with his [Time's] brief hours and weeks.
Shak., *Sonnets*, cxvi.
To alter for the better is no shame.
Dryden, *Art of Poetry*, iv. 915.

In s day's wandering, you would pass many a hill, wood, and water-course, each perpetually altering in aspect as the sun shone out or was overcast.
Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xxlii.

alterability (âl'têr-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*alterable*; = *F. altérabilité*.] The quality of being alterable; susceptibility to change.

The degree of alterability of the nutritive liquid should always be taken into account in experiments.
Science, III. 520.

alterable (âl'têr-â-bl), *a.* [*alter* + *-able*; = *F. altérable*.] Capable of being altered, varied, or made different.

A diminished proportion of caustic soda and sulphides is found in the liquors, the total caustic lime being alterable at pleasure.
Ure, *Dict.*, IV. 53.

alterableness (âl'têr-â-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being alterable or of admitting alteration; variableness.

alterably (âl'têr-â-bli), *adv.* In an alterable manner; so as to be altered or varied.

alteraget (âl'têr-âj), *n.* [*L. altor*, a foster-father (< *alere*, nourish: see *aliment*, *n.*), + *-age*.] The nourishing or fostering of a child.
Sir J. Davies.

alterant (âl'tér-ant), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML. alterant(t)-s*, ppr. of *alterare*, alter: see *alter*.] **I. a.** Producing alteration; effecting change.

Whether the body be *alterant* or altered.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., Int. to ix.

II. n. 1. An alterative.—**2.** Specifically, in dyeing, any substance employed to modify or change a color.

This last effect [of modification] may, however, be produced by a variety of matters besides those which are of the earthy or metallic kinds, and indeed by everything capable, not of fixing, but of merely varying, the shades of adjective colouring matters. These, therefore, I think it more proper to designate, not as mordants or bases, but as *alterants*.

E. Bancroft, Philos. of Perm. Colours (ed. 1813), I. 344.

alterate (âl'tér-ât), *v. t.* [*< ML. alteratus*, pp. of *alterare*: see *alter*.] To alter.

alterater (âl'tér-ât), *a.* [*< ML. alteratus*: see the verb.] Altered; changed.

alteration (âl'te-râ'shoun), *n.* [*< ML. alteratio(n)-*, *< alterare*, pp. *alteratus*: see *alter*.] **1.** The act of altering; the making of any change; passage from one form or state to another.

Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves; by which, and succeeding alterations, that council degenerated into a most corrupt body. *Swift*.

2. A change effected; a change of form or state, especially one which does not affect the identity of the subject.

Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds.
Shak., Sonnets, cxvi.

3. In *mineral*, the change by which one mineral substance is converted into another, either (1) with or (2) without change of chemical composition; as, for example, (1) the change of the oxid of copper, cuprite, to the carbonate, malachite; or (2) of brookite to rutile, both being forms of titanium dioxide. See *paramorphism* and *pseudomorphism*.

alterative (âl'tér-â-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML. alterativus*, *< alterare*, pp. of *alterare*: see *alter*.] **I. a.** Causing alteration; having the power or tendency to alter; especially, in *med.*, having the power to restore the healthy functions of the body.

II. n. One of a group of medicines the physiological action of which is somewhat obscure, but which seem to modify the processes of growth and repair in the various tissues. The most important are the compounds of mercury, iodine, and arsenic.

altercate (âl'tér-kât), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *altercated*, ppr. *altercating*. [*< L. altercatus*, pp. of *altercari*, dispute, *< alter*, another; from the notion of speaking alternately.] To contend in words; dispute with zeal, heat, or anger; wrangle.

altercation (âl'tér-kâ'shoun), *n.* [*< ME. altercacio*, *< OF. altercacion*, *< L. altercacio(n)-*, a dispute, *< altercari*, pp. *altercatus*, dispute: see *altercate*.] **1.** The act of altercating; warm contention in words; dispute carried on with heat or anger; controversy; wrangle.

The altercation was long, and was not brought to a conclusion satisfactory to either party.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

This very uncertainty, producing continual altercations and wars, produced great statesmen and warriors.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 52.

2. In *Rom. law*, the method of proceeding on the trial of a cause in court by question and answer. *Colquhoun*.—**Syn.** *Wrangle*, *Brawl*, etc. See *quarrel*, *n.*

altered (âl'têrd), *p. a.* Changed; different. Specifically—(a) In *geol.*, metamorphosed: applied to a rock of which the constituent minerals have been changed by chemical action subsequently to its formation or deposition. Rocks are commonly rendered harder and more crystalline by such alteration. When softening of crystalline rocks takes place, it is usually accompanied by hydration, or the taking up of water. (b) In *mineral*, applied to a mineral whose substance has been changed either chemically or molecularly, as a garnet altered to chlorite or aragonite altered to calcite. (c) Castrated.

alter ego (âl'tér e'gô). [*L.*: alter, other, second; ego = *E. I.*: see *alter* and *ego*.] Second self; another self; counterpart; double. Sometimes applied as a title to a person who has full powers to act for another, as in the case of a Spanish viceroy when exercising regal power.

alter idem (âl'tér i'dem). [*L.*: alter, other (see *alter*); idem, the same.] Another and the same; another precisely similar.

alterity (âl'ter i'ti), *n.* [*< ML. alterita(t)-s*, *< L. alter*, other: see *alter*.] The state or quality of being other or different. [Rare.]

Your outness is but the feeling of otherness (*alterity*) rendered intuitive, or *alterity* visually represented.
Coleridge, Notes on Shakspeare, II. 295.

altern (âl'térn, formerly al-tér'n'), *a.* [*< L. alternus*, alternate, reciprocal, *< alter*, other: see *alter*.] **1**†. Acting by turns; alternate.

The greater [light] to have rine by day,
The less by night, *altern*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 348.

2. In *crystal.*, exhibiting on two parts, an upper and a lower, faces which alternate among themselves, but which, when the two parts are compared, correspond with each other.—**Altern base**, in *trigon.*, a term used in distinction from the true base. Thus, in oblique triangles, the true base is the sum of the sides, in which case the difference of the sides is the *altern base*; or inversely, when the true base is the difference of the sides, the sum of the sides is the *altern base*.

alternacy (âl'tér-nâ-si), *n.* [*< alternate*: see *-acy*.] The state or quality of being alternate; occurrence or performance by turns. [Rare.]

The alternacy of rhymes in a stanza gives a variety that may support the poet, without the aid of music, to a greater length.
Milford.

Numerous elisions, which prevent the softening alternacy of vowels and consonants. *Walpole*, Letters, IV. 649.

alternat (âl'tér-nâl), *a.* [*< L. alternus*: see *altern*.] Alternately.

alternately (âl'tér-nâl-i), *adv.* Alternately.

Their men obeyed
Alternately both generals' commands.
May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, iv.

alternant (âl'tér-nant), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. alternant(t)-s*, ppr. of *alternare*, alternate: see *alternate*, *v.*] **I. a.** Alternating; specifically, in *geol.*, composed of alternate layers, as some rocks.

II. n. In *math.*, a determinant all the elements of each row (or column) of which are functions of one variable different from that of any other row (or column), while the elements of any one column (or row) are like functions of the different variables. Such, for example, is

$$\begin{matrix} \sin x, \cos x, 1 \\ \sin y, \cos y, 1 \\ \sin z, \cos z, 1. \end{matrix}$$

Double alternant, a determinant which is an alternant with respect to two sets of variables, both running through the rows or through the columns.

Alternanthera (âl'tér-nan'thê-râ), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. alternus*, alternate (see *altern*), + *NL. anthera*, anther.] A genus of dwarf tufted plants, natural order *Amarantaceæ*: so called from the stamens being alternately fertile and barren. They have opposite leaves and small tribracteate flowers arranged in heads. Several species are grown in gardens for the sake of their richly colored foliage.

alternat (âl'tér-nâ'), *n.* [*F.*, *< L. alternare*: see *alternate*, *v.*] Rotation; specifically, in *diplomacy*, a practice in accordance with which several states, in order to preserve the equality between them, take each in turn the first place, as, for example, in the signing of treaties.

By the *alternat* is intended the practice, sometimes adopted in signing conventions, of alternating in the order of priority of signature, according to some fixed rule, so as to cut off questions of rank.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, note to § 94.

alternate (âl'tér-nât, formerly al-tér'nât), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *alternated*, ppr. *alternating*. [*< L. alternatus*, pp. of *alternare*, do by turns, *< alternus*, alternate, reciprocal: see *altern*.] **I. trans.** **1.** To do or perform by turns, or in succession.

Who, in their course,
Melodious hymns about the sovran throne
Alternate all night long.
Milton, P. L., v. 657.

2. To cause to succeed or follow one another in time or place reciprocally; interchange reciprocally.

The most high God . . . alternates the disposition of good and evil. *O. Greu*, Sermons.

II. intrans. **1.** To follow one another in time or place reciprocally: generally followed by *with*: as, the flood and ebb tides *alternate one with the other*.

Rage, shame, and grief *alternate* in his breast.
J. Philips, Bienenheim, v. 339.

Pale Want *alternated*
With Plenty's golden smile.
Whittier, The Exiles.

2. To pass from one state, action, or place to a second, back to the first, and so on indefinitely: used with *between*, and sometimes with *from*: as, he *alternates between* hope and despair, or *from one extreme to another*; the country *alternates between* woods and open fields.—**Alternating function**, in *math.*, a function of several variables which on the interchange of any two of them changes its sign, but not its absolute value. Thus, $(x - y)$ is an alternating function.

alternate (âl'tér-nât), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. alternatus*, pp. of *alternare*: see *alternate*, *v.*] **I. a.** **1.** Being by turns; following each the other, recurringly, in succession of time or place; hence, reciprocal.

And bid *alternate* passions fall and rise.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 375.

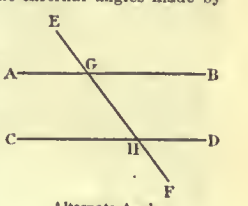
Billows of *alternate* hope and despair.
D. Webster, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

Two detestable manners, the indigenous and the imported, were now in a state of *alternate* conflict and amalgamation.
Macaulay, Dryden.

Specifically, in *bot.*: (a) Placed at unequal heights upon the axis: as, *alternate* leaves, which are solitary at the nodes, in distinction from *opposite* or *verticillate*. (b) Opposite to the intervals between organs: as, petals which are *alternate* with sepals, or stamens with petals.

2. Belonging to a series between the two members of every pair in which a member of another series intervenes; having one 'intervening between the two of each pair; every second: as, to read only the *alternate* lines; the odd numbers form one series of *alternate* numerals, the even numbers another.

3. Consisting of alternating parts or members; proceeding by alternation: as, an *alternate* series; *alternate* riming; *alternate* proportion.—**Alligation alternate**. See *alligation*.—**Alternate angles**, in *geom.*, the internal angles made by



two lines with a third, on opposite sides of it. If the two lines are parallel, the alternate angles are equal. Thus, if the parallels AB, CD be cut by the line EF, the angles AGH, GHD are alternate angles, as are also the angles BGH and GHC.

—**Alternate crystallization**. See *crystallization*.—**Alternate generation**. (a)

In *zool.*, a term first used by Steensrup to signify the production of animals which are unlike their parents, but of which certain later generations alternately recurring exhibit a likeness to those parents; or, a mode of reproduction in which more than one generation, counted from a given progenitor, must pass before the appearance of descendants resembling that progenitor. It is defined by Owen as consisting in a series of individuals which seem to represent two species alternately reproduced. Huxley defines it as an alternation of asexual with sexual generation, in which the products of one process differ from those of the other. According to Allman, the intercalation of a proper sexual reproduction is necessary to constitute true alternate generation. (b) In *cryptogamic bot.*, the passage of a plant through a succession of unlike generations before the initial form is reproduced. Usually the succession is one in which one sexually produced form alternates with another produced asexually. The alternation of those sexually produced may be with those parthenogenetically produced (*heterogenesis* or *heterogamy*, which see), or with those produced by budding (*metagenesis*).—**Alternate numbers**, units such that the product of any two has its sign changed by reversal of the order of the factors: as, $mn = -nm$. The square of any such number vanishes.

—**Alternate proportion**, the equal proportion that subsists between the alternate members of the pairs of a series of proportionals. Thus, if $a : b :: c : d$, then by alternate proportion $a : c :: b : d$.—**Alternate quarters**, in *her.*, quarters diagonally opposite to each other, as the first and fourth quarters, and the second and third. They have usually the same changes.

II. n. 1. That which happens by turns with something else; vicissitude. [Rare.]

Rais'd in pleasure, or repos'd in ease,
Grateful *alternates* of substantial peace.
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. In political conventions and some other representative bodies, one authorized to take the place of another in his absence; a substitute. [United States.]

alternately (âl'tér-nât-li), *adv.* In an alternate manner. (a) In reciprocal succession; by turns, so that each is succeeded by that which it succeeds, in the same way as night follows day and day follows night.

There is a sort of delight, which is *alternately* mixed with terror and sorrow, in the contemplation of death.
Steele, Spectator, No. 193.

(b) With the omission or intervention of one between each two: as, read the lines *alternately*; in French prosody male and female rimes occur in couplets *alternately*. (c) In *her.*, according to alternate quarters (which see, under *alternate*).—**Alternately pinnate**, in *bot.*, a term applied to a pinnate leaf when the leaflets on one side of the petiole are not opposite to those upon the other side.

alternateness (âl'tér-nât-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being alternate, or of preceding and following by turns.

alternation (âl'tér-nâ'shoun), *n.* [*< L. alternatio(n)-*, *< alternare*, pp. *alternatus*: see *alternate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of alternating, or the state of being alternate; the reciprocal succession of things in time or place, or of states or actions; the act of following something and being in turn followed by it: as, the *alternation* of day and night, cold and heat, summer and winter.

The *alternation* of uncultivated and cultivated plains, with scattered villages.
O'Donovan, Merv, xi.

The law of nature is *alternation* for evermore.
Emerson, Friendship.

2. Passage back and forth; repeated transition; the action of going from one state, condition, or point to another, and back again, indefinitely: as, *alternation* between states of mind or between places; his *alternations* from one point to the other were very frequent.—3. In *math.*: (a) The different changes or alterations of order in numbers. More commonly called *permutation*. (b) Alternate proportion (which see, under *alternate*, a.).—4. In *church ritual*, the saying or reading of parts of a service by minister and congregation alternately.—**Alternation of generation.** See *alternate generation*, under *alternate*, a. **alternative** (al-tér' nā-tiv), a. and n. [= F. *alternative*, n., *alternatif*, -ive, a., < ML. *alternativus*, < L. *alternare*, pp. *alternatus*: see *alternate*, v.] **I. a. 1.** Of two things, such that only one can be selected or only one is possible, etc.; mutually exclusive.

To arrive at the best compromise in any case implies correct conceptions of the *alternative* results of this or that course. *H. Spencer*, *Data of Ethics*, § 108.

The conscience of mankind, and the voice alike of philosophy and of religion, reject with equal horror his [J. S. Mill's] *alternative* solution of the origin of evil, that the Creator of the world is either the author of evil or the slave of it. *Edinburgh Rev.*

2. Affording a choice between two things, or a possibility of one thing out of two; given or offered for selection, as against something else; as, an *alternative* proposition; he presented an *alternative* statement.—3†. Alternate; reciprocal. **Holland.**—4. In *bot.*, having the parts of the inner whorl alternate with the outer: applied to the estivation or arrangement of the parts of the perianth in the bud.—**Alternative demand**, a request for either, but not both, of two things.—**Alternative judgment or inference**, in *logic*, a judgment or inference which judges or infers that one or the other of two facts is true. Same as *disjunctive judgment or inference*.

II. n. 1. A choice between two things; a possibility of one of two things.—2. One of two things of which either is possible or may be chosen. In strictness the word cannot be applied to more than two things; when one thing only is possible, there is said to be no *alternative*.

Between these *alternatives* there is no middle ground. *Cranch.*

The stages of mental assent and dissent are almost innumerable; but the *alternatives* of action proposed by the Christian faith are two only. *Gladstone*, *Might of Right*, p. 142.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an arrangement by which the pope nominates to vacant benefices only in alternate months, at other times leaving the nomination to the bishop of the diocese or to the regular patron. The month counted is that in which the benefice becomes vacant.

alternatively (al-tér' nā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an *alternative* manner; in a manner that admits the choice or possibility of one out of two things.

alternativeness (al-tér' nā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being *alternative*.

alternity (al-tér' nā-ti), *n.* [*<* ML. *alternitas*, < L. *alternus*, *altern*: see *altern*.] Succession by turns; alternation.

The *alternity* and vicissitude of rest. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 1.

alternize (al-tér' níz), *v. t.* [*<* *altern* + *-ize*.] To cause to follow *alternately*; *alternate*. [Rare.]

A tête-à-tête, *alternized* with a trio by my son. *Mme. D'Arbly*, *Diary*, VII. 355.

Althæa (al-thē' ä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *althæa*, wild mallow, marsh-mallow; perhaps related to *althaveu*, heal, and to Skt. *√ ardh*, thrive.] 1. A genus of plants, of the natural order *Malvaceæ*, including the hollyhock, *A. rosea*, and the marsh-mallow, *A. officinalis*.—2. [*l. c.*] A common name of the *Hibiscus Syriacus*, cultivated in gardens. Also called *shrubby althæa* and *rose of Sharon*.

althein (al-thē'in), *n.* [*<* *Althæa* + *-in*².] A white crystallizable substance, formula C₄H₈N₂O₃, contained in the root of the marsh-mallow, *Althæa officinalis*, and of asparagus: identical with *asparagin* (which see).

althert, a. Same as *alder*³.

Althing (al'ting), *n.* [Icel., formerly *althingi*, the general assembly, < *altr*, all, + *thing*, court: see *all* and *thing*.] The general assembly or parliament of Iceland.

Althingman (al'ting-mān), *n.*: pl. *Althingmen* (-men). [*<* *Althing* + *mān*.] A member of the Althing or parliament of Iceland.

alt-horn (al't-hörn), *n.* [*<* *alt* + *horn*: see *alt*.] A musical instrument of the sax-horn class, often used in place of or with the French horn in military bands.

although (äl-THŌ'), *conj.* [ME. *al though*, *al thah*, etc.; < *all*, *adv.*, in the sense of 'even,' + *though*: see *all*, *adv.*, and *though*. Cf. *albeit*.] Admitting that; in spite of the fact that; notwithstanding (that); though.—**Syn.** *Although*, *Though*, *Notwithstanding*. Between *although* and *though* the choice is often determined by the rhythm. *Notwithstanding* lays more stress than the others upon the adversative idea implied in concessive clause.

Although I have cast them far off among the heathen, and although I have scattered them among the countries, yet will I be to them as a little sanctuary in the countries where they shall come. *Ezek.* xl. 16.

A separable spite,
Which *though* it alter not love's sole effect,
Yet doth it steal sweet hours from love's delight. *Shak.*, *Sonnets*, xxxvi.

Come, come, Sir Peter, you love her, *notwithstanding* your tempers don't exactly agree. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, i. 2.

[This use of *notwithstanding* is commonly regarded as too elliptical; it is, therefore, not so common as formerly. See *notwithstanding*.]

Altica (al'ti-kä), *n.* See *Haltica*.

alticomous (al-tik'ō-mus), *a.* [*<* LL. *alticomus*, having leaves high up, or on the top, < L. *altus*, high, + *coma*, head of hair, foliage: see *coma*¹.] In *bot.*, having leaves on the higher parts only. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

altify (al'ti-fi), *v. t.* [*<* L. *altus*, high, + *-fy*. Cf. *magnify*.] To heighten; raise aloft. [Rare.]

Every country is given to magnify—not to say *altify*—their own things therein. *Fuller*, *Worthies*, i. 234.

altiloquence (al-til'ō-kwens), *n.* [*<* *altiloquent*; = Sp. *altilocuencia* = Pg. *altilocuencia*.] Lofty speech; pompous language.

altiloquent (al-til'ō-kwent), *a.* [= Sp. *altilocuente* = Pg. *altiloquente*, < L. *altus*, high, + *loquen(t)s*, speaking, ppr. of *loqui*, speak. Cf. LL. *altiloquus*, in same sense.] High-sounding; pompous in language.

altimeter (al-tim'e-tër), *n.* [= F. *altimètre*, < L. *altus*, high, + *metrum*, < Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring altitudes, as a quadrant, sextant, or theodolite.

altimetry (al-tim'e-tri), *n.* [*<* *altimeter*; = F. *altimétrie*.] The art of ascertaining altitudes by means of an altimeter, and by trigonometrical methods.

altin (al'tin), *n.* [F. *altine*, < Russ. *altuinä*, a denomination of money. Cf. Bulg. *altün*, Serv. *aldum*, Turk. *altın*, gold.] A Russian money of account, equal to three copecks.

Altinares (al-ti-nā-rēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *altus*, high, deep, + *nares*, nostrils.] In Sundevall's system of ornithology: (a) A group of birds corresponding to the family *Coridae* of authors in general, and consisting of the crows, jays, and nut-crackers. (b) One of the two series into which he divides the cohort *Coccyges*, the other being *Humilinares*. See *Zygodactyli*.

altincar (al-ting'kär), *n.* [*<* Ar. *al-tinkär*, < al, the, + *tinkär*, Pers. Hind. *tinkär*, Malay *tingkal*, < Skt. *tankana*: see *tincal*.] Crude borax, employed in refining metals; tincal (which see).

altiscope (al'ti-sköp), *n.* [*<* L. *altus*, high, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, look at: see *scope*.] An instrument consisting of an arrangement of lenses and mirrors in a telescopic tube, extensible vertically, by means of which it is possible to look over objects intervening between the observer and the object to be seen. When the sections of the tube are extended, the view is received upon an upper mirror placed at an angle of 45°, and reflected thence down the tube to a lower mirror, where it is seen by the observer.

altisonant (al-tis'ō-nant), *a.* [*<* L. *altus*, high, + *sonant(t)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound: see *sound*⁵.] High-sounding; lofty or pompous, as language: as, "altisonant phrases," *Evelyn*, *Sylva* (To the Reader).

altisonous (al-tis'ō-nus), *a.* [*<* L. *altisonus*, high-sounding, < *altus*, high, + *sonare*, sound: see *sound*⁵.] Same as *altisonant*.

altissimo (al-tis'i-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *alto*, high: see *alt*.] A musical term used in the phrase *in altissimo*, literally in the highest, that is, in the second octave above the treble staff, beginning with G. See *alt*.

altitonant (al-tit'ō-nant), *a.* [*<* L. *altitonan(t)s*, < *altus*, high, + *tonan(t)s*, ppr. of *tonare*, thunder.] Thundering from on high; high-thundering. [Rare and poetical.]

Altitonant,
Imperial-crown'd, and thunder-armed Jove. *Middleton*, *World Tost at Tennis*.

altitude (al'ti-tüd), *n.* [*<* ME. *altitude*, < L. *altitudo*, height, < *altus*, high: see *alt*.] 1. Space extended upward; height; the degree or amount of elevation of an object above its foundation, the ground, or a given level; the amount or

distance by which one object is higher than another: as, the *altitude* of a mountain or a cloud.

—2. The elevation of a point, star, or other object above the horizon, measured by the arc of a vertical intercepted between such point and the horizon. Altitude is either *apparent* or *true*. *Apparent altitude* is that which appears by observations made at any place on the surface of the earth; *true altitude*, that which results by correcting the apparent for refraction, parallax, and dip of the horizon. [The words *altitude* and *elevation* in geodesy are somewhat confused, but it is preferable to use *altitude* for angular height, *elevation* for linear height.] Often abbreviated to *alt*.

From hennec-forthward, I wol clepe the heichte of any thing that is taken by thy riwle [an astrolabe], the *altitude*, with-owte mo wordes. *Chaucer*, *Astrolabe*.

3. An elevation or height; anything extending far upward.

The altitudes which are surmounted only for the charms of outlook they offer. *D. G. Mitchell*, *Bound Together*.

4. Highest point or degree; full elevation.

He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, i. 1.

5. Elevation of spirit; haughty air; in this sense generally used in the plural. [Archaic.]

From the nature of their conversation, there was no room for *altitudes*. *Richardson*, *Clarissa Harlowe*, v. 232.

If we would see him in his *altitudes*, we must go back to the House of Commons; . . . there he cuts and slashes at another rate. *Roger North*, *Examen*, p. 258.

Accessible altitude, the altitude of an object to the base of which one can have access, so as to measure the distance between it and the station from which the altitude is to be measured.—**Altitude and azimuth circle.** See *circle*.—**Altitude or elevation of the pole**, the arc of the meridian intercepted between the pole and the horizon. It is equal to the latitude of the place.—**Circle or parallel of altitude.** See *almucantar*.—**Inaccessible altitude**, the altitude of an object whose base cannot be approached.—**Meridian altitude of a star**, an arc of the meridian between the horizon and a star on the meridian.—**Parallax of altitude.** See *parallax*.—**Refraction of altitude**, an arc of a vertical circle, by which the true altitude of a heavenly body is in appearance increased, on account of refraction.

altitudinal (al-ti-tü'di-nal), *a.* [*<* L. *altitudo* (*altitudin-*) + *-al*: see *altitude*.] Relating or pertaining to height; in *nat. hist.*, having reference to elevation above the sea-level: as, an *altitudinal* zone of vegetation. See *zone*.

Two ferns, a species of *Olechenia* and the broad-fronded *Dipteris horsfieldii*—here at its lowest *altitudinal* limit—profusely covered the ground. *H. O. Forbes*, *Eastern Archipelago*, p. 78.

altitudinarian (al'ti-tü-di-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*<* L. *altitudo* (*altitudin-*), altitude: see *altitude*.] **I. a.** Aspiring. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

II. n. One who aspires; one given to loftiness in thought or speech.

altivolant (al-tiv'ō-lant), *a.* [*<* L. *altivolan(t)s* (cf. equiv. *altivolus*, high-flying), < *altus*, high, + *volare*, ppr. *volan(t)s*, fly: see *volant*.] High-flying.

alto (al'tō), *a.* and *n.* [It., high: see *alt*.] **I. a.** Literally, high: an element in terms relating to music and art: as, *alto-ripieno*, *alto-rilievo*.—**Alto clef**, **alto fagotto**, **alto viola**, etc. See the nouns.

II. n. [So called from being higher than the tenor, to which in old music the melody was assigned.] In *music*: (a) Same as *contralto*. (b) The instrument called in England the *tenor violin*, and by the Italians the *viola*.

altogether (äl-tō-geTH'èr), *adv.* [*<* ME. *alto-gedere*, *altogidre*, etc., < *al*, *adv.*, all, + *together*.] Wholly; entirely; completely; quite.

Every man at his best state is *altogether* vanity. *Ps.* xxxix. 5.

He [Temple] began to make preparations for retiring *altogether* from business. *Macaulay*, *Sir William Temple*.

alto-relievo (äl'tō-rē-lē'vō), *n.* An Anglicized form of *alto-rilievo*.

alto-rilievo (äl'tō-rē-lyā'vō), *n.* [It.: *alto*, high (see *alt*); *rilievo*, relief: see *relief*.] High relief; in *sculpt.*, a form of relief in which the figures or other objects represented stand out very boldly from the background. More or less important portions of the design may even be carved entirely in the round. An *alto-rilievo*, or a work in *alto-rilievo*, is a relief sculptured in this form. See cut on next page. See *bas-relief* and *mezzo-rilievo*.

Altrices (al-tri'séz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *altrix*, fem. of *altor*, a nourisher, nurse, < *alere*, nourish: see *aliment*, n.] In *ornith.*, one of the primary divisions of the class *Aves*, or birds. In some systems, as that of Bonaparte, it includes those birds which are hatched in a weak and usually naked condition, and require to be fed for some time in the nest by the parents: opposed to *Præcoeces*, or those birds which run about as soon as they are hatched. Not in use as the name of a subclass of *Aves*, but recognized as a collective term for birds having the above-given characters, as nearly all land-birds, and some water-birds, as the *Herodiones* and *Steganopodes*. Nearly equivalent to Sundevall's term *Pisilopædes* or *Gymnopædes*. Also called *Heterophagi*.

altricial (al-tris'ial), *a.* [*<* *Altrices*.] Being one of or belonging to the *Altrices*; having the nature of *Altrices*; heterophagous.



Alto-rilievo.

Hermes, Eurydice, and Orpheus: in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

altrypathy (al-trop'a-thi), *n.* [*<* *L. alter*, another, + *Gr. -πάθια*, *<* *πάθος*, suffering.] Feeling for others; sympathy.

Better still to convey the altricial conception, and in more natural contrast with autopathy, there might in like manner be substituted for sympathy the allied expression *altrypathy*, which, to a certain extent, would come to the aid of the stronger term philanthropy.

L. F. Ward, *Dynam. Sociol.*, II, 371.

altruism (al-trö-izm), *n.* [*<* *F. altruisme*, *<* *It. altrui*, another, other people (= *Pr. altrui* = *OF. altrui*, *F. autrui*), prop. the objective ease, sing. and pl., of *altro*, other (= *OF. altre*, *F. autre*), *<* *L. alter*, other: see *alter*.] In the colloquial Latin of later times, *alter*, like many other pronominal words, was strengthened by the addition of *hic*, this; hence dat. **alteri-hic*, contr. to **altruic*, *altrui*, which became the common objective ease.] A term first employed by the French philosopher Comte to denote the benevolent instincts and emotions in general, or action prompted by them: the opposite of *egoism*.

If we define *altruism* as being all action which, in the normal course of things, benefits others instead of benefiting self, then, from the dawn of life, *altruism* has been no less essential than egoism.

H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, § 75.

altruist (al-trö-ist), *n.* [*<* *F. altruiste*, as *altruisme*, altruism, + *-iste*, *-ist*.] One who practises altruism; a person devoted to the welfare of others: opposed to *egoist*.

altruistic (al-trö-is'tik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to altruism; regardful of others; having regard to the well-being or best interests of others: opposed to *egoistic*.

Only in the comparatively rare cases where the anonymous benefaction is from one who can ill afford the money or the labour required, does generosity rise to that highest form in which *altruistic* gratification out-balances egoistic gratification.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 528.

altruistically (al-trö-is'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an altruistic manner; for the benefit of another; benevolently; unselfishly. *H. Spencer*.

alture (al'tür), *n.* [*<* *It. altura*, height, *<* *alto*, high: see *alt*.] Height; altitude. *N. E. D.*

aluchi, *n.* See *alouchi*.

Alucita (a-lü-si-ti), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* *LL.* (eited as *L. alucita*, a gnat.) A genus of featherwings or plume-moths, family *Pterophoridae*, having the wings divided into six lobes or feathers, rounded at the apex and ciliated along the edge. *A. hexadactyla* of Europe and America expands about half an inch.

Alucitidae (al-ü-sit'i-dö), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Alucita* + *-idae*.] Featherwings or plume-moths; a family of moths named from the genus *Alucita*, having the wings dissected into feathery lobes. Also called *Pterophoridae* (which see). See cut under *plume-moth*.

aluco (a-lü'kö), *n.* [*NL.*, said by Gesner to have been Latinized by Gaza (1476) from *It. alocho*, to translate *Gr. ἄλωος* (a kind of owl) in Aristotle; but rather a variation (> *Sp. alucion*) of *LL. alucius*, a diff. reading of *alucius*, said by Servius to be a popular name equiv. to *ulula*, an owl. Hence (< *LL. alucius*) appar. *It. alocco*, *alocco*, dial. *aloch*, an owl, a dunce, dolt; cf. *It.*

dial. *locco*, *louch*, a dunce, *Sp. loco*, a madman, *loco*, adj., = *Pg. louco*, *Pr. locou*, mad.] 1. The specific name of a kind of owl, *Strix* or *Syrnium aluco*, the European tawny owl.—2. [*cap.*] A name of a genus of owls, now usually applied to the genus of barn-owls taken as typical of the family *Alucitidae*. The common barn-owl of the old world is *Aluco flammeus*; that of America is *A. pratincola*. See cut under *barn-owl*.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of gastropods. *Link*, 1807.

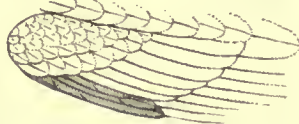
Alucitidae (al-ü-kon'i-dö), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Aluco* (*n.*) + *-idae*.] A family of owls, consisting of those known as barn-owls. See *barn-owl*. They differ from all others in having the sternum entire and simply emarginatè behind, with the furculum ankylous to its keel, the middle claw somewhat pectinate, and the facial disk complete and triangular. The family consists of the genera *Aluco* and *Phodilus*. See *Strigidae*.

Aluconinae (al'ü-kö-ni-nö), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Aluco* (*n.*) + *-inae*.] The *Alucitidae*, as a subfamily of *Strigidae*.

aludel (al'ü-del), *n.* [*<* *OF. aludel*, *alutel*, *<* *Sp. aludel*, *<* *Ar. al-uthäl*, *<* *al*, the, + *uthäl*, prob. for *ithäl*, pl. of *athla*, utensil, apparatus.] In *chem.*, a name given to one of a number of pear-shaped glasses or earthen pots, used in sublimation, resembling somewhat the ancient alembic, and open at both ends so that they can be fitted together in a series. The name has also been given to any prolonged chimney or tube of glass or earthenware consisting of more than one piece.

aludel-furnace (al'ü-del-fér'näa), *n.* A furnace for the reduction of mercurial ores. It consists of a cylindrical shaft divided by an arch into two chambers, the lower serving as a furnace and the upper receiving the ore. The mercurial vapors from the latter pass through rows of aludels, in which it is condensed and whence it is delivered into a reservoir.

alula (al'ü-lä), *n.*; pl. *alulae* (-lë). [*NL.*, dim. of *ala*, wing: see *aiste*.] 1. In *ornith.*, the winglet, bastard wing, or ala spuria of a bird; the packet of small feathers which grows upon the so-called thumb of a bird's wing.



Alula (the shaded part in the figure).

The feathers are rather stiff, resembling primaries to some extent, but always smaller, and contribute to the smoothness and evenness of the border of the wing.

2. In *entom.*: (a) The small membranous appendage or scale situated at the base of each wing of many dipterous insects, above the halteres or poisers. (b) A similar appendage beneath each elytron of some water-beetles. Also called *alulet* and *cueilleron*.

In certain water beetles (*Dytiscidae*) a pair of *alulae*, or winglets, are developed at the inner angle of the elytra. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI, 127.

alular (al'ü-lär), *a.* Of or pertaining to an alula.

alulet (al'ü-let), *n.* [*<* *alula* + *-et*.] In *entom.*, same as *alula*, 2.

alum (al'um), *n.* [Early mod. E. often *allum*, *alēm*, *alym*, *<* *ME. alum*, *alom*, *<* *OF. alum*, mod. *F. alun* = *MHG. alün*, *G. alun* (> *Pol. alun* (barred *l*), *Sloven. alun* = *Russ. galunä* = *Lith. alunas*), *<* *L. alumen*, alum; of unknown origin.] The general name of a class of double sulphates formed by the union of aluminium, iron, chromium, or manganese sulphate with the sulphate of some other metal, commonly an alkaline metal or ammonium. Common or *potash alum* has the formula $Al_2(SO_4)_3 + K_2SO_4 + 24H_2O$. It is produced by mixing concentrated solutions of potassium sulphate and crude aluminium sulphate. The double salt at once crystallizes in octahedrons. Alum is soluble in water, has a sweetish-sour taste, reddens litmus, and is a powerful astringent. In medicine it is used internally as an astringent, externally as a styptic applied to severed blood-vessels. In the arts it is used as a mordant in dyeing, and extensively in other ways. When mixed in small amount with inferior grades of flour, it is said to whiten them in the process of bread-making, but its effect on the system is injurious.—**Alum shale**, another name for *alum slate*, including especially its more shaly varieties.—**Alum slate**, a variety of clay slate containing more or less carbonaceous material (remains of seaweeds, etc.) with which is associated an easily decomposed and frequently occurring compound of sulphur and iron (marcasite). The decomposition of this substance gives rise to an efflorescence of alum, usually potash alum, which is a compound of potassium sulphate and aluminium sulphate.—**Burnt alum**, alum from which the water of crystallization has been driven off by heat. Also called *dried alum*, *alumen exsiccatum*.—**Concentrated alum**, normal aluminium sulphate, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, which is prepared on a large scale by treating roasted clay with oil of vitriol, and crystallizing out the sulphate formed. It is largely used in dyeing. Also called *patent alum*.—**Cubic alum**, or **basic alum**, the mineral alum-stone.—**Earth of alum**. See *earth*.—**Roman alum**, a variety of potash alum prepared from the mineral alum-stone, of special value to dyers, since it contains no soluble iron salts. Also called *rock-alum* and *roche-alum*.

alum (al'um), *v. t.* [*<* *alum*, *n.*] To steep in or impregnate with a solution of alum.

For silk dyeing anotta is largely used, yielding bright lustrous shades; by *aluming* the silk is considered to take the dye better. *O'Neill*, *Dyeing and Calico Printing*, p. 67.

alum-battery (al'um-bat'e-ri), *n.* A galvanic battery employing a solution of alum as the exciting liquid.

Alumbrado (ä-löm-bri'dö), *n.* [*Sp.*, formerly *alombrado*, pp. of *alumbrar*, formerly *alombrar*, enlighten, illuminate, *<* *ML. *alluminare*: see *illumine*, and cf. *illuminate*, *Illuminati*.] One of a sect of *Illuminati*, or Perfectionists, which existed in Spain in the sixteenth century, but was suppressed by the Inquisition. Also spelled *Alombrado*.

alum-earth (al'um-erth), *n.* A massive variety of alum-stone (which see).

alumin, **alumine** (al'ü-min), *n.* Same as *alumina*.

alumina (a-lü'mi-nä), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* *L. alumen* (*alumin-*): see *alum*.] The oxid of aluminium, Al_2O_3 , the most abundant of the earths. It is widely diffused over the globe in the shape of clay, loam, and other similar substances; corundum, in its varieties adamantine spar, the ruby, and sapphire, is alumina nearly pure and crystallized. In these forms alumina is, next to the diamond, the hardest substance known. Its great value in the arts depends on its affinity for vegetable coloring matters and animal fiber. It forms the base of the lakes in dyeing, and acts also as a mordant. United with silica it is extensively used in the manufacture of all kinds of pottery and porcelain-ware, crucibles, mortar, and cements.

aluminate (a-lü'mi-nät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aluminated*, ppr. *aluminating*. [*<* *L. aluminatus*, pp. adj., *<* *alumen* (*alumin-*): see *alum*.] To treat or impregnate with alum; specifically, in printing engravings, to wash (the paper) with alum-water to prevent the running of the lines.

aluminate (a-lü'mi-nät), *n.* [*<* *alumina* + *-ate*.] A salt in which alumina acts toward the stronger bases as an acid. Sodium aluminate is used as a mordant. The mineral spinel is a magnesium aluminate.

aluminic (al-ü-min'ik), *a.* [*<* *aluminium* + *-ic*.] Relating to or containing aluminium.

aluminiferous (a-lü-mi-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*<* *L. alumen* (*alumin-*), alum, + *ferrè* = *E. bear*.] Containing or yielding alum, alumina, or aluminium.

aluminium (al-ü-min'i-förm), *a.* [*<* *L. alumen* (*alumin-*), alum, + *-formis*, *<* *forma*, form.] Having the form of alum, alumina, or aluminium.

aluminite (a-lü'mi-nit), *n.* [*<* *alumina* + *-ite*.] Hydrous sulphate of aluminium, a mineral that occurs in small roundish or reniform masses. Its color is snow-white or yellowish-white.

aluminium (al-ü-min'ü-m), *n.* [*NL.* (> *F. alumine*, > *E. alumin*), *<* *L. alumen* (*-min-*), alum (see *alum*), + *-ium*, as in *sodium*, *potassium*, etc.; first proposed by Sir H. Davy, the discoverer of the metal, in the form *aluminium* and then *aluminum*.] Chemical symbol Al; atomic weight 27.1. A metal of silver-white color and brilliant luster, about as hard as zinc, very malleable and ductile, highly sonorous, and a good conductor of heat and electricity. Its most remarkable character is its low specific gravity (2.56), which is about one third that of iron and less than that of marble. It does not tarnish in the air, and even in a molten state does not oxidize; its melting-point is somewhat lower than that of silver. Aluminium in combination with oxygen (Al_2O_3) forms the common earth alumina, which exists in nature as the mineral corundum, of which the ruby, sapphire, and emery are varieties; the hydrated sesquioxide exists as the minerals diaspor, gibbsite, and bauxite. Alumina also enters into the composition of a very large number of minerals, the most important of which are the feldspars. From the decomposition of these, clay (kaolin, etc.) is produced, which is essentially a hydrated silicate of aluminium. Among other important minerals containing aluminium are the alicates andalusite, cyanite, fibrolite, topaz, and all of the zeolites; the fluoride of aluminium and sodium, cryolite, from which the metal is reduced; the oxid of aluminium and magnesium, spinel; the sulphates aluminite, alum-stone, the alums, etc.; the phosphates turquoise, lazulite, etc.; the carbonate dawsonite, and many others. It is estimated that in its various compounds aluminium forms about one twelfth of the crust of the earth. In consequence of its very low specific gravity, freedom from tarnish, non-poisonous qualities, and ease of working, aluminium is a most valuable metal, and would be extensively used if it were not for the cost of separating it from the combinations in which it occurs in nature. It is used, however, to a limited extent by itself and in alloys for physical apparatus and other articles in which lightness and great strength are necessary. The cap of the Washington monument, which forms the tip of its lightning-rod, is a pyramidal mass of aluminium weighing 100 ounces. Also written *aluminum*.—**Aluminium bronze**, an alloy of 9 parts of copper with 1 of aluminium. It resembles gold in luster and color, and is used as a cheap imitation of that metal. Unlike gold, however, it gradually tarnishes on exposure to the air. It is much used in cheap jewelry and ornamental work, and also for a great variety of industrial purposes, especially for bearings in machinery.—**Aluminium silver**, a

compound formed by the addition of a small amount of silver to aluminium. It is said that 3 per cent. of silver is sufficient to give to aluminium the color and brilliancy of pure silver, over which it has the great advantage of not being tarnished by sulphureted hydrogen.—**Aluminium solder**, an alloy of gold, silver, copper, and, for soft solder, a little zinc: used in soldering aluminium bronze.

aluminose (a-lū'mi-nōs), *a.* Same as *aluminous*.

aluminous (a-lū'mi-nus), *a.* [*L. aluminosus*, < *alumen* (-*min*-), alum: see *alum*.] Pertaining to, containing, or having the properties of alum or alumina: as, *aluminous* minerals or waters.

aluminum (a-lū'mi-nium), *n.* Same as *aluminium*.

alumish (al'um-ish), *a.* [*L. alum* + *-ish*¹.] Having the nature of alum; somewhat resembling alum.

alumna (a-lum'nā), *n.*; pl. *alumnae* (-*nē*). [*L.*, a foster-daughter, fem. of *alumnus*: see *alumnus*.] A female pupil or graduate of any educational institution.

alumnaal (a-lum'nal), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to alumna or alumnae.

At the request of the *Alumnaal Association of Colleges*, arrangements have been made whereby college graduates can avail themselves of advanced courses of study.

Education, IV. 550.

alumni, *n.* Plural of *alumnus*.

alumniate (a-lum'ni-āt), *n.* [Irreg. < *alumnus* + *-ate*³.] The period of pupilage. *N. E. D.*

alumnus (a-lum'nus), *n.*; pl. *alumni* (-*nī*). [*L. alumnus*, fem. *alumna*, a nursing, foster-child, pupil, disciple, orig. ppr. pass. (-*umnus* = Gr. *-όμενος*) of *alere*, nourish, nurse, foster: see *aliment*. Cf. *alma mater*.] A pupil; one educated at a school, seminary, college, or university; specifically, a graduate of any such institution.

alum-rock (al'um-rok), *n.* Same as *alum-stone*.

alum-root (al'um-rōt), *n.* A name given to the astringent root of several plants, as *Heuchera Americana* and *Geranium maculatum*.

alum-stone (al'um-stōn), *n.* The subsulphate of alumina and potash; a mineral of a grayish or yellowish-white color, often containing silica as an impurity, first found at Tolfa in Italy. Also called *alum-rock* and *alunite*.

alunite (al'ū-nīt), *n.* [*F. alun*, alum, + *-ite*².] Same as *alum-stone*.

alunogen (a-lū'nō-jen), *n.* [*F. alun*, alum, + *-gen*, producing: see *-gen*.] Native aluminium sulphate, occurring in fine capillary fibers, and consisting of 36.05 parts of sulphuric acid, 15.40 of alumina, and 48.55 of water. It is found in volcanic solfataras, in clays, in feldspathic rocks containing pyrites, and as an efflorescence on the walls of mines and quarries. Also called *hair-salt* and *feather-alum*.

alure (al'ūr), *n.* [*ME. alure*, *alour*, *alur*, *aler*, < OF. *aleor*, *aleoir*, gallery, passage, alley (cf. OF. *aleure*, *alure*, mod. F. *allure*, gait, pace), < *aler*, F. *aller*, go: see *alley*¹.] 1. An alley; a walk.—2. A passage, gangway, or gallery in a building.

The new *alure* between the king's chamber and the said chapel. *Brayley*, Houses of Parl., p. 127.

3. A covered passage; a cloister.

The sides of every street were covered with fresh *alures* of marble, or cloisters. *T. Warton*, Eng. Poetry, II. xxiii.

4. In *medieval milit. arch.*, a footway on the summit of a wall or rampart, behind the battlements; also, the passageway within the hoarding or bratticing.

alusia (a-lū'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, irreg. < Gr. *ἀλυσία*, distress, anguish, < *ἀλυσω* or *ἀλυσω*, be frantic, wander: see *hallucination*.] Hallucination.

aluta (a-lū'tā), *n.* [*L.* (sc. *pellis*, skin), a kind of soft leather, perhaps prepared by means of alum; cf. *alumen*, alum: see *alum*.] A species of leather-stone, soft, pliable, and not laminated.

alutaceous (al-ū-tā'sbius), *a.* [*L.L. alutacius*, < *L. aluta*: see *aluta*.] Having the quality or color of tawed leather; leathery, as the leaves of *Prunus laurocerasus*.

alutation (al-ū-tā'shōn), *n.* [*L. aluta*, soft leather (see *aluta*), + *-ation*.] The tanning or dressing of leather.

alva marina (al'vā mā-rī'nā). [An error for *L. ulva marina*, sea-sedge: *ulva*, sedge, perhaps connected with *ad-ol-escere*, grow (see *adolescent*); *marina*, fem. of *marinus*, of or belonging to the sea: see *marine*.] Sea-sedge: an article of commerce, consisting of dried grass-wrack (*Zostera marina*), used for stuffing mattresses, etc.

alvearium (al-vē-ā-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *alvearia* (-*ri*). [*L.*] Same as *alveary*.

alveary (al'vē-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *alvearies* (-*riz*). [*L. alvearium*, a beehive, prop. any bulging vessel, < *alveus*, a hollow vessel, a beehive, etc.: see *alveus*.] 1. A beehive, or something resembling a beehive.—2. The meatus externus, or external canal, of the ear. See *ear*.

alveated (al'vē-ā-ted), *a.* [*L. alveatus*, hollowed out like a trough or tray, < *alveus*, a trough, tray, a beehive: see *alveus*, and cf. *alveary*.] Formed or vaulted like a beehive.

alvei, *n.* Plural of *alveus*.

alveolar (al-vē-ō-lār or al'vē-ō-lār), *a.* [*L. alveolaris*, a small hollow or cavity, a tray, trough, basin, dim. of *alveus*: see *alveus*.] Containing or pertaining to a socket, cell, or pit. An equivalent form is *alveolary*.—**Alveolar arch**, the arch formed by the alveolar border of either the upper or the lower jaw.—**Alveolar artery**, (*a*) *Inferior*, the inferior dental, a branch of the internal maxillary artery supplying the lower jaw. (*b*) *Superior*, a branch of the internal maxillary artery supplying the teeth of the upper jaw and adjacent structures.—**Alveolar border**, the border of either jaw containing the tooth-sockets (alveoli).—**Alveolar cancer**, either alveolar carcinoma or alveolar sarcoma.—**Alveolar carcinoma**, a name sometimes applied to colloid carcinoma (cancer) in which the colloid infiltration has rendered the alveolar structure very evident to the naked eye.—**Alveolar ectasia**. See *emphysema*.—**Alveolar forceps**, forceps, of various shapes, for removing parts of the alveolar process, or fragments of roots under the alveolar ridge.—**Alveolar index**. See *craniometry*.

—**Alveolar membrane**, the dental periosteum.—**Alveolar nerves**, the dental branches of the maxillary nerves.—**Alveolar passages**, the passages into which the respiratory bronchial tubes enlarge. They are thickly set with air-cells (alveoli), and give off and terminate in the infundibula or air-sacs.—**Alveolar point**, the point at the edge of the upper jaw between the middle incisors.—**Alveolar processes**, the processes of the maxillary bones containing the sockets of the teeth.—**Alveolar sarcoma**, a sarcoma (cancer) in which the cells approach in character epithelial cells, and are gathered in groups separated by connective tissue.—**Alveolar vein**, a vein accompanying an alveolar artery.

alveolariform (al-vē-ō-lar'ī-fōrm), *a.* [*NL. alveolaris* (< *alveolus*, a cell in a honeycomb: see *alveolus*) + *L. forma*, shape.] Having the form of the cells of a honeycomb. *N. E. D.*

alveolary (al-vē-ō-lār-ī or al'vē-ō-lār-ī), *a.* Same as *alveolar*.

alveolate (al-vē-ō-lāt or al'vē-ō-lāt), *a.* [*L. alveolatus*, hollowed out like a little tray, < *alveolus*: see *alveolus*.] Same as *alveolated*.

alveolated (al-vē-ō-lāt-ed or al'vē-ō-lāt-ed), *a.* [*As alveolate* + *-ed*².] Deeply pitted so as to resemble a honeycomb; having angular cavities (alveoli) separated by thin partitions, as the receptacle of some compound flowers.

The fibrous stroma is not so much *alveolated* as interspersed with small fusiform cell-nests.

Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 173.

alveolation (al-vē-ō-lā'shōn), *n.* The state or condition of having sockets or pits; a structure resembling that of the honeycomb. See cut under *ruminant*.

The *alveolation* is the same in both cases. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 370.

alveole (al'vē-ōl), *n.* Same as *alveolus*.

alveoli, *n.* Plural of *alveolus*.

alveoliform (al-vē-ō-lī-fōrm or al'vē-ō-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*L. alveolus* + *forma*, form.] Having the form of an alveolus, or a small cell or socket.

Alveolina (al-vē-ō-lī'nā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. alveolus* (see *alveolus*) + *-ina*.] The typical genus of foraminifers of the subfamily *Alveolininae*. *D'Orbigny*, 1826.

Alveolininae (al-vē-ō-lī-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Alveolina* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of imperforate foraminifers, family *Miliolida*, having the test globular, elliptical, or fusiform, the chambers of which in the recent species are often subdivided.

alveolite (al-vē-ō-līt), *n.* [*NL. Alveolites*.] A fossil poly of the genus *Alveolites*.

Alveolites (al-vē-ō-līt'ēz), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. alveolus*, a small cavity, + *-ites*: see *-ite*².] A genus of fossil poly, from Cretaceous and Tertiary strata, founded by Lamarck in 1806.

alveolocondylean (al-vē-ō-lō-kon-dil'ē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the alveolus and condyle.—**Alveolocondylean plane**. See *craniometry*.

alveolodental (al-vē-ō-lō-den'tal), *a.* Pertaining to the teeth and their sockets.—**Alveolodental canal**, the canal in the upper and in the lower jaw, through which pass the dental vessels and nerves.

alveolousnasal (al-vē-ō-lō-sub-nā'zāl), *a.* In *craniom.*, pertaining to the alveolar and subnasal points of the skull.—**Alveolousnasal prognathism**, the prognathism measured by the angle between the line joining the alveolar and subnasal points and the alveolocondylean plane. See these terms and *craniometry*.

alveolus (al-vē-ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *alveoli* (-*lī*). [*NL.* application of *L. alveolus*, a small hollow or

cavity, dim. of *alveus*, a tray, trough, basin: see *alveus*.] In general, any little cell, pit, cavity, fossa, or socket, as one of the cells of a honeycomb, etc. Also called *alveole*.

Although these organs [of the torpedo and other electric fishes] differ greatly from one another in position, . . . they all agree in being composed of *alveoli* of various forms, which are bounded by connective tissue, and filled with a jelly-like substance.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 500.

Specifically, in *zool.*: (*a*) The socket of a tooth; the pit in a jaw-bone in which a tooth is inserted.

Each *alveolus* serves as the socket of a long tooth, somewhat like the incisor of a rodent.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 492.

(*b*) An air-cell; one of the compartments, about one hundredth of an inch in diameter, which line the infundibula and alveolar passages of the lungs. (*c*) One of the pits or compartments in the mucous membrane of the second stomach of a ruminant; a cell of a "honeycomb" tripe. See cut under *ruminant*. (*d*) A certain vacant space in the sarcoid of a radiolarian, either within or without the capsule. *Pasco*. (*e*) A cell or pit in certain fossils, as in an alveolite. (*f*) One of the ultimate follicles of a racemose gland. See *acinus*, 2 (*b*). (*g*) One of the five hollow cuneate calcareous denticular pieces which enter into the composition of the complex dentary apparatus or oral skeleton of a sea-urchin. See *lantern of Aristotle* (under *lantern*) and cuts under *Clypeastrid* and *Echinoidae*.

Alveopora (al-vē-ō-pō-rā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. alveus*, belly, + *porus*, a pore: see *alveus* and *pore*.] The typical genus of *Alveoporinae*.

Alveoporinae (al-vē-ō-pō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Alveopora* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of perforate madreporarian corals, of the family *Poritidae*, typified by the genus *Alveopora*. See *Poritidae*.

alveus (al'vē-us), *n.*; pl. *alvei* (-*i*). [*L.*, a hollow vessel, basket, trough, hold of a vessel, beehive, bath-tub, channel of a river, etc., < *alvus*, the belly, the stomach, bowels, womb, etc.] In *anat.*: (*a*) A tube or canal through which some fluid flows; especially, the larger part of such a tube, as the duct conveying the chyle to the subclavian vein. Specifically—(1) The utricle of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. (2) The combined utricle and sacculus of the ear as seen in birds. (*b*) The superficial ventricular layer of medullary substance in the brain covering the hippocampus major.

alvine (al'vin, -vīn), *a.* [= F. *alvin*, < *L. alvus*, the belly.] Belonging to the belly or intestines; relating to or consisting of intestinal excretions.—**Alvine concretion**, a calculus formed in the stomach or intestines.—**Alvine dejections**, *alvine evacuations*, discharges from the bowels; feces. [The word is now scarcely used, except in these or similar phrases.]

always (âl'wā), *adv.* [*ME. alway*, *alwaye*, *allewaye*, *al wey*, *alle wey*, *al wei*, earlier *alwe wei*, < AS. *ealne weg*, sometimes contr. to *ealne*, all the time, lit. all the way: *ealne*, acc. of *eal*, *eall*, all; *weg*, acc. of *weg*, way. Now superseded by *always*, q. v. Cf. *algate*, and It. *tutta via* = Sp. *todas vias*, always; from *L. tota*, fem. of *totus*, all, and *via*, way.] Same as *always*: now only used poetically.

Mephibosheth . . . shall eat bread *always* at my table. 2 Sam. ix. 10.

Hard by a poplar shook *alway*,
All silver-green with gnarled bark.

Tennyson, Mariana.

always (âl'wā), *adv.* [*ME. alwayes*, *alwaies*, *alleweyes*, *alle weis*, *alles weis*, an adverbial gen., appar. orig. distrib., as distinguished from the comprehensive acc. form, but the distinction was soon lost: see *alway*.] 1. All the time; throughout all time; uninterruptedly; continually; perpetually; ever: as, God is *always* the same.

Ev'n in heaven his [Manimon's] looks and thoughts
Were *always* downward bent. *Milton*, P. L., i. 681.

Once a poet, *always* a poet. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xv.

2. Every time; at all recurring times; as often as occasion arises: as, he *always* comes home on Saturday.

You *always* end ere you begin. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4.

Alydinae (al-i-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Alydus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Coreida*, typified by the genus *Alydus*, containing insects of moderately narrow form, with a somewhat conical head contracted behind the eyes, the last antennal joint enlarged, and the hind femora spinous and thickened toward the end. Species of such genera as *Alydus*, *Tollius*, and *Megalotomus* are numerous in most parts of America. Also written *Alydina*. See *Coreidea*.

Alydus (al'i-dus), *n.* [*NL.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Coreida*, typified of the subfamily *Alydinae*.

alyned, *p. a.* [*ME.* (occurs once), < *L. allinere*, *allinere*, besmeared, < *ad*, to, + *linere*, smear: see *liniment*.] Anointed.

Alysia (a-lis'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἀλυσία*, a chain, prob. for **ἀλυσος*, < *ἀλυτος*, continuous, unbroken,

<á-priv. + λυτός, verbal adj. of λύνειν, loose.]
1. A genus of hymenopterous insects, belonging to the series *Pupivora* or *Spiculifera*, and to the family *Braconidae* (the *Ichnumononcs adsciti*). The species, as *A. manducator*, are parasitic in the larvæ of other insects.—**2.** A genus of scopeline fishes.—**3.** A genus of lepidopterous insects.

alyism (al'iz'm), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀλυσμός, anguish, disquiet, esp. of sick persons, < ἀλύνειν or ἀλίσσειν, wander in mind, be ill at ease, distraught, weary, = L. alu-cinari, wander in mind: see hallucination.*] In *pathol.*, restlessness or disquiet exhibited by a sick person.

alysson (a-lis'on), *n.* [*L.: see Alyssum.*] A plant of the genus *Alyssum*. Also spelled *alison*, *alisson*.

Alyssum (a-lis'um), *n.* [*NL. alyssum, L. alysson (Pliny), < Gr. ἀλυσσον, a plant used to check hiccup; referred to λύνειν, to hiccup, or otherwise to neut. of ἀλυσσος, curing (canine) madness, < á-priv. + λύσσα, madness.*] **1.** A genus of plants, natural order *Cruciferae*, containing several white- or yellow-flowered species, much employed for decorating rockwork. *A. maritimum*, known as sweet alyssum, is much cultivated in gardens, having white and fragrant honey-scented flowers, of which bees are very fond. The rock-alyssum or gold-dust, *A. saxatile*, has dense clusters of bright-yellow flowers, appearing in early spring.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.
Alytes (al'i-téz), *n.* [*NL. appar. < Gr. ἀλύτης, a police officer at the Olympic games; more prob. < Gr. ἀλυσος, continuous, unbroken, in allusion to the chain of eggs the frog carries about*



Nurse-frog (*Alytes obstetricans*).

(cf. ἀλυσος, a chain): see *Alysia*.] A genus of anurous amphibians, or tailless batrachians, of the family *Discoglossidae*, sometimes made the type of a family *Alytidae*. *A. obstetricans* is the nurse-frog or accoucher-tour of Europe.

In *Alytes obstetricans*, the female lays a chain of eggs, which the male twines round his thighs until the young leave the eggs. *Pascoe, Zool. Class., p. 196.*

alytid (al'i-tid), *n.* One of the *Alytidae*.
Alytidae (a-lit'i-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Alytes + -idae*.] An artificial family of salient amphibians, characterized by Günther as "*Ranina* with webbed toes, with the processes of sacral vertebrae dilated, and with parotoids." It contains genera of *Discoglossidae* (*Alytes*), *Pelobatidae* (*Scaphiopus*), and *Cystignathidae* (*Heleiporus*).

am (am). The first person singular, present tense, indicative mood of the verb *to be*. See *be*.

am-. See *ambi-*.
A. M. An abbreviation of several Latin phrases in common use: (a) Of *artium magister*, Master of Arts. M. A., which represents the English rendering, is now more usual in England, but in a purely Latin idiom the form A. M. is still preferable. (b) Of *anno mundi*, in the year of the world: used in some systems of chronology. (c) Of *ante meridiem*, before noon: as, the party will start at 10 A. M. (also written A. M. or a. m.). Frequently used as synonymous with *morning* or *forenoon*: as, I arrived here this A. M. (pronounced ä em), that is, this morning or forenoon.

ama (ä'mä), *n.* [*L., more correctly hama, < Gr. ἄμα, a water-bucket, a pail, > aam, q. v.*] In the early Christian church, a large vessel in which wine for the eucharist was mixed before consecration, and kept when consecrated until poured into the smaller vessels for service at the altar or for removal. See *ampulla*, 2, and *cruet*. These amas were of precious metal in the wealthier churches, and of baser material in others. No specimen is known to exist. Also written *hama*.

amability (am-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. amabilité* (*OF. amabilete*), < *L. amabilita(-)s, < amabilis*, lovely, lovable, < *amare*, love: see *amor*. A diff. word, etymologically, from *amiability*, q. v.] Lovableness; amiability.

No rules can make *amability*. *Jer. Taylor.*

amacratic (am-a-krat'ik), *a.* [*Prop. hamacratic, < Gr. ἄμα, together (akin to E. same), + κράτος, power, akin to E. hard.*] Same as *amathenic*. *Sir J. Herschel.*

amadavat (am'a-da-vat'), *n.* [*An E. Ind. name, appearing in various other forms, amadavat, amadavād (sometimes Latinized as amadavadava), avadavat, and sometimes amandabal.* Orig. brought to Europe from Amadābād in Guzerat. Cf. *Amadina, amandava*.] A small conirostral granivorous finch-like bird, of the order *Passeres*, suborder *Oscines*, family *Ploccidae*, subfamily *Spermestinae*; the *Estrilda amandava*, a native of India, and one of the commonest exotic cage-birds. It is imported into Europe and the United States in large numbers, and is sometimes called *strawberry-finch* by the dealers. It forms the type of one of the numerous subgenera or sections of the large genus *Estrilda*, which contains species of small size and generally brilliant or variegated colors, belonging to the same family as the weavers and whidah-birds. It is about 5 inches long, with a coral-red beak, and red-and-black plumage spotted with pearly white. Other forms are *avadavat* and *amaduvade*.

amadelpheous (am-a-del'fus), *a.* [*Prop. *hamadelpheous, < Gr. ἄμα, together, + ἀδελφός, brother: see -adelpheia.*] Living in society or in flocks; gregarious. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amadina (am-a-dī'nä), *n.* [*NL., < amad(avat) + -ina.*] A genus of small conirostral birds, of the family *Ploccidae*, subfamily *Spermestinae*. It includes many species of Asia, Africa, etc. The species are mostly of bright or variegated colors, having thick conical bills adapted to their granivorous habits. Some are common cage-birds and fine songsters.

amadou (am'a-dö), *n.* [*F., < amadou, coax, cajole, a word of disputed origin; perhaps < Dan. made, feed (= Icel. and Sw. mata, feed), < mad, food, = Sw. mat = Icel. matr = E. meat, food. Cf. L. esca, (1) food, (2) bait, in ML. also (3) tinder, > It. esca, in same senses, = Sp. yesca, tinder, fuel, incitement, = OF. eche, esche, mod. F.èche, aiche, bait; It. adescare, bait, allure, entice, inveigle. Cf. also the E. phrase to coax a fire (that does not burn readily).*] A soft spongy substance, consisting of the more solid portion of a fungus (*Polyporus fomentarius*) and other species found growing on forest-trees, steeped in a solution of saltpeter. Amadou has been successfully employed in surgery as a styptic, and in the form of punk it is used as a port-fire (which see). Also called *black-match*, *pyrotechnical sponge*, and *German tinder*.

amaduvade (am'a-dö-väd'), *n.* Same as *amadavat*. *P. L. Schäter.*

amafrose, *n.* [*OF. amafrose (Cotgrave) for amafrose for amafrose, < NL. amafrosis, q. v.*] An old form of *amaurosis*. *Sylvester; Bailey.*

amah (am'ä), *n.* [*Anglo-Ind., < Pg. ama, a nurse.*] In the dialects of southern India, Telugu, etc., *amma* means 'mother,' and is affixed to the names of women in general, as a respectful term of address: see *amma*.] **1.** A nurse; especially, a wet-nurse.—**2.** A lady's-maid; a maid-servant. [A word in general use among Europeans in India and the East.]

If [a man setting up housekeeping is] married, an *Amah* or female servant is required in addition [to the servants already enumerated], while an establishment including a number of children requires at least two more. *W. F. Mayers, Treaty Ports of China and Japan, p. 24.*

amain¹ (ä-män'), *prep. phr. as adv.* [*< a³ + main¹, force: see main¹.*] With force, strength, or violence; violently; furiously; suddenly; at full speed; hastily.

[He] comes on *amain*, speed in his look. *Milton, S. A., l. 1304.*

The soul strives *amain* to live and work through all things. *Emerson, Compensation.*

Smote *amain* the hollow oak-tree. *Longfellow, Hiawatha, xvii.*

To let go or strike *amain* (*naut.*), to let fall or strike lower quickly or suddenly: but see *amain*².

amain² (ä-män'), *v.* [*Early mod. E. also amayne, ameyne, < OF. amener, mod. F. amener, bring to, conduct, induce; naut., haul: amener les voiles, strike sail, amener pavillon, or simply amener, strike flag, surrender; < a- (< L. ad, to) + mener, lead, conduct, < LL. minare, drive, L. deponent minari, threaten, menace: see menacc.* Cf. *amenable*.] **I. trans.** **1.** To lead; conduct; manage.

That his majesty may have the *amensing* of the matters. Quoted in *Strype, Eccl. Mem., II. 418.* (*N. E. D.*)

2. To lower (a sail), especially the topsail. He called to us to *amaine* our sails, which we could not well do. *R. Hawkins, Voyage to South Sea.*

When you let anything down into the Howle, lowering it by degrees, they say, *Amaine*; and being downe, Strike.

When you would lower a yard so fast as you can, they call *Amaine*. *Smith, Seaman's Gram., vii. 33, ix. 40.* (*N. E. D.*)

[In such use the imperative of the verb would easily be confused with the imperative phrase or adverb *amain*; hence, to let go or strike *amain*. See *amain*¹.]

3. To lower; abate.
II. intrans. To lower the topsail or one's flag, in token of yielding; yield; surrender.

amaist (ä-mäst'), *adv.* [= *E. almost*, dial. *amost*.] Almost. [*Scotch.*]

amaldar (am'al-där), *n.* [*Hind. Pers. amaldär, a manager, agent, governor of a district, collector of revenue, < Ar. 'amal, work, business, affairs, collection of revenue, etc., + Pers. dār, (in comp.) one who holds, possesses, manages, etc.*] In India, a governor of a province under the Mohammedan rule. Also written *amildar*.

Tippu had been a merchant as well as a prince; and during his reign he filled his warehouses with a vast variety of goods, which the *Amildars*, or governors of provinces, were expected to sell to the richer inhabitants at prices far in excess of their real value.

J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 413.

Amalfitan (a-mal'fi-tan), *a.* [*< ML. Amalfitanus, < Amalfi, in Italy.*] Pertaining to Amalfi, a seaport town of Italy. Also spelled *Amalphitan*.—**Amalfitan code** (*ML. tabula Amalfitana*), the oldest existing code of maritime law, compiled about the time of the first crusade by the authorities of Amalfi, which city then possessed considerable commerce and maritime power.

amalgam (ä-mal'gam), *n.* [*< ME. amalgame, malgam (also as ML.), < OF. amalgame, mod. F. amalgame = Sp. Pg. It. amalgama = ML. amalgama, sometimes amalgama, supposed to be a perversion (perhaps through Ar., with Ar. art. al) of L. malagma, < Gr. μάλαγμα, an emollient, poultice, any soft mass, < μάλασσειν, soften, < μαλακός, soft, akin to L. mollis, soft: see moll, mollify, emollient, etc.*] **1.** A compound of mercury or quicksilver with another metal; any metallic alloy of which mercury forms an essential constituent part. Amalgams are used for a great variety of purposes, as for cold-tinning, water-gilding, and water-silvering, for coating the zinc plates of a battery, and for the protection of metals from oxidation. A native amalgam of mercury and silver is found in isometric crystals in the mines of Obermoschel in Bavaria, and in Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Chili, etc.

2. Figuratively, a mixture or compound of different things.—**Amalgam gilding**, a method of gilding in which the metal to be coated is first cleaned, then rubbed with a solution of nitrate of mercury, and covered with a film of an amalgam of 1 part of gold with 8 parts of mercury. Heat volatilizes the mercury and leaves the gold adhering to the surface.—**Amalgam retort**, an iron retort having a convex lid, luted at the edges, and held by a key or wedge pressed between its crown and the ball.—**Amalgam silvering**, a process similar to that of amalgam gilding (which see), in which is used an amalgam of 1 part of silver with 8 parts of mercury.—**Amalgam varnish**, an amalgam consisting of 1 part of mercury, 1 of bismuth, and 4 of tin, mixed with white of eggs or with varnish.

amalgam† (ä-mal'gam), *v.* [*< ME. amalgame; from the noun.*] **I. trans.** To mix, as metals, by amalgamation; amalgamate.

Some three ounces . . . of Gold, t' amalgame with some six of Mercury. *B. Jonson, Alchemist (1640), II. 3.*

II. intrans. To become amalgamated. Quicksilver easily amalgamates with metals. *Boyle, Works, I. 638.*

amalgama (ä-mal'ga-mä), *n.* [*ML.: see amalgam, n.*] Same as *amalgam*.

They have divided this their *amalgama* into a number of . . . republics. *Burke, Rev. in France.*

amalgamable (ä-mal'ga-mä-bl), *a.* [*< amalgam + -able.*] Capable of amalgamating or of being amalgamated.

Silver modified by distilled water is brought back again to the *amalgamable* state by contact for a short time with rain or spring water. *Ure, Dict., IV. 802.*

amalgamate (ä-mal'ga-mät), *v.; pret. and pp. amalgamated, ppr. amalgamating.* [*< ML. amalgamatus, pp. of amalgamare, < amalgama, amalgam: see amalgam, n.*] **I. trans.** **1.** To mix or alloy (a metal) with quicksilver. See *amalgamation*. The zinc plates used in the voltaic battery are always amalgamated by immersing them in mercury, for by this means a surface of pure zinc is in effect obtained, and, when the circuit is open, the waste caused by the local currents or local action (due to impurities in the zinc) is prevented.

2. In general, to mix so as to make a compound; blend; unite; combine.

Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and *amalgamated* into one. *Burke, Rev. in France.*

What would be the effect on the intellectual state of Europe, at the present day, were all nations and tribes *amalgamated* into one vast empire, speaking the same tongue? *Everett, Orations, p. 33.*

Amalgamated societies or companies, two or more societies or joint-stock companies united for the promotion of their common interests under one general management.

II. intrans. **1.** To form an amalgam; blend with another metal, as quicksilver. Hence—

2. To combine, unite, or coalesce, generally: as, two organs or parts *amalgamate* as the result of growth.

amalgamate (a-mal'ga-māt), *a.* [*<* ML. *amalgamatus*, pp.: see the verb.] United or amalgamated.

amalgamation (a-mal-ga-mā'shōn), *n.* [*<* *amalgamate*, *v.*] 1. The act or operation of compounding mercury with another metal. Specifically, a process by which the precious metals are separated from the rock through which they are distributed in fine particles, by taking advantage of their affinity for quicksilver. This is done by pulverizing the rock and bringing it in contact with that metal, by the aid of suitable machinery. The amalgam thus produced is afterward retorted, the quicksilver being distilled off and the precious metal left behind.

2. The mixing or blending of different things, especially of races; the result of such mixing or blending; interfusion, as of diverse elements.

Early in the fourteenth century the *amalgamation* of the races was all but complete. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, 1.

3. Consolidation; specifically, the union of two or more incorporated societies or joint-stock companies into one concern or under one general direction.

amalgamative (a-mal'ga-mā-tiv), *a.* [*<* *amalgamate* + *-ive*.] Tending to amalgamate; characterized by a tendency to amalgamate.

amalgamatize (a-mal'ga-mā-tiz), *v. t.* [*<* ML. *amalgama(t)- + -ize*.] To amalgamate. *Bacon*.

amalgamator (a-mal'ga-mā-tōr), *n.* One who or that which amalgamates; one who performs or promotes any process of amalgamation. Specifically—(a) One who is in favor of or takes part in amalgamating or combining two or more business concerns. (b) In amalgamating operations, a machine used to bring the powdered ore into close contact with the mercury.

amalgamet, *n.* and *v.* A former spelling of *amalgam*.

amalgamist (a-mal'ga-mist), *n.* [*<* *amalgam* + *-ist*.] One skilled in amalgamating ores; an amalgamator.

A most famous mining expert, chemist, and *amalgamist*. *J. A. Robinson*, in *Hamilton's Mex. Handbook*, p. 65.

amalgamizet (a-mal'ga-miz), *v. t.* [*<* *amalgam* + *-ize*.] To amalgamate.

Amalphan, *a.* See *Amalphan*.

amaltas (a-mal'tas), *n.* [*<* E. Ind.] The common name in India of the tree *Cassia Fistula*, which is in general cultivation there for ornament and shade. See cut under *Cassia*.

Amaltheidae (am-al-thē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*<* NL., *<* *Amaltheus* + *-ida*.] A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Amaltheus*. The species are extinct, and flourished during the Secondary epoch.

Amaltheus (a-mal'thē-us), *n.* [*<* NL.] A genus of cephalopods, typical of the family *Amaltheidae*.

aman (am'an), *n.* [*<* Name in Aleppo.] A blue cotton cloth imported from the Levant, made chiefly at Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey.

amand (a-mānd'), *v. t.* [*<* L. *amandare*, send forth or away, remove, *<* *a* for *ab*, off, + *mandare*, order: see *mandate*.] To send off; dismiss.

A court of equity which would rather *amand* the plaintiff to his remedy at common law.

Wythe, *Decisions*, p. 86. (*N. E. D.*)

amand (a-mānd'), *n.* [*<* Sc., *<* F. *amende*, a fine: see *amende*.] In *Scots law*, a fine or penalty; formerly also a sum required from the defender in a suit as a security against delay or evasion.

amandava (a-man'da-vā), *n.* [*<* NL., *<* *amadavat*, q. v.] In *ornith.*, the specific name of the *amadavat*, *Fringilla amandava* (Linnæus), now *Estrilda amandava*, used by Bonaparte in 1850 as a generic name of that section of the genus of which the *amadavat* is the type.

amandin (am'an-din), *n.* [*<* F. *amande*, almond (see *almond*), + *-in*.] 1. An albuminous substance contained in sweet almonds.—2. A kind of paste or cold cream for chapped hands, prepared from almonds. In this sense also spelled *amandine*.

amang (a-mang'), *prep.* Among. [*<* Scotch and north. Eng. dial.]

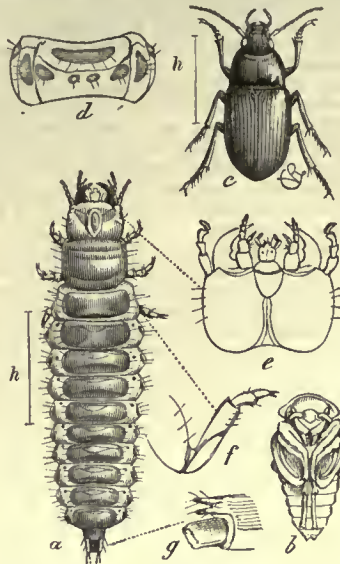
amanitin (a-man'i-tin), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀμανίτιν*, pl., a sort of fungi, + *-in*.] An organic base or alkaloid, one of the poisonous principles of certain mushrooms, as *Agaricus muscarius* and *A. bulbosus*.

amanuensis (a-man-ū-en'sis), *n.*; pl. *amanuenses* (-sēz). [*<* L. *amanuensis* (*<* *a manu* + *-ensis*: see *-ese*), taking the place of a *manu servus*, a secretary: *a* for *ab*, from, of, often used, as here, in designations of office; *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand (see *manual*); *servus*, servant (see *serf*,

servant.)] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what has been written by another.

I had not that happy leisure; no *amanuensis*, no assistant. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.* (To the Reader).

Amara (am'a-rā), *n.* [*<* NL., fem. (cf. *Amarus*, *m.*, a genus of hemipterous insects), said to be *<* Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *√* *μαρ*, redupl. *μαρμαρῶν*, shine.]



Ground-beetle (*Amara obesa*).

a, larva; *d*, under side of one of the middle joints; *c*, the head beneath; *f*, leg; *g*, anal cerci and proleg from side; *b*, pupa; *e*, beetle; *h*, *A.*, natural sizes.

A genus of *Carabida*, or ground-beetles, of the subfamily *Harpalina*, more readily distinguished by their general appearance than by conspicuous structural characters. A vast number of species, mainly of the arctic and temperate zones, constitute this genus. They are all of medium size, more or less oblong-oval in form, and mostly bronze-colored, rarely brown or black with a greenish tinge. They are to be found under moss, stones, clods, etc. In the imago state they are partly herbivorous, while their larvæ are strictly carnivorous, those of *A. obesa* feeding on locusts' eggs.

amaracus (a-mar'a-kus), *n.* [*<* L., also *amaracium* (*>* ME. *amarac*), *<* Gr. *ἀμαράκος*, also *ἀμαράκων*, a certain plant. The Greek species was prob. a bulbous plant; the foreign, called Persian or Egyptian, answers to marjoram.] Marjoram.

And at their feet the crocus brake like fire,
Violet, amaracus, and asphodel,
Lotus and lilies. *Tennyson*, (*Enone*).

amarant (am'a-rant), *n.* See *amaranth*.

Amarantaceæ (am'a-ran-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*<* NL., fem. pl. of *amarantaceus*: see *amarantaceus*.] A natural order of apetalous herbaceous weedy plants, with inconspicuous, mostly scarious-bracted, flowers. They are of little or no value, though some species are cultivated on account of the bright-colored bracts of the densely clustered bloom, chiefly of the genera *Amarantus*, *Gomphrena*, *Iresine*, and *Alternanthera*. Also written *Amaranthaceæ*.

amarantaceous (am'a-ran-tā'shius), *a.* [*<* NL. *amarantaceus*, *<* L. *amarantus*: see *amaranth* and *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Amarantaceæ*. Also written *amaranthaceous*.

In 1856 Dunker described . . . four species from Blankenburg . . . which he believed to belong to . . . the Polygonaceæ. Zenker had divined that they might be *amarantaceous*.
L. F. Ward, *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXVII. 294.

amaranth (am'a-ranth), *n.* [More correctly *amarant*, *<* ME. *amarant*, *<* L. *amarantus* (often written *amaranthus*, simulating Gr. *ἀνθος*, a flower), *<* Gr. *ἀμάραντος*, *amarant*, prop. an adj., unfolding, *<* *ἀ-priv.* + *μαρῶν*, wither, fade, akin to L. *mori*. Skt. *√* *mar*, die: see *mortal*. Cf. *ambrosia* and *amrita*. The flower is so called because when picked it does not wither.] 1. An imaginary flower supposed never to fade: used chiefly in poetry.

Immortal *amarant*, a flower which once
In Paradise fast by the tree of life
Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence,
To heaven removed, where first it grew.
Milton, P. L., iii. 353.

2. (a) A plant of the genus *Amarantus* (which see). (b) The globe-amaranth, *Gomphrena globosa*, of the same natural order.—3. A name given to mixtures of coloring matters of which the chief constituent is magenta (which see).

Amaranthaceæ (am'a-ran-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Amarantaceæ*.

amaranthaceous (am'a-ran-thā'shius), *a.* Same as *amarantaceous*.

amaranth-feathers (am'a-ran-th-feθ'h'ēr-z), *n.* A name given to *Humea elegans*, an Australian composite plant, with drooping panicles of small reddish flowers. It is sometimes cultivated.

amaranthine (am-a-ran'thin), *a.* [More correctly *amarantine*, *<* Gr. *ἀμαράντινος*, *<* *ἀμάραντος*, *amaranth*: see *amaranth*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the amaranth; consisting of, containing, or resembling amaranth.

Those happy souls who dwell
In yellow meads of Asphodel,
Or *Amaranthine* bow'rs.
Pope, *St. Cecilia's Day*, l. 76.

2. Never-fading, like the amaranth of the poets; imperishable.

The only *amaranthine* flow'r on earth
Is virtue; th' only lasting treasure, truth.
Cowper, *Task*, iii.

3. Of a purplish color.

Also written *amarantine*.

amaranthoid (am-a-ran'thoid), *a.* [*<* *amaranth* + *-oid*.] Resembling or allied to the amaranth.

Amaranthus (am-a-ran'thus), *n.* See *Amarantus*.

amarantine (am-a-ran'tin), *a.* See *amaranthine*.

Amarantus (am-a-ran'tus), *n.* [*<* L.: see *amaranth*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Amarantaceæ*, including several long-cultivated garden-plants, as the cockscomb (*A. cristatus*), prince's-feather (*A. hypochondriacus*), love-lies-bleeding (*A. caudatus*), etc. Several dwarf forms of *A. melancholicus*, with variegated or distinctly colored leaves, are favorite bedding-plants. Also written *Amaranthus*.

amargoso-bark (ā-mār-gō'sō-bārk), *n.* [*<* Sp. *amargoso*, bitter (*<* *amargo*, bitter, *<* L. *amarus*, bitter), + *bark*.] The bark of the goatbush, *Castela erecta*, a simarubaceous shrub of the lower Rio Grande valley in Texas and of northern Mexico. It is intensely bitter, and is used by the Mexicans as an astringent, a tonic, and a febrifuge. The plant is stiff and thorny, and is an excellent hedge-plant.

amarin (am'a-rin), *n.* [*<* L. *amarus*, bitter, + *-in*.] An organic base, C₂₁H₁₈N₂, isomeric with hydrobenzamide, from which it is prepared. It exerts a poisonous effect on animals, and forms salts with acids.

amaritudet (a-mar'i-tūd), *n.* [*<* L. *amaritudo*, bitterness, *<* *amarus*, bitter.] Bitterness.

What *amaritudo* or acrimony is deprehended in cholera, it acquires from a mixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies.
Harvey, *Consumption*.

amaryllid (am-a-ril'id), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the *Amaryllidaceæ*.

Amaryllidaceæ (am-a-ril-i-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*<* NL., *<* *Amaryllis* (*-id*-) + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of monocotyledonous plants, resembling the *Liliaceæ*, but having an inferior ovary. It includes many well-known ornamental plants, the amaryllis, narcissus (with the daffodil and jonquil), snowdrop (*Galanthus*), pancratium, agave, etc. The bulbs of some are poisonous, especially those of *Hemantthus toxicarius* and some allied species, in the juice of which the Hottentots are said to dip their arrow-heads. The bulbs of *Narcissus poeticus* and some other species are emetic. Species of agave are valuable as fiber-plants.

amaryllidaceous (am-a-ril-i-dā'shius), *a.* [*<* *Amaryllis* (*-id*-) + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Amaryllidaceæ*.

amaryllideous (am-a-ril-i-dē-us), *a.* [*<* *amaryllid* + *-eous*, *<* L. *-eus*.] Relating to or having the nature of an amaryllid, or a plant of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*; amaryllidaceous.

Amaryllis (am-a-ril'is), *n.* [*<* L. *Amaryllis*, name of a shepherdess in Virgil, *<* Gr.



Belladonna Lily (*Amaryllis belladonna*).

Ἀμαρυλλίς, the same in Theocritus, prob. (with fem. dim. term.) *<* *ἀμαρυσσῶν*, sparkle, twinkle, glance, as the eye, *>* *ἀμαρυσή*, a sparkling, twinkling, glancing.] 1. A genus of bulbous plants, natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*, with large, bright-colored, lily-shaped flowers upon a stout scape. The belladonna lily, *A. belladonna*, from southern Africa, now regarded as the only species, is well known and has long been in cultivation. Many species once placed in this genus are now referred to other genera, those of the old world to *Crinum*, *Lycoris*, *Brunsvigia*, *Nerine*, etc., the American to *Zephyranthes* and *Sprekelia*.

2. [*i. c.*] A plant of this genus.—3. In *zool.*, a genus of crustaceans.

amass (a-más'), *v. t.* [*F. amasser*, < *ML. amassare*, < *L. ad, to*, + *massa*, mass, heap, > *F. masse*, > *E. mass*², *q. v.*] To collect into a mass or heap; bring together a great amount, quantity, or number of: as, to amass a fortune.

In his youth Comte was an insatiable reader, and before he began the work of constructing the Positive Philosophy he had amassed vast stores of learning in almost every department of knowledge.

J. Fiske, *Cos. Phil.*, I, 136.

amass† (a-más'), *n.* [*OF. amasse*, *F. amas*; from the verb.] An assemblage, a heap, or an accumulation.

This pillar is nothing in effect but a medley or an amasse of all the precedent ornaments. *Wotton*, *Reliquie*, p. 25.

amassable (a-más'a-bl), *a.* [*< amass + -able.*] Capable of being amassed.

amasser (a-más'er), *n.* One who amasses or accumulates.

amassette (am-a-set'), *n.* [*F. (dim. form)*, < *amasser*, amass, collect: see *amass, v.*] An instrument, usually of horn, like a palette-knife or spatula, with which in the preparation of pigments the colors used in painting are collected and scraped together on the stone during the process of grinding them with the muller. Also written *amazette*.

amassment (a-más'ment), *n.* The act of amassing; a heap collected; a great quantity or number brought together; an accumulation.

An amassment of imaginary conceptions. *Glanville*, *Scep. Sci.*, xiii.

Amasta (a-mas'tä), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of amastus*, < *Gr. ἀμαστός*, without breasts, < *ἀ-priv.* + *μαστός*, breast.] Nippleless mammals: a term applied to the monotremes or cloacal oviparous mammals, which, though provided with mammary glands, have no nipples.

amasthenic (am-as-theu'ik), *a.* [*Prop. *hamasthenic*, < *Gr. ἀμα, together*, + *σθένος*, strength.] Uniting the chemical rays of light in a focus: said of a lens. Also *amacritic*.

amate† (a-mát'), *v. t.* [*< a- (expletive) + mate†, v.*] To accompany; entertain as a companion; be a fellow or mate to.

A lovely bevy of faire Ladies state,
Court'd of many a jolly Pamourer,
The which them did in modest wise amate.

amate^{2†} (a-mát'), *v. t.* [*< ME. amaten*, < *OF. amatir*, daunt, subdue, enfeeble, etc. (= *It. amattire*), < *a- (L. ad, to)* + *matir, mater* (in same senses as *amatur*), > *E. mate*, enfeeble: see *mate²*.] To terrify; perplex; daunt; subdue.

Upon the wall the Pagans old and young
Stood hush'd and still, amated and amaz'd.

My lord, hath love amated him whose thoughts
Have ever been heroical and brave?

amaterialistic (a-má-tē'ri-a-lis'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀ-priv. (a-15) + materialistic.*] Opposed to materialism, or to materialistic philosophy.

It is intensely amaterialistic for us to speak of the table (that is, of any table) as if it had some objective existence, independent of a cognizing mind.

amateur (am'a-tūr or am-a-tūr'), often as *F.*, the word being of recent introduction—about 1784—*am-a-tēr'*, *n.* and *a.* [*F.*, = *Pr. amatour* = *Sp. Pg. amador* = *It. amatore*, a lover, an amateur, < *L. amatorem*, acc. of *amator*, lover, < *amare*, pp. *amatus*, love: see *amor.*] **I. n.** 1. One who admires; an admirer; a lover.

She remained an impassioned amateur of musical genius in others. *Hovells*, *A Modern Instance*.

2. One who has an especial love for any art, study, or pursuit, but does not practise it.—3. Most commonly, one who cultivates any study or art from taste or attachment, without pursuing it professionally or with a view to gain: often used of one who pursues a study or an art in a desultory, unskilful, or non-professional way.—4. Specifically, in *sporting* and *athletics*, an athlete who has never competed in a match open to all comers, or for a stake, or for public money, or for gate-money, or under a false name, or with a professional for a prize, and has never taught or pursued athletic exercises as a means of support.

II. a. Pertaining to or having the character of an amateur: as, *amateur work*; an *amateur pianist*.

amateurish (am-a-tūr'ish or am-a-tēr'ish), *a.* [*< amateur + -ish.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of an amateur; having the faults or deficiencies of an amateur or a non-professional.

A condescending, amateurish way. *Dickens*, *Our Mutual Friend*.

They said it [a book] was amateurish, that it was in a falsetto key. *The Century*, XXVI, 235.

amateurishness (am-a-tūr'- or am-a-tēr'-ish-ness), *n.* The quality of being amateurish.

amateurism (am'a-tūr-izm or am-a-tēr'izm), *n.* [*< amateur + -ism.*] The practice of any art, occupation, game, etc., as a pastime or an accomplishment, and not as a profession; the quality of being an amateur.

amateurship (am'a-tūr- or am-a-tēr'ship), *n.* [*< amateur + -ship.*] The character or position of an amateur.

Wearied with the frigid pleasures (so he called them) of mere amateurship. *De Quincey*, *Murder as a Fine Art*.

amatito (am-a-tō'tō), *n.* [*Prop. *amatita*, < *It. amatita*, lead or chalk for pencils, prop. hematite, < *L. hematites*, hematite: see *hematite.*] A pigment of a deep-red color prepared from hematite, and formerly much used in fresco-painting. *Audsley*.

amative (am'a-tiv), *a.* [= *It. amativo*, < *L.* as if **amativus*, < *amare*, pp. *amatus*, love: see *amor.*] Full of love; amorous; amatory; disposed or desiring to love.

amativeness (am'a-tiv-ness), *n.* The propensity to love, or to the gratification of the sexual passions. The term is used by phrenologists to designate the supposed localization of this propensity in the hind part of the brain. See cut under *phrenology*.

amatorial (am-a-tō'ri-al), *a.* [*< L. amatorius* (see *amatory*) + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to love or lovers; amatory: as, *amatorial verses*.

Tales of love and chivalry, amatorial sonnets. *T. Warton*, *Illst. Eng. Poetry*.

A small quantity of passion, dexterously meted out, may be ample to inspire an amatorial poet. *I. D'Israeli*, *Amen. of Lit.*, I, 356.

Amatorial muscles, the oblique muscles of the eye: so called from their fancied importance in ogling.

amatorially (am-a-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* In an amatorial manner; by way of love.

amatorian (am-a-tō'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to love; amatorial. [Rare.]

Horace's luxury or amatorian odes. *Johnson*, *Lives of Poets* (Edmund Smith).

amatorio (ä-mä-tō'ri-ō), *n.*; *pl. amatorii* (-ē). [*It.*, < *L. amatorius*: see *amatory.*] A decorated vase, dish, bowl, or plate, intended or suitable for a love-gift; specifically, a piece of majolica painted with the portrait of a lady and bearing a complimentary inscription.

amatorious† (am-a-tō'ri-us), *a.* [*< L. amatorius*: see *amatory.*] Pertaining to love.

The vein, amatorious poem of Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia." *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*.

amatory (am'a-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. amatorius*, pertaining to love or a lover, < *amator*, a lover: see *amateur*. Cf. *amorous.*] Pertaining to, producing, or supposed to produce love; expressive of love; amatorial: as, *amatory poems*.

She could repay each amatory look you lent
With interest. *Byron*, *Don Juan*, ix, 62.

= *Syn.* See *amorous*.

amaurosis (am-ä-rō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀμαυρόσις*, < *ἀμαυρός*, dim, dark, < *ἀ- intensive* + *μαυρός*, dark.] A partial or total loss of sight independent of any discoverable lesion in the eye itself: formerly and still sometimes called *gutta serena*; by Milton "a drop serene," *P. L.*, iii, 25.

amaurotic (am-ä-rot'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with amaurosis.

amaisite (a-má'sit), *n.* Same as *petrosilex*.

amay† (a-má'), *v. t.* and *i.* [*< ME. amayen*, < *OF. amaier*, *amaer*, forms parallel to the usual *OF. esmaier*, *esmaer* = *Pr. esmaier* = *It. smagare*, < *L. ex, out* (here privative), + *ML. *magare*, < *OHG. magan*, have power, = *E. may, v.* Cf. *dismay.*] To dismay; confound; be dismayed.

Whereof he dradde and was amayed. *Gower*, *Conf. Amant*.

Counsayllen the of that thou art amayed. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, i, 648.

amaze (a-máz'), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp. amazed*, *ppr. amazing*. [*< ME. amasen*, found only in *pp. amazed*; also *bimased*, in same sense; < *a-*, *E. a-1* (or *bi-*, *E. be-1*), + *masen*, confuse, perplex, > *E. maze, q. v.*] **I. trans.** 1. To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; confuse; perplex.

They shall be afraid; . . . they shall be amazed one at another. *Isa.* xiii, 8.

Let thy blows, doubly redoubled,
Fall like amazing thunder on the casque
Of thy adverse pernicious enemy. *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, i, 3.

Till the great plover's human whistle amazed
Her heart, and glancing round the waste she fear'd
In every wavering brake an ambushade. *Tennyson*, *Geraint*.

2. To strike with astonishment, surprise, or wonder; astonish; surprise: as, you amaze me; I was amazed to find him there.

The beauty and magnificence of the buildings erected by the sovereigns of Hindostan amazed even travellers who had seen St. Peter's. *Macaulay*, *Lord Clive*.

Then down into the vale he gazed,
And held his breath, as if amazed
By all its wondrous loveliness. *William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, II, 104.

= *Syn.* *Surprise*, *Astonish*, etc. (see *surprise*); to confound, stagger, stupefy, dumfound.

II. † intrans. To wonder; be amazed. *Madam*, amaze not; see his majesty Return'd with glory from the Holy Land. *Peele*, *Edward I.*, i, 1.

Amaze not, man of God, if in the spirit
Thou'rt brought from Jewry unto Nineveh. *Greene and Lodge*, *Look Glass for L. and E.*, p. 119.

amaze (a-máz'), *n.* [*< amaze, v.*] Astonishment; confusion; perplexity arising from fear, surprise, or wonder; amazement: used chiefly in poetry.

Now of my own accord such other trial
I mean to show you of my strength, yet greater,
As with amaze shall strike all who behold. *Milton*, *S. A.*, i, 1645.

It fills me with amaze
To see thee, Porphyro! *Keats*, *Eve of St. Agnes*.

amazedly (a-má'zed-li), *adv.* With amazement; in a manner that indicates astonishment or bewilderment.

I speak amazedly; and it becomes
My marvel, and my message. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, v, 1.

amazedness (a-má'zed-ness), *n.* The state of being amazed or confounded with fear, surprise, or wonder; astonishment; great wonder.

After a little amazedness, we were all commanded out of the chamber. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, v, 2.

amazeful† (a-máz'fūl), *a.* Full of amazement; calculated to produce amazement.

Thy just crimes
Shine with amazeful terror. *Marton*, *Sophonisba*, i, 1.

amazement (a-máz'ment), *n.* 1. The state of being amazed; astonishment; confusion or perplexity from a sudden impression of surprise, or surprise mingled with alarm.

They were filled with wonder and amazement at that which had happened unto him. *Acts* iii, 10.

His words impression left
Of much amazement to the infernal crew. *Milton*, *P. R.*, i, 107.

2. Infatuation; madness. *Webster*.

amazette (am-a-zet'), *n.* Same as *amassette*.

Amazilla (am-a-zil'i-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *amazilli*, applied by the French ornithologist Lesson in 1826 to a species of humming-bird, and in 1832, in pl., to a group of humming-birds. Other NL forms are *amazilius*, *amazilicus*, *amazillis*, *amazillia*, *amazillis* (a mere misprint), *dim. amazicula*, *amaziliculus*: all being names of humming-birds. The name *amazilli* is prob. of S. Amer. origin, perhaps connected with the name of the Amazon river; cf. *amazon²*, 2.] A genus of humming-birds, of the family *Trochilidae*, embracing about 24 species, of large size, found from the Mexican border of the United States to Peru, and mostly of green and chestnut coloration. The bill is about as long as the head, nearly straight, and broad, with lancet-shaped tip; the nostrils are exposed and scaled; the wings are long and pointed; the tail is even or slightly forked; and the tarsi are feathered. The two species found in the United States are *A. fuscoacaudata* and *A. cerviniventris*. See cut under *humming-bird*.

amazingly (a-mā'zing-li), *adv.* In an amazing manner or degree; in a manner to excite astonishment, or to perplex, confound, or terrify; wonderfully; exceedingly.

If we arise to the world of spirits, our knowledge of them must be amazingly imperfect. *Watts*, *Logic*.

Amazon¹ (am'a-zon), *n.* [*ME. Amazonas*, *Amysones*, pl.; < *L. Amazon*, < *Gr. Ἀμαζόν*, a foreign name of unknown meaning; according to Greek writers, < *ἀ-priv.*, without, + *μαστός*, a breast; a popular etymology, accompanied by, and doubtless



Amazon.
Statue in the Vatican, perhaps a copy of the type of Phidias.

originating, the statement that the right breast was removed in order that it might not interfere with the use of the bow and javelin.] 1. In *Gr. legend*, one of a race of women who dwelt on the coast of the Black Sea and in the Caucasus mountains. They formed a state from which men were excluded, devoted themselves to war and hunting, and were often in conflict with the Greeks in the heroic age. The Amazons and their contests were a favorite theme in Grecian art and story.

2. [*cap. or l. c.*] A warlike or masculine woman; hence, a quarrelsome woman; a virago.

Him [Abbé Lefevre], for want of a better, they suspend there: in the pale morning light: over the top of all Paris, which swims in one's falling eyes:—a horrible end! Nay, the rope broke, as French ropes often did; or else an amazon cut it. *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, I. vii. 5.

amazon² (am'a-zon), *n.* [*< NL. Amazona*, a genus of birds: so called from the great river Amazon, *Pg. Rio dus Amazonas*, *Sp. Rio de las Amazonas*, *F. le fleuve des Amazones*, *G. der Amazonenfluss*, etc., lit. the river of the Amazons, in allusion to the supposed female warriors said to have been seen on its banks by the Spaniards.] 1. A general book-name of any South American parrot of the genus *Chrysotis*, of which there are numerous species. *P. L. Selater*.—2. A name of sundry humming-birds: as, the royal amazon, *Bellatrix regina*.

Amazon-ant (am'a-zon-ant), *n.* The *Formica rufescens*, a species of ant which robs the nests of other species, carrying off the neuters when in the larva or pupa stage to its own nests, where they are brought up along with its own larvae by neuters stolen before.

Amazonian¹ (am-a-zō'ni-an), *a.* [*< L. Amazonius*, *< Gr. Ἀμαζόνιος*, *Ἀμαζόνιος*, *< Ἀμαζόν*, Amazon.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon: in the following extract, beardless.

Our then dictator,
Whom with all praise I point at, saw him fight,
When with his Amazonian chin he drove
The bristled lipa before him. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, II. 2.

2. Bold; of masculine manners; warlike; quarrelsome: applied to women.

How ill-beseeming is it in thy sex
To triumph, like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woea whom fortune captivates! *Shak.*, *3 Hen. VI.*, I. 4.

Amazonian² (am-a-zō'ni-an), *a.* [*< Pg. Sp. Amazoniano* or *Amazonio*; *< Amazon*, the river; in form like *Amazonian*¹.] Belonging to the river Amazon, in South America, or to the country lying on that river.—**Amazonian stone**, or **Amazon stone**, a beautiful green feldspar found in rolled masses near the Amazon river; also found in Siberia and Colorado. It belongs to the species *microclin* (which see).

amb- See *ambi-*.

ambage (am'bāj), *n.*; pl. *ambages* (am'bā-jéz, or, as Latin, am-bā'jéz). [*< ME. ambages*, *< OF. ambages*, *ambagis*, *< L. ambages* (usually plur.), a going around, circumlocution, ambiguity, *< ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *agere*, drive, move: see *agent*. Cf. *ambiguous*. In mod. use the pl. is often treated as mere L.] A winding or roundabout way; hence—(a) Circumlocution; equivocation; obscurity or ambiguity of speech.

With ambages,
That is to seyn, with dowble wordes alye. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, v. 896.

They gave those complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of things they were daily conversant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocution. *Locke*.

Lay by these *ambages*; what seeks the Moor?
Lust's Dominion, III. 4.

(b) Circuitous or devious ways; secret acts.
The other cost me so many strains, and traps, and *ambages* to introduce. *Swift*, *Tale of a Tub*.

ambaginous (am-baj'i-nus), *a.* [*< L. ambago* (-agin-), with same sense and origin as *ambages*: see *ambage*.] Same as *ambagious*.

ambagious (am-bā'jus), *a.* [*< L. ambagiosus*, *< ambages*: see *ambage* and *-ous*.] 1. Circumlocutory; tedious.—2. Winding; devious. [Rare.] **ambagitory** (am-baj'i-tō-ri), *a.* [Irreg. *< ambage* + *-it-ory*.] Circumlocutory; roundabout; ambagious. [Rare.]

Partaking of what scholars call the periphrastic and *ambagitory*. *Scott*, *Waverley*, xxiv.

amban (am'ban), *n.* [*Manchu*; lit., governor.] The title of the representatives of China in Mongolia and Turkistan.

In the time of the Chinese, before Yakub Beg's sway, Yangi Shahr held a garrison of six thousand men, and was the residence of the *amban* or governor. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 8.

ambaree, *n.* See *ambari*.

ambari (am'ba-ri), *n.* [Also written *ambarie*, *ambaree*, repr. Hind. *ambāri*, also *amāri* = Pers. *'amāri*, *< Ar. 'amāri*; cf. *'amāra*, an edifice, *<*

'amara, build, cultivate.] In India, a covered howdah. *Yule and Burnell*.

ambarvalia (am-bār-vā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [*L.*, neut. pl. of *ambarvalis*, that goes around the fields, *< ambi-*, around, + *arvum*, a cultivated field.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a festival of which the object was to invoke the favor of the gods toward the fertility of the fields. It was celebrated in May by the farmers individually, and consisted in the sacrifice of a pig, a sheep, and a bull, which were first led around the growing crops, and in ceremonial dancing and singing. It was distinct from the rites solemnized at the same time by the priests called the Arval Brothers.

ambary (am'ba-ri), *n.* [*Prob. a native name.*] An East Indian plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*. See *Hibiscus*.

ambash (am'bash), *n.* [*Appar. native name.*] The pith-tree of the Nile, *Herminiera Elaphraxyton*, a leguminous tree with very light wood.

ambassadet (am-ba-sād'), *n.* [Also *ambassade*; *< F. ambassade*: see *ambassador* and *ambassy*.] An embassy.

When you disgrac'd me in my *ambassade*,
Then I degraded you from being klog. *Shak.*, *3 Hen. VI.*, IV. 3.

ambassador, **embassador** (am-, em-bas'a-dōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ambassadour*, *embassadour*, etc., *< ME. ambassadour*, *ambassatour*, *ambassador*, *ambaxadour*, etc., *embassadour*, etc., the forms being very numerous, varying initially *am-, em-, im-, en-, in-,* and finally *-adour, -adour, -atour, -stour, -etore*, etc.; *< OF. ambassadeur*, also *ambaxateur*, and *ambassadeur* (mod. F. *ambassadeur*), *< OSP. ambaxador*, mod. Sp. *embaixador* = *Pg. embaixador* = *It. ambasciatore*, *-dore* = *Pr. ambassador* = *OF. ambasseur*, *ambaseor*, *ambaxeur*, *< ML. *ambactiator*, *ambaxiator*, *ambasciator*, *ambasiator*, *ambaciator*, *ambassator*, *ambasator*, *ambasitor*, etc., an ambassador, *< *ambactiare*, *ambasciare*, etc., go on a mission: see further under *embassy*.] 1. A diplomatic agent of the highest rank, employed to represent officially one prince or state at the court or to the government of another. Diplomatic agents are divided into three general classes: (1) *ambassadors*, *legates*, and *nuncios*; (2) *envoys* and *ministers plenipotentiary* (including *ministers resident*); (3) *chargés d'affaires*. Ambassadors represent the person of their sovereigns, as well as the state from which they come, and are entitled to ask an audience at any time with the chief of the state to which they are accredited; to rank next to the blood royal; to exemption from local jurisdiction for themselves and their households; to exemption from imposts and duties, immunity of person, free exercise of religious worship, etc. The United States sends and receives no ambassadors in this sense of the term, but only ministers of the second rank, who are often popularly called ambassadors. The nuncios of the pope who are not cardinals, and the *legati a latere* and *de latere*, cardinals in rank, represent the papal see in its ecclesiastical capacity mainly, and bear the rank of ambassadors. Envoys, ministers, and ministers plenipotentiary are held to represent, not the person of the sovereign, but the state from which they are sent, and they are accredited to the sovereign of the state to which they are sent. This is the ordinary class of diplomatic representatives between less important states, or between greater and smaller states. Ministers resident accredited to the sovereign enjoy a rank similar to that of envoys. *Chargés d'affaires* are resident agents of their governments, and are provided with credentials to the minister of foreign affairs, with which officer at the present day, however, both ambassadors and ministers have to deal almost exclusively in their official relations. See *minister*.

Hence—2. In general, any diplomatic agent of high rank; an agent or a representative of another on any mission.—3. A thing sent as expressive of the sentiments of the sender.
We have receiv'd your letters, full of love;
Your favours, the *ambassadors* of love. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, v. 2.
[The spelling *ambassador* is less common, though *ambassy*, and not *ambassy*, is now always written.]—**Ambassadors Act**, an English statute of 1708 (7 Anne, c. 12, ss. 3-6), suggested by an attempted arrest of the Russian ambassador. It declares that any process against foreign ambassadors or ministers, or their goods and chattels, shall be altogether void. The act is, however, only declaratory of a principle that has always existed in international law.
ambassadorial (am-bas'a-dō'ri-al), *a.* [*< ambassador*; = *F. ambassadorial*.] Of or belonging to an ambassador. Also written *ambassadorial*.
The foreign affairs were conducted by a separate department, called the *ambassadorial office*. *Brougham*.

ambassadorship (am-bas'a-dōr-ship), *n.* [*< ambassador* + *-ship*.] The office of ambassador.

His occupation of the *ambassadorship* has widened and deepened and heightened its meaning. *Boston Daily Advertiser*, April 9, 1885.

ambassadress (am-bas'a-dres), *n.* [*< ambassador* + *-ess*; with obsolete parallel forms *ambassadrice*, *ambassatrice*, after *F. ambassadrice*, and *ambassadriz*, *ambassatrix*, after *ML. ambassatrix*, *NL. ambassatrix*, fem. of *ambassiator*.] 1. The wife of an ambassador.—2. A female ambassador.

Well, my *ambassadress*, what must we treat of?
Come you to menace War, and proud Defiance?
Rowe, *Fair Penitent*, I.

Also written *embassadress*.

ambassadoryt, *n.* [Also *ambassadry*, *ME. ambassadrie*, etc.: see *ambassador* and *-ry*.] Same as *embassy*.

ambassaget (am'ba-sāj), *n.* [Also *embassage*; a modification of *ambassade*, *embassade*, with suffix *-age* for *-ade*.] Same as *embassy*.

ambassiatet, *n.* [Early mod. E. and ME. also *ambassate*, *ambasset*, *ambasset*, etc., *< ML. ambassiatia*, *ambasiata*, *ambasciata*, *ambassata*, etc., whence the doublet *ambassade*, *q. v.*] 1. The business of an ambassador.—2. An embassy.—3. An ambassador. *N. E. D.*

Ambassidæ (am-bas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Ambassis* + *-idæ*.] A family of percoid fishes: synonymous with *Bogodidæ*.

Ambassis (am-bas'is), *n.* [*NL.*, erroneously for *Ambasis*, *< Gr. ἀμβασίς*, poet. contr. form of *ἀνάβασις*, ascent: see *anabasis*.] A genus of percoid fishes, giving name to the family *Ambassidæ*.

ambassy, *n.* An old form of *embassy*.

ambe (am'bē), *n.* [*< Ionic Gr. ἀμβή* = *Gr. ἀμβών*, ridge, a slight elevation, akin to *ὀμφαλόδ*, navel, boss: see *omphalic*.] 1. In *anat.*, a superficial eminence on a bone.—2. In *surg.*, an old and now obsolete mechanical contrivance for reducing dislocations of the shoulder, said to have been invented by Hippocrates.

Also written *ambi*.

amber¹ (am'bēr), *n.* [Not used in ME. except in ML. form *ambra*; *< AS. amber*, *amber*, *ambur*, *ombar*, *ombor*, orig. with a long vowel, *ānber*, (1) a vessel (with one handle?), a pail, bucket, pitcher, urn; (2) a liquid measure; (3) a dry measure of four bushels (= OS. *ēnbar*, *ēnber*, *ēnmar* = OD. *eemer*, D. *emmer* = OHG. *einbar*, *einpar*, *einbar*, *einpar*, MHG. *einber*, *einber*, G. *eimer*, a pail, a bucket—orig. a vessel with one handle?); as if *< ān* (= OS. *ēn* = D. *een* = G. *ein*, *< OHG. ein*), one, + *-ber*, *< beran*, E. *bear*¹; cf. OHG. *zubar*, *zubar*, MHG. *zuber*, *zober*, G. *zuber*, a tub (with two handles), *< OHG. zwi* (= AS. *twi*), two, + *-bar* = AS. *-ber*. But as the AS. and other forms are glossed by the various Latin names *amphora*, *lagenia*, *urceus*, *caudis*, *batus*, *situla*, *hydria*, etc., the sense 'one-handled' does not seem to be original, and the spelling may have been corrupted to suit the popular etymology, the real source being then L. *amphora*, a two-handled vessel: see *amphora*. The OHG. *ein-bar*, so developed as 'one-handled,' would naturally be followed by *zwi-bar*, 'two-handled.'] 1. A vessel with one handle; a pail; a bucket; a pitcher.—2. An old English measure of 4 bushels.

amber² (am'bēr), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. amber*, *amber*, *ambyr*, *awmyr*, *ambre*, *aumbre*, *< OF. ambre*, *F. ambre* = *Pr. ambra* = *Sp. Pg. ambar*, *Pg.* also *ambre*, = *It. ambra* = *D. amber* = *Sw. Dan. ambra* = *G. amber*, *ambra* = *Russ. ambra* = *ML. ambra*, also *ambre*, *ambrum*, *amber*, *ambar*, *< Ar. 'ambar*, *ambergris*—the orig. sense, the name being extended in Europe to the partly similar resin *amber*, 2.] I. *n.* 1. Ambergris (which see).

You that smell of *amber* at my charge. *Beau. and Fl.*

2. A mineralized pale-yellow, sometimes reddish or brownish, resin of extinct pine-trees, occurring in beds of lignite and in alluvial soils, but found in greatest abundance on the shores of the Baltic, between Königsberg and Memel, where it is thrown up by the sea. It is a hard, translucent, brittle substance, having a specific gravity of 1.07. It is without taste or smell, except when heated; it then emits a fragrant odor. Its most remarkable quality is its capability of becoming negatively electric by friction; indeed, the word *electricity* is derived from the Greek for amber, *ἤλεκτρον*. It sometimes contains remains of extinct species of insects. It yields by distillation an empyreumatic oil consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons and succinic acid. It is now used chiefly for the mouth-pieces of pipes and for beads, and in the arts for amber varnish. In mineralogy it is called *succinite*. Artificial amber is for the most part copolymer.

3. In the English versions of the Old Testament (Ezek. i. 4, 27; viii. 2) used to translate the Hebrew word *chashmal*, a shining metal, rendered in the Septuagint *ēlektron*, and in the Vulgate *electrum*. See *electrum*.—4. Liquid-

ambar.—**Acid of amber**. Same as *succinic acid*.—**Black amber**, *jet*.—**Fat amber**, a valuable opaque amber, in color resembling a lemon.—**Oil of amber**, a volatile oil distilled from amber. When pure it is a colorless limpid liquid having a strong acid odor and burning taste. It is somewhat used in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic.—**Sweet amber**, a popular name of a European species of St. John's wort, *Hypericum Androsaemum*.—**White amber**, *spermaceti*.

II. a. 1. Consisting of or resembling amber; of the color of amber.

What time the *amber morn*
Forth gushes from beneath a low-hung cloud.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

2†. Having the odor of ambergris.

An *amber* scent of odorous perfume
Her harbingers.
Milton, S. A., 1. 720.

Amber bronze, a decorative finish for iron surfaces.—**Amber cement.** See *cement*.—**Amber varnish**, amber heated with linseed- or nut-oil, and thinned, when cool, with turpentine. It is very insoluble, hard, tough, and of a permanent color, which is generally too yellow for work in delicate tints. It dries very slowly, and forms an excellent addition to copal varnishes, making them much harder and more durable.

amber² (am'ber), *v. t.* **1†.** To scent or flavor with amber or ambergris.

The wines be lusty, high, and full of spirit,
And amber'd all.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of Country, iii. 2.

2. To make amber-colored. *N. E. D.*—**3.** To inclose in amber. *N. E. D.*

amber-fish (am'ber-fish), *n.* [*< amber² + fish.*] A fish of the family *Carangidae* and genus *Seriola*. There are several species. They have a fusiform contour, but with the snout more or less decurved. The



Amber-fish (*Seriola dorsalis*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

color is generally blackish, with dark or blackish bands encroaching upon the dorsal and anal fins. The spinous dorsal fin is well developed. Some of the species are esteemed as food. They vary from about a foot to 4 or 5 feet in length. Species are found in almost all tropical and warm waters, and at least six occur along the coasts of the United States.

ambergris (am'ber-grēs), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amber-greece*, -*grisee*, -*grise*, -*grease*, etc., and transposed *grisamber*, *q. v.*; late ME. *imber-gres*; *< F. ambre gris*, that is, gray amber (*amber²*, 1), thus distinguished from *ambre jaune*, yellow amber (*amber²*, 2); *ambre*, like E. *amber²*, orig. used with the sense of 'ambergris'; *gris*, gray, *< OHG. gris*, G. *greis*, gray.] A morbid secretion of the liver or intestines of the spermaceti whale, the *Catodon (Physeter) macrocephalus*; a solid, opaque, ash-colored, inflammable substance, lighter than water, of a consistence like that of wax, and having when heated a fragrant odor. It softens in the heat of the hand, melts below 212° F. into a kind of yellow resin, and is highly soluble in alcohol. It is usually found floating on the surface of the ocean, or cast upon the shore in regions frequented by whales, as on the coasts of the Bahama islands, sometimes in masses of from 60 to 225 pounds in weight. In this substance are found the beaks of the cuttlefish, on which the whale is known to feed. It is highly valued as a material for perfumery, and was formerly used in medicine as an aphrodisiac and for spicing wines. Sometimes written *ambregrise* or *ambregrese*.

Of ornaments . . . they (the women of El-Medinah) have a vast variety, . . . and they delight in strong perfumes, — musk, civet, *ambergris*, attar of rose, oil of jaamine, aloewood, and extract of cinnamon.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 282.

Ambergris is a sort of bezoar, found in the alimentary canal of the cachalot, and seemingly derived from the fatty matter contained in the Cephalopoda upon which the Cetacean feeds.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 341.

amber-seed (am'ber-sēd), *n.* The seed of *Hibiscus Abemoschus*, a plant cultivated in most warm countries. These seeds have a musky odor, and are often used to perfume pomatum. The Arabs mix them with their coffee. Also called *musk-seed* and *ambrette*.

amber-tree (am'ber-trē), *n.* The English name for *Anthospermum*, a genus of African shrubs with evergreen leaves, which when bruised emit a fragrant odor.

ambes-acet, ambs-acet (āmz'ās), *n.* [*< ME. ambesas, ambezas*, *< OF. ambesas, ambezas* (F. *ambesas*), *< ambes* (*< L. ambo*, both) + *as*, ace: see *ambi-* and *acc.*] The double ace, the lowest cast at dice; hence, ill luck, misfortune. Also spelled *ames-ace*.

Your baggea ben not filled with *ambes-aa*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 26.

I had rather be in this choice than throw *ames-ace* for my life.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3.

Eschylus, it seems to me, is willing, just as Shakspeare is, to risk the prosperity of a verse upon a lucky throw of words, which may come up the aces of hardy metaphor or the *ambesace* of conceit.

Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 192.

ambi (am'bi), *n.* Same as *ambe*.

ambi- [*< L. ambi*, appearing also as *ambe-*, *amb-*, *am-*, in OL, also as a prep., *am*, *an*,

around, = Gr. ἀμφί (see *amphi-*) = Skt. *abhi* (for **ambhi*), in comp. *abhi*tas, on both sides, = AS. *yambe*, *ymb*, *embe*, *emb*, ME. *umbe*, *um-*, Sc. *um-*, = OS. *umbi* = OFries. *umbe* = OD. D. *om* = OHG. *umpi*, *umbi*, MHG. *umbe*, G. *um* = Icel. *umb*, *um*, around, on both sides (see *um-*); akin to L. *ambo* = Gr. ἀμφω, both.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning around, round about, on both sides: equivalent to *amphi-*, of Greek origin.

ambidentate (am-bi-den'tāt), *a.* [*< LL. ambidens* (-*dent*), having (as noun, a sheep having) teeth in both jaws (*< L. ambi-*, on both sides, + *dens* (*dent-*) = E. *tooth*: see *dental*), + *-ate*.] Having teeth in both jaws: applied by Dewhurst to certain *Cetacea*, as porpoises and dolphins. [Rare.]

ambidexter (am-bi-deks'tēr), *a.* and *n.* [ML., *< L. ambi-*, around, on both sides, + *dexter*, the right hand: see *dexter*. Cf. equiv. Gr. ἀμφοτέρωθεν, of the same ultimate origin.] **I. a. 1.** Able to use both hands with equal ease; ambidextrous.—**2.** Double-dealing; deceitful; tricky. = Syn. 1. *Ambidexter*, *Amphichiral*. See *amphichiral*.

II. n. 1. A person who uses both hands with equal facility. *Sir T. Browne*.—**2.** A double-dealer; one equally ready to act on either side in a dispute. *Burton*.—**3.** In law, a juror who takes money from both parties for giving his verdict.

ambidexterity (am'bi-deks-ter'i-ti), *n.* [*< ambidexter* + *-ity*, after *dexterity*.] **1.** The faculty of using both hands with equal facility.

Ignorant I was of the human frame, and of its latent powers, as regarded speed, force, and *ambidexterity*.
De Quincey.

2. Double-dealing; duplicity.

That intricate net of general misery, spun out of his own crafty *ambidexterity*.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., 1. 412.

3. In law, the taking of money by a juror from both parties for a verdict.

ambidextral (am-bi-deks'trāl), *a.* [*< ambidexter* + *-al*.] Placed on either side of a given thing indifferently: as, "the *ambidextral* adjective," *Earle*. [Rare.]

ambidextrous (am-bi-deks'trus), *a.* [*< ambidexter* + *-ous*, after *dexterous*.] **1.** Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease and dexterity; hence, skilful; facile.

Nature is prolific and *ambidextrous*.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 420.

2. Practising or siding with both parties; double-dealing; deceitful.

Shuffling and *ambidextrous* dealings.

Sir R. L'Ettrange.

Edward Gosynhyll . . . mending his *ambidextrous* pen for "The Praise of all Women."

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., 1. 305.

ambidextrously (am-bi-deks'trus-li), *adv.* **1.** With both hands; with the dexterity of one who can use both hands equally well.—**2.** In a double-dealing way; cunningly.

ambidextrousness (am-bi-deks'trus-nes), *n.* Same as *ambidexterity*, 1, 2.

ambiens (am'bi-enz), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *ambientes* (am-bi-en'tēz). [L., ppr. of *ambire*: see *ambire*.] In ornith., a muscle of the leg of certain birds: so called from the way in which it winds about the limb in passing from the hip to the foot. It is the muscle formerly known as the *gracilis* muscle of birds; but its identity with the mammalian *gracilis* is questionable. Most birds, as the entire order *Passeres*, have no *ambiens*. The presence or absence of the muscle has lately been made a basis of the division of birds into two primary series in Garrod's classification, birds having it being termed *Homalognate*, those lacking it *Anomalognate*. See these words.

The *ambiens* arises from the pelvis about the acetabulum, and passes along the inner side of the thigh; its tendon runs over the convexity of the knee to the outer side, and ends by connecting with the flexor digitorum perforator. . . . When this arrangement obtains, the result is that when a bird goes to roost, and squats on its perch, the toes automatically clasp the perch by the strain upon the *ambiens* that ensues as soon as the leg is bent upon the thigh, and the tarsus upon the leg, the weight of the bird thus holding it fast upon its perch.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 193.

ambient (am'bi-ent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. ambien(t)-s*, ppr. of *ambire*, go around, *< amb-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *ire*, go, = Gr. *évaiv*, go, = Skt. and Zend *√i*, go: see *go*.] **I. a. 1.** Surrounding; encompassing on all sides; investing: applied to æiform fluids or diffusible substances.

Whose perfumea through the *ambient* air diffuse
Such native aromatics.
Carew, To G. N.

That candlea and lights burn dim and blue at the apparition of spirits may be true, if the *ambient* air be full of sulphurous spirits.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

2. Moving round; circling about. *N. E. D.*

II. n. 1. That which encompasses on all sides, as a sphere or the atmosphere. [Rare.]

Air being a perpetual *ambient*.
Wotton, Elem. Archit., p. 7.

2†. A canvasser, a suitor, or an aspirant. *N. E. D.*

ambientes, *n.* Plural of *ambiens*.

ambifarious (am-bi-fā'ri-us), *a.* [*< LL. ambifarius*, having two sides or meanings, *< L. ambi-*, on both sides, + *-farius*, *< fari*, speak. Cf. *bifarious*, *multifarious*.] Double, or that may be taken both ways. *Blount*. [Rare.]

ambigen, ambigene (am'bi-jen, -jēn), *a.* [*< NL. ambigenus*, of two kinds, *< L. ambi-*, both, + *-genus*, -born: see *-gen*, *-genous*.] Same as *ambigenal*.

ambigenal (am-bij'e-nāl), *a.* [As *ambigen* + *-al*.] Of two kinds: used only in the Newtonian phrase *ambigenal hyperbola*, a hyperbola of the third order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without.

ambigenous (am-bij'e-nus), *a.* [*< NL. ambigenus*: see *ambigen* and *-ous*.] Of two kinds: in bot., applied to a calyx with several series of sepals, of which the inner are more or less petaloid.

ambigu† (am'bi-gū), *n.* [F., *< ambigu*, ambiguous, *< L. ambiguus*: see *ambiguus*.] An entertainment or feast consisting, not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on the table together.

ambiguity (am-bi-gū'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *ambiguities* (-tiz). [*< ME. ambiguite* (rare), *< L. ambiguita(t)-s*, *< ambiguus*: see *ambiguus*.] **1.** The state of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty, particularly of signification.

The words are of single meaning without any *ambiguity*.
South.

If we would keep our conclusions free from *ambiguity*, we must reserve the term we employ to signify absolute rectitude solely for this purpose.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 510.

2. An equivocal or ambiguous expression. Let our author, therefore, come out of his mist and *ambiguities*, or give us some better authority for his unreasonable doubts.
Dryden, To Duchess of York.

ambiguus (am-big'ū-us), *a.* [*< L. ambiguus*, going about, changeable, doubtful, uncertain, *< ambigere*, go about, wander, doubt, *< ambi-*, around, + *agere*, drive, move: see *agent*.] **1.** Of doubtful or uncertain nature; wanting clearness or definiteness; difficult to comprehend or distinguish; indistinct; obscure.

Even the most dextrous distances of the old masters . . . are *ambiguus*.
Ruskin, Mod. Painters, I. ii. 2.

Stratifed rocks of *ambiguus* character.
Murchison, Silur. Syst., p. 418. (N. E. D.)

2. Of doubtful purport; open to various interpretations; having a double meaning; equivocal.

What have been thy answers, what but dark, *Ambiguous*, and with double sense deluding?
Milton, P. R., l. 435.

He was recalled by the Duchess, whose letters had been uniformly so *ambiguus* that he confessed he was quite unable to divine their meaning.

Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 23.

3. Wavering; undecided; hesitating: as, "ambiguus in all their doings," *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes* (1649), p. 239. [Rare or obsolete.]

Th' *ambiguus* god, who ruled her lab'ring breast,
In these mysterious words his mind exprest.
Dryden.

4. Using obscure or equivocal language. What mutteredst thou with thine *ambiguus* mouth?
Swinburne, Atalanta, l. 1500.

= Syn. 2. *Equivocal*, etc. (see *obscure*), indeterminate, indefinite, indistinct, not clear, not plain, amphibolous, dubious, vague, enigmatical, dark, blind.

ambiguously (am-big'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an ambiguous manner; with doubtful meaning.

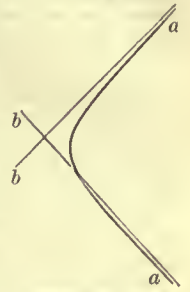
Why play . . . into the devil's hauds
By dealing so *ambiguously*?
Browning, King and Book, l. 321.

ambiguouslyness (am-big'ū-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being ambiguous; ambiguity; obscurity.

ambilevous† (am-bi-lē'vus), *a.* [*< L. ambi-*, on both sides, + *lavus* (= Gr. *λαός*, for **λαίφος*), left. Cf. *ambidexter*.] Unable to use either hand with facility: the opposite of *ambidextrous*. [Rare.]

Some are as Galen hath expressed; that is, *ambilevous*, or left-handed on both sides; such as with agility and vigour have not the use of either.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., p. 139.



Ambigenal Hyperbola.
a, a, hyperbola; *b, b*, asymptotes.

ambigology (am-bil'ō-jī), *n.* [*L. ambi-*, on both sides, + *Gr. λογία*, *logia*, *to speak*; see *-ology*. More correctly *amphilogy*.] Words or speech of doubtful meaning.

ambiloquous (am-bil'ō-kwūs), *a.* [*ML. ambiloquus*, *L. ambi-*, around, on both sides, + *loqui*, speak.] Using ambiguous expressions.

ambiloquy (am-bil'ō-kwī), *n.* [*ML. ambiloquus*; see above. Cf. *soliloquy*, *colloquy*, etc.] Ambiguous or doubtful language.

ambiparous (am-bip'a-rūs), *a.* [*NL. ambiparus*, *L. ambi-*, on both sides, + *parere*, produce.] In *bot.*, producing two kinds, as when a bud contains the rudiments of both flowers and leaves.

ambit (am'bit), *n.* [*L. ambitus*, circuit, *ambire*, pp. *ambitus*, go about; see *ambient*.] 1. Compass or circuit; circumference; boundary: as, the *ambit* of a fortification or of a country.

Prodigious Hailstones whose *ambit* reaches five, six, seven inches. *Goad*, Celestial Bodies, i. 3.

Within the *ambit* of the ancient kingdom of Burgundy. *Sir F. Palgrave*, Norm. and Eng., i. 240.

2. Extent; sphere; scope.

The *ambit* of words which a language possesses. *Saturday Rev.*, Nov. 19, 1859.

[In all senses technical, rare, or obsolete.]

ambition (am-bish'on), *n.* [*ME. ambicion*, *-cion*, *OF. (and F.) ambition* = *Sp. ambicion* = *Pg. ambição* = *It. ambizione*, *L. ambitio* (*n.*), ambition, a striving for favor, lit. a going about, as of a candidate soliciting votes, *ambire*, pp. *ambitus*, go about, solicit votes: see *ambient*.] 1†. The act of going about to solicit or obtain an office or other object of desire; a canvassing.

I on the other side
Used no *ambition* to commend my deeds.
Milton, S. A., i. 247.

2. An eager or inordinate desire for some object that confers distinction, as preferment, political power, or literary fame; desire to distinguish one's self from other men: often used in a good sense: as, *ambition* to be good.

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away *ambition*;
By that sin fell the angels. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

This inhuman act having successful and unsuspected passage, it emboldeneth Sejanus to further and more insolent projects, even the *ambition* of the empire. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, Arg.

I hope America will come to have its pride in being a nation of servants, and not of the served. How can men have any other *ambition* where the reason has not suffered a disastrous eclipse? *Emerson*, Misc., p. 422.

Hence—3. The object of ambitious desire.

ambition (am-bish'on), *v. t.* [From the noun.] To seek after ambitiously or eagerly; aspire to; be ambitious of. [Rare or colloq.]

Every noble youth who sighed for distinction, *ambitioned* the notice of the Lady Arabella. *I. D.Israeli*, Curiosa, of Lit., III. 274.

This nobleman [Lord Chesterfield], however, failed to attain that place among the most eminent statesmen of his country, which he *ambitioned*. *Wingrove Cooke*, Hist. of Party, II. 160.

ambitionist (am-bish'on-ist), *n.* [*ambition* + *-ist*.] An ambitious person; one devoted to self-aggrandizement. [Rare.]

Napoleon . . . became a selfish *ambitionist* and quack. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 146.

ambitionless (am-bish'on-less), *a.* [*ambition* + *-less*.] Devoid of ambition.

ambitious (am-bish'us), *a.* [*ME. ambitious*, *-cious*, *OF. *ambitios*, later *ambitieux* = *Sp. Pg. ambicioso* = *It. ambizioso*, *L. ambitiosus*, *ambitio* (*n.*): see *ambition* and *-ous*.] 1. Characterized by or possessing ambition; eagerly or inordinately desirous of obtaining power, superiority, or distinction.

No toil, no hardship can restrain
Ambitious man, innr'd to pain.
Dryden, tr. of Horace, l. 35.

2. Strongly desirous; eager: with *of* (formerly *for*) or an infinitive.

Trajan, a prince *ambitious* of glory.
Arbutnot, Anc. Colns.

I am *ambitious* for a motley coat.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

Ambitious to win
From me some plume. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 160.

3. Springing from or indicating ambition.

Should a President consent to be a candidate for a third election, I trust he would be rejected, on this demonstration of *ambitious* views. *Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 65.

Hence—4. Showy; pretentious: as, an *ambitious* style; *ambitious* ornament.

Hood an ass with reverend purple,
So you can hide his two *ambitious* ears,
And he shall pass for a cathedral doctor.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

ambitiously (am-bish'us-li), *adv.* In an ambitious manner.

ambitiousness (am-bish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being ambitious; ambition.

ambituted (am'bi-tūd), *n.* [*L. ambitudo*, *ambitus*, a going round: see *ambit*.] Circuity; compass; circumference. [Rare.]

ambitus (am'bi-tus), *n.*; pl. *ambitus*. [*L.*: see *ambit*.] 1. A going round; a circuit; the circumference, periphery, edge, or border of a thing, as of a leaf or the valve of a shell.—2†. In *arch.*, an open space surrounding a building or a monument.—3. In *antiq.*, an open space about a house separating it from adjoining dwellings, and representing the ancient sacred precinct around a family hearth. In Rome the width of the *ambitus* was fixed by law at 2½ feet.

—4. In ancient Rome, the act of canvassing for public office or honors. See *ambition*, 1.—5. In *logic*, the extension of a term.

amble (am'bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ambled*, ppr. *ambling*. [*ME. ambler*, *OF. ambler*, go at an easy pace, *L. ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*.] 1. To move with the peculiar pace of a horse when it first lifts the two legs on one side, and then the two on the other; hence, to move easily and gently, without hard shocks.

Your wit *ambles* well; it goes easily.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

An abbot on an *ambling* pad.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, ii.

2. To ride an ambling horse; ride at an easy pace. *N. E. D.*—3. Figuratively, to move affectedly.

Frequent in park, with lady at his side,
Ambling and prattling scandal as he goes.
Couper, Task, ii.

amble (am'bl), *n.* [*ME. amble*, *OF. amble*; from the verb.] A peculiar gait of a horse or like animal, in which both legs on one side are moved at the same time; hence, easy motion; gentle pace. Also called *pace* (which see).

A mule well broken to a pleasant and accommodating *amble*. *Scott*.

ambler (am'blér), *n.* One who ambles; especially, a horse which ambles; a pacer.

Amblycephalus, *n.* See *Amblycephalus*, 1.

amblygon (am'bly-gon), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. ἀμβλυγώνιος*, obtuse-angled, *ἀμβλύνω*, dull, obtuse, + *γωνία*, angle.] 1. *a.* Obtuse-angled; amblygonal. Also spelled *amblygon*.

The Buildings *Amblygon*
May more receive than Mansions Oxygen,
(Because th' acute and the rect-Angles too
Stride not so wide as obtuse Angles doe).
Sylvester, tr. of Dn Bartas (1621), p. 290.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, an obtuse-angled triangle; a triangle having one angle greater than ninety degrees.

amblygonal (am-blyg'on-əl), *a.* [*amblygon* + *-al*.] Obtuse-angled; having the form of an amblygon.

amblygonite (am-blyg'on-īt), *n.* [*Gr. ἀμβλυγώνιος*, obtuse-angled (see *amblygon*), + *-ite*.] A mineral, generally massive, rarely in triclinic crystals. It is a phosphate of aluminum and lithium containing fluorine, and in color is greenish-white, yellowish-white, or of other light shade. It is found in Europe at Chursdorf, near Penig, Saxony, in the United States at Hebron, Maine, and elsewhere.

amblyocarpous (am'bli-ō-kär'pus), *a.* [*NL. amblyocarpus*, *Gr. ἀμβλύνω*, dull, dulled, faint, weak, + *καρπός*, fruit: see *carpel*.] In *bot.*, having the seeds entirely or mostly abortive: applied to fruit.

Amblyopia (am-bli-ō'pi-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ἀμβλυωπία*, dim-sightedness, *ἀμβλύνω*, dim-sighted, *ὄψω* (*ωπ-*), eye, sight. Cf. *Amblyopsia*.] In *pathol.*, dullness or obscurity of vision, without any apparent defect of the organs of sight: the first stage of amaurosis. Also *amblyopy*.—*Amblyopia ex anopsia*, amblyopia arising from not using the eyes.

amblyopic (am-bli-ō'pik), *a.* [*amblyopia* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to amblyopia; afflicted with amblyopia.

Amblyopidae (am-bli-ō'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, irreg. *Amblyopsis* + *-idae*.] Same as *Amblyopsidae*.

Amblyopina (am'bli-ō-pi'nä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Amblyopus* + *-ina*.] The second group of *Gobiidae* in Günther's system of classification: equivalent to the subfamily *Amblyopinae*.

Amblyopinae (am'bli-ō-pi'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Amblyopus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of fishes, typified by the genus *Amblyopus*. They have the two dorsal fins united in one, and 11 abdominal and 17 caudal vertebrae.

Amblyopites (am-bli-ō-pi'tēz), *n.* The more correct form of *Amblyopites* (which see).

amblyopsid (am-bli-ō'pid), *n.* A fish of the family *Amblyopsidae*.

Amblyopsidae (am-bli-ō'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Amblyopsis* + *-idae*.] A family of haplous

Amblycephalus (am-bli-sef'a-lus), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ἀμβλύνω*, blunt, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. In *herpet.*, the blunthead, a genus of colubrid serpents founded by Kuhl in 1827, considered by some an aberrant form of *Dipsadidae*. *A. boa* inhabits Java, Borneo, and neighboring islands. Also written *Amblycephalus*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of homopterous insects, family *Cercopidae*: a name preoccupied in herpetology. *A. interruptus*, a kind of hop-frog or froth-fly, injures hops.

Amblychila (am-bli-ki'lä), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ἀμβλύνω*, blunt, obtuse, + *χείλος*, lip.] A genus of *Cicindelidae*, or tiger-beetle (*Amblychila cylindriciformis*), slightly magnified.

Tiger-beetle (*Amblychila cylindriciformis*), slightly magnified.

Its distinguishing characters are its small eyes, separate posterior coxae, and the widely inflexed margin of the wing-covers. A single species represents this genus, *A. cylindriciformis* (Say), which, from its large size, nearly cylindrical form, and somber dark-brown color, is the most striking member of its family. It occurs in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. It is nocturnal, hiding during the day in deep holes, generally on sloping ground, and is known to feed on locusts. Also spelled *Amblycheila*. *Say*, 1834.

Amblycorypha (am-bli-kor'i-fä), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ἀμβλύνω*, blunt, + *κορυφή*, head, top: see *corypheus*.] A genus of katydids, of the family *Locustidae*, having oblong elytra and a curved ovipositor. There are several United States species, as *A. rotundifolia*, *A. oblongifolia*, *A. caudata*, etc.

amblygon (am'bly-gon), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. ἀμβλυγώνιος*, obtuse-angled, *ἀμβλύνω*, dull, obtuse, + *γωνία*, angle.] 1. *a.* Obtuse-angled; amblygonal. Also spelled *amblygon*.

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Amblyopites (am-bli-ō-pi'tēz), *n.* The more correct form of *Amblyopites* (which see).

amblyopsid (am-bli-ō'pid), *n.* A fish of the family *Amblyopsidae*.

Amblyopsidae (am-bli-ō'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Amblyopsis* + *-idae*.] A family of haplous

fishes in which the margin of the upper jaw is entirely formed by the premaxillaries, which are scarcely protractile, and in which the anus is jugular. Five species are known, generally arranged in three genera, from the fresh waters of the United States, the largest and best-known being the blind-fish of the Mammoth and other caves. See *Amblyopsis*. Also called *Amblyopidae*.

Amblyopsis (am-bli-op'sis), *n.* [NL. (J. E. De Kay, 1842), < Gr. ἀμβλύς, dull, faint, dim, + ὄψις, countenance, sight, related to ὄψ, eye: see *optic*. Cf. *amblyopia*.] 1. A genus of fishes repre-



Blind-fish (*Amblyopsis spelæus*).

sented by the blind-fish (*A. spelæus*) of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and typical of the family *Amblyopsidæ*.—2. A genus of crustaceans.

amblyopsoid (am-bli-op'soid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Amblyopsis + -oid.*] 1. *a.* Having the characters of the *Amblyopsidæ*.
II. *n.* An amblyopsid.

Amblyopus (am-bli-ō'pus), *n.* [NL. (Valenciennes, 1837), < Gr. ἀμβλυόπους, dim-sighted: see *amblyopia*.] 1. A genus of fishes, of the family *Gobiidae*, typical of the subfamily *Amblyopinae*.—2. A genus of orthopterous insects. *Saussure*, 1878.

amblyopy (am'bli-ō-pi), *n.* Same as *amblyopia*.
Amblyopoda (am-bli-ō-pō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμβλύς, blunt, dull, + ποῖς (ποδ-) = *E. foot*.] A suborder of Eocene mammals belonging to the *Subungulata*, or many-toed hoofed quadrupeds, of elephantine proportions and structure of the limbs. The fore feet were 5-toed and the hind feet 4-toed. The skull had a remarkably small brain-case, enormous flaring processes in three pairs, no upper incisors, three pairs of lower incisors, and a pair of huge upper canines, projecting alongside a flange-like plate of the lower jaw. The molars were 6 in number on each side, above and below. The genera composing this group are *Uinatherium*, *Dinoceus*, *Tinoceras*, *Loxolophodon*, etc. The term *Dinoceera* is nearly synonymous. These huge mammals were extinct before the Miocene era, and their fossil remains have been found mostly in the Eocene beds of North America.

Amblypodia (am-bli-pō'di-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμβλύς, blunt, dull, + ποῖς (ποδ-) = *E. foot*, + -ia.] A genus of lycænid butterflies.

Amblypterus (am-bli-p'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμβλύς, dull, blunt, + πτερόν, wing (> πτέρυξ, wing, fin) = *E. feather*.] 1. A genus of ganoid fishes with heterocercal tail. The species are found only in a fossil state, and are characteristic of the coal formation. *Agassiz*, 1833.—2. A genus of birds, founded by Gould in 1837, but preoccupied in ichthyology by the preceding genus, and therefore not in use. It was based upon a remarkable South American goatsucker, of the family *Caprimulgidae*, now known as *Eleothreptus anomalus*.

Amblyrhynchus (am-bli-rin'gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμβλύς, blunt, + ῥίγχιος, snout.] 1. A genus of iguanid lizards characteristic of the Galapagos islands: so called from the very blunt snout. There are two remarkable species, a marine one, *A. cristatus*, with compressed tail and partially webbed toes, and *A. demarli*, a land-lizard, with cylindrical tail and unwebbed toes.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of South American *Icteridae*, or blackbirds. [Not in use.] (*b*) A genus of phalaropes. *Thomas Nuttall*, 1834. [Not in use.]

Amblysomus (am-bli-sō'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμβλύς, blunt, dull, dim, + σῶμα, body.] A genus of gold-moles or Cape moles of southern Africa, of the family *Chrysochlorididae*, distinguished from *Chrysochloris* by having only 2 molars in each jaw instead of 3. *Chalcochloris* of *Mivart* is a synonym more frequently used.

Amblystoma (am-bli-s'tō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμβλύς, blunt, dull, + στόμα, mouth.] An extensive genus of urodele or tailed batrachians, notable for the transformations which they undergo; of the type of the family *Amblystomida*. In their undeveloped state they represent the formerly recognized genus *Siredon*, and some species are known as *axolotls*. They belong to the salamandrine series of the *Urodela*, and are related to the newts, efts, salamanders, etc. Very often written, by mistake, *Ambystoma*. See cut under *axolotl*.

The axolotl is the larval state of *Amblystoma*; but it sometimes remains in that state throughout life, and is at the same time most prolific, while those which must be supposed to have attained a higher form are utterly sterile, the sexual organs becoming apparently atrophied.

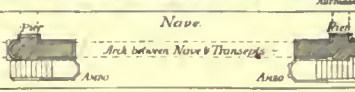
Pascoe, Zool. Class., p. 193.

amblystome (am'bli-stōm), *n.* Same as *amblystomid*.

amblystomid (am-bli-s'tō-mid), *n.* An amphibian of the family *Amblystomida*.

Amblystomida (am-bli-s'tō-mī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amblystoma* + -ida.] A family of amphibians of which *Amblystoma* is the typical genus. They are salamanders with the palatines not prolonged over the paranasal and bearing teeth behind, parasphenoid toothless, vertebræ opisthocœlian, and a peculiar arrangement of the hyoid apparatus. Most of the species are North American.

ambo (am'bō), *n.*; *pl. ambos* or *ambones* (am'bōz, am-bō'nēz). [*< ML. ambo*, < Gr. ἄμβον, any slight elevation, a boss, stage, pulpit: see *ambe*.] 1. In early Christian churches and basilicas, a raised desk or pulpit from which certain parts of the service were read or chanted



Northern Tribune of the Church of S. Maria in Ara Cœli, Rome.

and sermons were preached. It was often an oblong inclosure with steps at both ends, and was generally richly decorated. It was very common to place two ambos in a church, from one of which was read the gospel, and from the other the epistle. A tall ornamented pillar for holding the paschal candle is sometimes associated with the ambo.

From these walls projected *ambones*, or pulpits with desks, also of marble, ascended by steps. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 415.

2. In *anat.*, a circumferential fibrocartilage; a fibrocartilaginous ring surrounding an articular cavity, as the glenoid fossa of the scapula and the cotyloid fossa of the innominate bone. Also written *ambon*.

ambodexter (am-bō-deks'tēr), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ambidexter*.

ambolic (am-bol'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀμβολικός*, contr. from ἀναβολικός, taken in lit. sense < ἀναβολή (poet. ἀμβολή), that which is thrown up or around: see *anabole*.] Having the power of producing abortion; abortifacient.

ambon (am'bon), *n.* See *ambo*.

ambosexous (am-bō-sek'sus), *a.* [*< L. ambo*, both, + *sexus*, sex.] Having both sexes; bisexual; hermaphrodite. [Rare or obsolete.]

Amboyna wood. See *wood*.

Amboynese (am-bō-nēs' or -nēz'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [*< Amboyna + -ese*.] A native or the natives of Amboyna, the most important of the Moluccas or Spice Islands.

ambreada (am-brē-ā'dā), *n.* [= *F. ambréade*, < *Pg. ambreada*, fictitious amber, prop. fem. pp. of *ambrear*, perfume with amber, < *ambre*, usually *ambar*, amber: see *amber*².] A kind of artificial amber manufactured for the trade with Africa.

ambreic (am-brē'ik), *a.* [*< ambrein + -ie*.] In *chem.*, formed by digesting ambrein in nitric acid: as, *ambreic acid*.

ambrein (am'brē-in), *n.* [*< F. ambréine*, < *ambre*, amber: see *amber*² and *-in*².] A peculiar fatty substance obtained from ambergris by digesting it in hot alcohol. It is crystalline, is of a brilliant white color, and has an agreeable odor.

ambrette (am-bret'), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *ambre*, amber.] 1. See *amber-seed*.—2. A kind of pear with an odor of ambergris or musk. *N. E. D.*

ambrite (am'brit), *n.* [= *G. ambrit*; < *NL. ambra*, *E. amber*², + *-ite*².] A fossil resin occurring in large masses in Auckland, New Zealand, and identical with the resin of the *Danmarea australis*, a pine now growing abundantly there.

ambrology (am-brol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< NL. ambra*, amber, + *Gr. λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The natural history of amber. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

ambroseset (am'brōz), *n.* [*< ME. ambrose*, in def. 2 (OF. *ambrose*, F. *ambrosie*, sometimes *ambrosie*), < *L. ambrosia*, ambrosia, also the name of several plants: see *ambrosia*.] 1. Ambrosia. [Rare.]

At first, *ambrose* itself was not sweeter.

Burton, *Anat.* of Mel., iii. 2.

2. An early English name of the Jerusalem oak, *Chenopodium Botrys*, and also of the wood-sage, *Teucrium Scorodonia*.

ambrosia (am-brō'zi-ā), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. ἀμβροσία*, the food of the gods, conferring immortality, fem. of adj. ἀμβρόσιος, a lengthened form of ἀμβροτος, also ἀβροτος, immortal, < ἀ-priv. + μροτός, βροτός, older form μροτός, mortal, akin to *L. mor(t)-s*, death (*L. im-mort-al-is* = *Gr. ἀ-μροτος*), and *mori*, die: see *mortal*. Cf. *Skt. amrita*, immortal, also the drink of the gods (see *amrita*), = *Gr. ἀμβροτος*.] 1. In *Gr. legend*, a celestial substance, capable of imparting immortality, commonly represented as the food of the gods, but sometimes as their drink, and also as a richly perfumed unguent; hence, in literature, anything comparable in character to either of these conceptions.

His dewy locks distill'd ambrosia. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 57.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of widely distributed coarse annual weeds, of the natural order *Compositæ*, chiefly American, and generally known as *rag-weed*. *A. artemisiifolia* is also called *Roman wormwood* or *hogweed*.

ambrosiac (am-brō'zi-ak), *a.* [*< Ambrosia-cus*, < *ambrosia*: see *ambrosia*.] Of, pertaining to, or having the qualities of ambrosia; perfumed; sweet-smelling: as, "*ambrosiac odours*," *B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, iv. 3 (song).

Shrill stral'd arts-men, whose ambrosiac quills,
While they desert's encomiums sweet rehearse,
The world with wonder and amazement fills.

Ford, *Fame's Memorial*.

ambrosiaceous (am-brō'zi-ā'shi-us), *a.* [*< Ambrosia + -aceous*.] In *bot.*, allied to the genus *Ambrosia*.

ambrosial (am-brō'zi-āl), *a.* [*< ambrosia + -al*.] Of or pertaining to ambrosia; partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; anointed or fragrant with ambrosia; hence, delighting the taste or smell; delicious; fragrant; sweet-smelling: as, *ambrosial dews*.

As the sunset
Threw the long shadows of trees o'er the broad ambrosial
meadows. *Longfellow*, *Evangeline*, l. 4.

Sweet after showers, ambrosial air.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxxvi.

Thou too . . . mayest become a Political Power: and with the shakings of thy horse-hair wig, shake principalities and dynasties, like a very Jove with his ambrosial curls.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, I. iii. 1.

ambrosially (am-brō'zi-āl-i), *adv.* In an ambrosial manner; with an ambrosial odor.

A fruit of pure Hesperian gold,
That smelt ambrosially. *Tennyson*, *Enone*.

ambrosian¹ (am-brō'zi-ān), *a.* [*< ambrosia + -an*.] Of or pertaining to ambrosia; fragrant; ambrosial. *B. Jonson*.

Most ambrosian-lipped creature.

Middleton, *Blurt*, *Master-Constable*, iv. 2.

Ambrosian² (am-brō'zi-ān), *a.* [*< LL. Ambrosianus*, < *Ambrosius*, *Ambrose*, < *Gr. ἀμβρόσιος*, immortal, divine: see *ambrosia*.] Of, pertaining to, or instituted by St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan in the fourth century.—**Ambrosian chant**, a mode of singing or chanting introduced by St. Ambrose in the cathedral church at Milan about 384. Little is certainly known of its nature.—**Ambrosian Library**, a famous library and collection of antiquities at Milan, founded by Cardinal Borromeo in 1600.—**Ambrosian office** or **ritual**, a formula of worship named from St. Ambrose, and long used in the church of Milan in place of the Roman mass.

ambrosino (am-brō-zē'nō), *n.* [It., from the figure of St. Ambrose on the coin: see above.] A



Obverse. Reverse. Silver Ambrosino of Milan, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

silver coin, weighing about 45 grains, issued by the republic of Milan A. D. 1250-1310, and bearing the effigy of Ambrose, the patron saint of the city. The name was also applied to a rare Milanese gold coin of the same period.

ambrotype (am'brō-tīp), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀμβροτος* (see *ambrosia*), immortal, + τύπος, impression: see *type*.] In *photog.*, a picture made by applying

a dark backing to the face of a thin negative on glass. The negative, as seen from behind, thus appears as a positive against the backing, the lights being formed by the opaque portions, and the shadows by the backing seen through the more or less transparent portions.

ambry (am'brī), *n.*; pl. *ambries* (-briz). [In actual modern speech only in north. E. dial. *amry*, otherwise only a historical word, spelled prop. *ambry*, but archaistically in various forms of the earlier *ambery*, as *ambrey*, *ambry*, *ambrie* (with excrement *b* as in *number*, *slumber*), earlier *amrie*, *amrye*, *amrie*, *amery*, *amery*, *almory*, *almary*, *almarie*, also *armoric*, < ME. *amrie*, also *armarie*, also *armarie*, < OF. *armarie*, *armarie*, later *abnaire*, *auinaire*, *auoire*, *armaire*, *armoie* = Pr. *armari* = Sp. *armario* = Pg. *almario* (> Hind. *almāri*, > Anglo-Ind. *almirah*, *q. v.*) = It. *armario*, *armadio* = G. *almer* = Bohem. *armara*, *almara* = Pol. *almarja*, *olmarja* = Serv. *ormar*, *orman* = Sloven. *almara*, *ormar*, *omara*, < L. *armarium* (ML. also corruptly *almarium*), a closet, chest, or safe for food, clothing, money, implements, tools, etc., < *arma*, implements, tools, arms: see *arm*², *arms*, and cf. *armory*¹. Through the form *almery* the word was confused with *almonry*, a place for distributing alms, and is sometimes found in that sense.] 1. A place for keeping things; a storehouse, storeroom, closet, pantry, cupboard, press, safe, locker, chest. Specifically—(a) A place for keeping victuals; a pantry, cupboard, or meat-safe.

Hir. Will not any fool take me for a wise man now, seeing me draw out of the pit of my treasury this little god with his belly full of gold?

Spun. And this, full of the same meat, out of my ambry!

Massinger, *Virgin-Martyr*, ii. 3.

(b) In ancient churches, a niche or recess, fitted with a door, in the wall near the altar, in which the sacred utensils were deposited. In the larger churches and cathedrals ambries were very numerous, were used for various purposes, and were sometimes large enough to be what we should now call closets, the doors and other parts that were seen being usually richly carved. Ambries are still used in Roman Catholic churches as depositories for the consecrated oils. They are sometimes made portable, in the form of a chest or cupboard, which is hung near the altar.

(c) A place for keeping books; a library.—2. Same as *almonry*. [Erroneous use: see etym.]

amb-acet, *n.* See *ambes-acc*.

ambulacra, *n.* Plural of *ambulacrum*.
ambulacral (am-bū-lā'krāl), *a.* [*< ambulacrum + -al.*] Of or pertaining to an ambulacrum, or to the ambulacra, of an echinoderm.—**Ambulacral face**, **ambulacral aspect**, that surface of an echinoderm which bears the ambulacra; corresponding in a starfish to the oral aspect, that upon which the creature creeps.—**Ambulacral groove**, a furrow which marks the course of an ambulacrum.

[In a starfish] a deep furrow, the *ambulacral groove*, occupies the middle of the oral surface of each ray, and is nearly filled by contractile sucker-like pedicels, . . . apparently arranged in four longitudinal series.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 475.

Ambulacral metameres, the divisions of the body of an echinoderm as marked or determined by the ambulacral system, as the five fingers or rays of a starfish. See extract under *ambulacral vessels* and cut under *Astrophyton*.—**Ambulacral nerve**, a nerve which is in relation with the ambulacra.

When the suckers of an ambulacrum [of a starfish] are . . . cut away, a longitudinal ridge is seen to lie at the bottom of the groove between their bases. This ridge is the *ambulacral nerve*. Followed to the apex of the ray, it ends upon the eye and its tentacle; in the opposite direction, it reaches the oral disk.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 478.

Ambulacral neural canal, a tube of which the ambulacral nerve forms the outer wall.—**Ambulacral ossicle**, one of a double row of small hard pieces which come together in the ambulacral groove, extending from its sides to its middle line. Also called *vertebral ossicle*. See cut under *Asteriidae*.—**Ambulacral plate**, one of those coronal plates of a sea-urchin which are perforated to form part of an ambulacrum. See cut under *ambulacrum*.

In the ordinary Echinus or sea-urchin . . . of these plates there are twenty principal longitudinal series, constituting the great mass of the corona; and ten single plates, which form a ring around its aboral or apical margin. The twenty series of longitudinal plates are disposed in ten double series—five ambulacral and five interambulacral. . . . Each *ambulacral plate* is subdivided by a greater or less number of sutures . . . into a corresponding number of minor plates, . . . called pore plates.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 486.

Ambulacral sac, in echinoderms, that portion of the visceroperitoneal sac of the embryo which lays the foundation for the whole system of the ambulacral vessels. See *visceroperitoneal* and *Holothuroidea*.—**Ambulacral system**, the water-vascular system (which see, under *water-vascu-*

lar) of echinoderms.—**Ambulacral vesicle**, a sac situated upon the aboral face of an ambulacral ossicle.—**Ambulacral vessels**, the water-vascular channels of the ambulacra. See cut under *Echinoidea*.

Another marked peculiarity of the Echinoderm type is the general, if not universal, presence of a system of *ambulacral vessels*, consisting of a circular canal around the mouth, whence canals usually arise and follow the middle line of each of the ambulacral metameres.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 54.

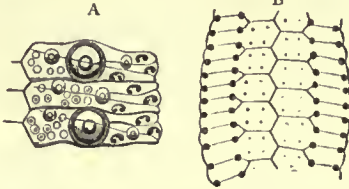
Circumoral ambulacral vessel, that into which a radial canal of the ambulacral system of vessels opens at its oral end.—**Radial ambulacral vessels**, those which radiate from the central or circular vessel which surrounds the gullet.

Ambulacraria (am' bū-lak-rā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *ambulacrum + -aria.*] 1. A branch or subkingdom of animals, constituted by the Echinodermata and Enteropneusta, and divided into *Radiata* and *Bilateria*, the latter represented by the genus *Balanoglossus* alone. *Metschnikoff*.—2†. [l. c.] The coronal ambulacra of sea-urchins.

Ambulacrata (am' bū-lak-rā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ambulacratus*, < *ambulacrum*.] A term applied by E. R. Lankester to a branch of echinoderms consisting of the *Holothuroidea*, *Echinoidea*, and *Asteroidea*, or sea-cucumbers, sea-urchins, and starfishes, as collectively distinguished from the crinoids or *Tentaculata* (which see).

ambulacriform (am-bū-lak'ri-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. ambulacrum + forma, form.*] Possessing the form or appearance of an ambulacrum.

ambulacrum (am-bū-lā'krum), *n.*; pl. *ambulacra* (-krā). [NL. use of L. *ambulacrum*, a walk,



A, three ambulacral plates of *Echinus sphaera*, showing sutures of the pore-plates of which each ambulacral plate is composed. B, a portion of the extent of the petaloid ambulacrum of a clypeastroid.

alley, < *ambulare*: see *ambulate*.] In *zool.*, a row, series, or other set of perforations in the shell of an echinoderm, as a sea-urchin or starfish, through which are protruded and withdrawn the tube-feet or pedicels. Each such row or set of holes usually forms a narrow grooved line from base to apex of a sea-urchin, and from the center to the end of each ray of a starfish, along the oral aspect of the body. Each set or radiating series of perforations is an ambulacrum, the several rows together being the ambulacraria. The usual definition of ambulacraria as the perforated spaces through which the tube-feet are protruded leaves a doubt whether an ambulacrum is not one such perforated space. Ambulacraria is sometimes used for the tube-feet themselves, collectively; in which case it properly signifies several sets or series of tube-feet, not several tube-feet of any single row or series.

The *ambulacraria* present important variations in the three divisions of the Echinidea. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 480.

ambulance (am'bū-lans), *n.* [*< F. ambulance* (formerly *hôpital ambulans*, walking hospital), < *ambulant*, walking, shifting: see *ambulant*.]

1. A hospital establishment which accompanies an army in its movements in the field for the purpose of providing speedy assistance to soldiers wounded in battle.—2. A two- or four-



United States Army Ambulance.

wheeled wagon constructed for conveying sick or wounded persons. Ambulance-wagons are constructed to run very easily, and are designed to carry one or two tiers of stretchers. Some forms are fitted with water-tank, medicine-chest, operating-table, and other conveniences. City hospital ambulances are light four-wheeled wagons, furnished with one or two beds, surgical appliances, restoratives, etc.—**Ambulance-coat**, a folding cot designed to be carried in an ambulance and to be used as a bed in a hospital.—**Ambulance-stretcher**, a stretcher provided with casters and made to fit into an ambulance.

ambulant (am'bū-lant), *a.* [= F. *ambulant*, < L. *ambulan(t)-s*, ppr. of *ambulare*, walk, go about: see *ambulate*.] 1. Walking; moving from place to place; shifting.

Sold it for 400 francs to an *ambulant* picture dealer. *The American*, VI. 250.

Ambulant tobaccoists crying their goods. *R. F. Burton*, *El-Medina*, p. 259.

2. In *her.*, walking; said of a beast used as a bearing.—3. In *pathol.*, shifting about from place to place; ambulatory: as, *ambulant* edema. **ambulate** (am'bū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ambulated*, ppr. *ambulating*. [*< L. ambulatus*, pp. of *ambulare*, walk, go about, perhaps for **ambibulare*, < **ambibulus*, < *ambi-*, about (see *ambi-*), + **-bulus*, perhaps connected with *biterē*, *beterē*, go: see *arbitrē*. The older E. form is *amble*, *q. v.*] To walk or move about, or from place to place.

Now Morpheus . . . Amused with dreams man's *ambulating* soul. *Dr. Wolcot* (Peter Pindar).

ambulation (am-bū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< L. ambulatio(n)-*, < *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*.] The act of ambulating or walking about.

ambulative (am'bū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*< ambulate + -ive.*] Having a tendency to walk or advance; walking. [Rare.]

ambulator (am'bū-lā-tor), *n.* [L., a walker, lounge, peddler, < *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*.] 1. One who walks about.—2. An odometer (which see).—3. A name sometimes given to the original form of the velocipede. See *velocipede*.

Ambulatores (am'bū-lā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *ambulator*: see *ambulator*.] 1. In Sundevall's classification of birds, a group of corvine birds. Also called *Corriformes* and *Coli-omorphæ*.—2†. Illiger's name (1811) of a group of birds inexactly equivalent to *Insectores*, or to the Linnean *Passeres*.

ambulatorial (am'bū-lā-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [*< L. ambulatorius + -al.*] Ambulatory.

ambulatory (am'bū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. ambulatorius*, < *ambulator*: see *ambulator*.] 1. *a.* 1. Having the power or faculty of walking; formed or adapted for walking: as, an *ambulatory* animal. Specifically—(a) In *ornith.*, gressorial: opposed to *saltatory*, *saltatorial*, or leaping, and applied to the feet or gait of certain birds or to the birds themselves; most frequently to the mode of progression by moving the feet one after the other, instead of both together. As applied to the structure of the feet, *ambulatory* is sometimes opposed to *scansorial*, that is, to the zygodactyl modification of the feet. (b) In crustaceans, insects, etc., performing the office of locomotion: applied to those legs or feet of an animal by means of which it walks, as distinguished from those limbs which are modified, as swimmerets, chelipeds, or maxillipeds. See cut under *endopodite*. 2. Pertaining to a walk; happening or obtained during a walk. [Rare.]

The princes of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Wotton*.

3. Accustomed to move from place to place; not stationary: as, an *ambulatory* court.

The priesthood . . . before was very *ambulatory*, and dispersed into all families. *Jer. Taylor*.

He had been, I imagine, an *ambulatory* quack doctor, for there was no town in England, nor any country in Europe, of which he could not give a very particular account. *Franklin*, *Autobiog.*, p. 37.

4. In *law*, not fixed; capable of being altered: as, a will is *ambulatory* until the death of the testator; the return of a sheriff is *ambulatory* until it is filed.—5. In *med.*: (a) Shifting; ambulant: applied to certain morbid affections when they skip or shift from one place to another. (b) Permitting the patient to be about: applied to typhoid fever when it does not compel the patient to take to his bed.

II. n.; pl. *ambulatories* (-riz). Any part of a building intended for walking, as the aisles of a church, particularly those surrounding the choir and apse, or the cloisters of a monastery; any portico or corridor.

The inscription upon Wilson's gravestone in the eastern *ambulatory* of the little cloisters of Westminster Abbey is now very much effaced. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 455.

A broad *ambulatory* extends round the south and east ends of the church. *J. M. Neale*, *Eastern Church*, i. 230.

ambulet (am'būl), *v. i.* [*< L. ambulare*: see *amble* and *ambulate*.] To move from place to place.

ambulomancy (am'bū-lō-man'si), *n.* [*< L. ambulare*, walk (see *ambulate*), + Gr. *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by walking. [Rare.]

amburbial (am-bēr'bi-āl), *a.* [*< L. amburbialis*, only in *amburbiales hostiæ*, the victims for certain sacrifices, which were led around the city of Rome, < *amb-* for *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*),

+ *urbs*, city: see *urban*.] Encompassing or surrounding a city. [Rare.]

ambury (am'be-ri), *n.* Same as *anbury*.

ambuscade (am-bus-kād'), *n.* [Formerly also *imbuscado* (and, after Sp. or It., *ambuscado*, *emboscata*, *imboscata*), < F. *ambuscade*, < It. *imboscata* = Sp. Pg. *emboscada* = OF. *embuchee*, < ML. **imboscata*, an ambush, prop. pp. fem. of *imboscare*, set in ambush: see *ambush*, v.] 1. A lying in wait and concealment for the purpose of attacking by surprise; an ambush.

To draw you into the palpable *ambuscade* of his ready-made joke.

Sheridan, quot. by Whipple, *Ess. and Rev.*, II. 317.

Till the great plover's human whistle amazed
Her heart, and glancing round the waste she fear'd
In every wavering brake an *ambuscade*.

Tennyson, *Geraltn.*

2. A secret station in which troops lie concealed with a view to attacking suddenly and by surprise; an ambush.—3. A body of troops lying in ambush.

ambuscaded (am-bus-kād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ambuscaded*, ppr. *ambuscading*. [*ambuscade*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To attack from a concealed position.

II. *intrans.* To lie in ambush: as, "*ambuscading ways*," *Carlyle*, *Sart. Resart.*, ii. 4.

ambuscado (am-bus-kā'dō), *n.* [See *ambuscade*, *n.*] An ambuscade.

They were adroit in executing a thousand stratagems, *ambuscadoes*, and evolutions. *Irving*, *Granada*, p. 446.

ambuscado† (am-bus-kā'dō), *v. t.* [*ambuscado*, *n.*] To post in ambush. *Sir T. Herbert*.

ambush (am'būsh), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *embush*, < ME. *embusshen*, *embusshen*, *embuschen*, *embussen* (also *abuschen*, *abusshen*, and by apheresis *busse*, early mod. E. *bush*), < OF. *embuscher*, *embuscher*, *embuisser*, later *embücher* (mod. F. *embusquer*, after Sp. or It.) = Sp. Pg. *emboscar* = It. *imboscare*, < ML. *imboscare*, prop. *imboscare*, set in ambush, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *boseus*, wood, bush: see *bush*], and cf. *ambuscade*.] I. *trans.* 1. To post or place in concealment for the purpose of attacking by surprise.

The subtil Turk, having *ambushed* a thousand horse, . . . charged the Persians. *Sir T. Herbert*, *Trav.*, p. 281.

It seemed as if his placid old face were only a mask behind which a merry Cupid had *ambushed* himself, peeping out all the while. *Lovell*, *Fireside Travels*, p. 85.

2. To ambush: waylay; attack unexpectedly and from a hidden position.

The Tekk warriors outside, however, got notice of the intended visit, and *ambushed* their Kuchan invaders so successfully that not a man escaped, sixty being killed and forty made prisoners. *O'Donovan*, *Merv*, xiv.

II. *intrans.* To lie in wait for the purpose of attacking by surprise. [Rare.]

The . . . snake that *ambush'd* for his prey.

John Trumbull, *tr.* of *Georgics*, iv.

ambush (am'būsh), *n.* [*late ME. ambushe*, *ambushe*, < OF. *embusche*, *embusche*, F. *embüche*; from the verb.] 1. The act or state of lying concealed for the purpose of attacking by surprise; a lying in wait; the act of attacking unexpectedly from a concealed position.

Heaven, whose high walls fear no assault, or siege,
Or *ambush* from the deep. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ii. 344.

An *ambush* is neither an "attack" nor a "surprise," in military language; it is something more sudden and unexpected than either. *Farrow*, *Mil. Encyc.*, p. 42.

2. A secret or concealed station where troops lie in wait to attack unawares.

The enemy, intending to draw the English further into their *ambush*, turned away at an easy pace.

Sir J. Haynard.

3. The troops posted in a concealed place for attacking by surprise. [Rare.]

And the *ambush* arose quickly out of their place.

Josh. viii. 19.

ambushment (am'būsh-ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *embushment* and *imbushment*, < ME. *embusshement*, *embusshement*, < OF. *embuschement* (F. *embüchement*), < ML. *imboscamentum*, < *imboscare*, > OF. *embuscher*, set in ambush: see *ambush* and *-ment*.] An ambush, in any of its senses; the act or method of forming an ambush.

But Jeroboam caused an *ambushment* to come about behind them. *2 Chron.* xiii. 13.

For his opponents then to skulk, to lay *ambushments*, to keep a narrow bridge of licencing where the challenger should pass, though it be valour enough in souldiership, is but weakness and cowardise in the wars of Truth.

Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 52.

In *ambushment* lie
Until I come or send for you myself.

Greene, *Alphonsus*, li.

A wolf is a beast that is apt to hover about in Indian *ambushment*, craving the offals of the deer the savages kill.

Cooper, *Last of the Mohicans*, v.

ambustion† (am-bus'tiōn), *n.* [*L. ambustio* (*n.*), a burn, < *amburere*, pp. *ambustus*, burn, consume, lit. burn around, seorch, < *amb-*, *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *urere*, burn: see *adurc*. Cf. *combustion*.] A burn or scald. *Cockeram*.

ameba, **amebean**, etc. See *ameba*, etc.

ameer, **amir** (a-mēr'), *n.* [Also written, as a historical Saracen title, *emir*, q. v.; Pers. Hind. *amir*, < Ar. *amir*, a commander, ruler, chief, nobleman, prince, < *amar* = Chal. *amar* = Heb. *amar*, tell, order, command. The same word occurs in *amiral*, now *admiral*, q. v.] A prince, lord, or nobleman; a chief, governor, or one having command; specifically, the title of the dominant ruler of Afghanistan.

ameership, **amirship** (a-mēr'ship), *n.* [*ameer* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of ameer.

The faithful ally of England, owing his *amirship* to her armies. *The American*, IV. 277.

Ameiva (a-mi'vā), *n.* [NL., from a native name.] A genus of small, inoffensive lizards, the type of the family *Ameividae*, order *Lacertilia*. They are rather pretty animals, with a long whip-like tail, and peculiarly elongated toes on the hind feet. The tail is covered with a series of scales arranged in rings, the ventral shields are broad and smooth, the teeth are trilobate and compressed, and the feet are 5-toed. The general color is dark olive speckled with black on the nape of the neck; on the sides are rows or bands of white spots edged with black. There are many species, occurring from Patagonia to California and Pennsylvania. The abundant *A. dorsalis* of Jamaica is a characteristic example.

Ameividae (a-mi'vi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ameiva* + *-idae*.] A family of lizards, of the division *Fissilinguina* of the order *Lacertilia*, named from the genus *Ameiva*, peculiar to America. The old name *Teiida*, or *Teiidae*, is an inexact synonym. The principal genera are *Teius*, *Ameiva*, and *Crocodilurus*. The teguixin monitor, *Teius teguixin*, is a characteristic and well-known species.

amelt (am'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ammell*, *ammell* (rarely *esmayle*, after MF.), < ME. *amell*, *amelle*, *amall*, *amayl*, < AF. **amat*, **amail*, OF. *esmail*, *esmail*, later *email*, mod. F. *email* = Pr. *esmail*, *esmail* = Sp. Pg. *esmalte* = It. *smalto*, < ML. *smaltum*, enamel, prob. < Teut. **smalt*, anything melted, OHG. MHG. *smalz*, G. *schmalz* = OD. *smalt*, melted grease or butter, < Teut. **smeltan*, OHG. *smelzan*, MHG. *smelzen*, G. *schmelzen* = AS. **smeltan* = Sw. *smälta* = Dan. *smelte*, melt, dissolve: see *smelt*]. In mod. use only in comp. *enamel*, q. v.] Enamel (whiel see).

Heav'n's richest diamonds, set on *amuel* white.

P. Fletcher, *Purple Island*, x.

Gardens of delight

Whose *ammell* beds perfume the skye.

W. Lisle, *tr.* of *Du Bartas*, l. 34. (*N. E. D.*)

amelt† (am'el), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *amelle*, *ammell*, < ME. *amelen*, *amelen*; from the noun.] To enamel.

I *ammell* as a goldesmythe dothe his worke.

Palsgrave, p. 425. (*N. E. D.*)

amel-corn (am'el-kōrn), *n.* [Formerly also *amell-corn*, *amill-corn*; < G. *amelkorn* (or D. *amelkoren*), < MHG. *amel*, *amer*, OHG. *amer*, *amel-corn* (later associated, as in G. *amelmehl*, D. *ameldonk*, starch, with L. *amylum*, starch: see *amyl*), + *korn* = D. *koren* = E. *corn*]. The seeds of a grass, *Triticum dicoccum*, resembling spelt, but bearing only two grains in the head, cultivated in Switzerland for the manufacture of starch.

ameled† (am'eld), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *ammeled*, *ammelled*, < ME. *ameled*, *amiled*: pp. of *amel*, v.] Enameled.

Achilles' arms, enlightened all with stars,
And richly *ameled*. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, xvi. 123.

amelet†, *n.* [*OF. amelette*, med. *omelette*: see *omelet*.] A former spelling of *omelet*.

ameli, *n.* Plural of *amelus*.

amelia (a-mel'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *á-priv.* + *μέλος*, a limb.] In *teratol.*, absence of limbs. See *amelus*.

ameliorable (a-mē'lyo-rā-bl), *a.* [*ML.* as if **ameliorabilis*, < *ameliorare*: see *ameliorate*.] Capable of being ameliorated.

ameliorate (a-mē'lyo-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ameliorated*, ppr. *ameliorating*. [*ML. amelioratus*, pp. of *ameliorare* (> OF. *amellorer*, F. *amellorer* = Pr. *amilorar* = It. *ammigliorare*), become better, improve, < L. *ad*, to, + LL. *meliorare*, make better, meliorate: see *meliorate*.] I. *trans.* To make better, or more tolerable, satisfactory, prosperous, etc.; improve; meliorate.

In every human being there is a wish to *ameliorate* his own condition. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, lii.

Let it be sufficient that you have in some slight degree *ameliorated* mankind, and do not think that amelioration a matter of small importance.

Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, I. 266.

=Syn. *Amend*, *Improve*, *Better*, etc. See *amend*.

II. *intrans.* To grow better; meliorate.

[Man] may have been temporarily driven out of the country [southern England] by the returning cold periods, but would find his way back as the climate *ameliorated*.

Geikie, *Geol. Sketches*, p. 45.

amelioration (a-mē-lye-rā'shen), *n.* [= F. *amelioration*; from the verb.] 1. The act of ameliorating, or the state of being ameliorated; a making or becoming better; improvement; melioration.

Remark the unceasing effort throughout nature at somewhat better than the actual creatures: *amelioration* in nature, which alone permits and authorizes *amelioration* in mankind. *Emerson*, *Misc.*, p. 298.

The October politician is so full of charity and goodness, that he supposes that these very robbers and murderers themselves are in course of *amelioration*.

Burke, *A Regicide Peace*.

2. A thing wherein improvement is realized; an improvement. *N. E. D.*

The buildings, drains, enclosures, and other *ameliorations* which they may either make or maintain.

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations* (ed. 1869), p. 248.

ameliorative (a-mē'lyo-rā-tiv), *a.* [*ameliorate* + *-ive*.] Producing, or having a tendency to produce, amelioration or amendment: as, *ameliorative* medicines.

ameliorator (a-mē'lyo-rā-tor), *n.* [*ameliorate* + *-or*.] One who or that which ameliorates.

Our indefatigable naturalist [Darwin] says that this despised earth-worm is nothing less than an *ameliorator* on the surface of the globe. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 399.

amelus (am'e-lus), *n.*; pl. *ameli* (-li). [NL., < Gr. *á-priv.* + *μέλος*, a limb. Cf. *amelia*.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the limbs are entirely wanting, or are replaced by wart-like stumps.

amen (ā'men', in ritual speech often and in singing always ä'men'), *adv.* or *interj.* and *n.* [*ME. amen*, AS. *amen* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *amen* = F. Sp. Pg. *amen* = It. *amen*, *ammene*, < LL. *āmēn*, Gr. *ἀμήν*, < Heb. *āmēn*, firm, true, faithful; as a noun, certainty, truth; as an adv., certainly, verily, surely, in affirmation or approval of what has been said by another; < *āman*, strengthen, support, confirm; cf. Ar. *āmīn*, trusted, confided in.] I. *adv.* or *interj.* 1. Verily; truly; retained in the Bible from the original.

All the promises of God in him [Christ] are yea, and in him *Amen*. *2 Cor.* i. 20.

The reader may see great reason why we also say *Amen*, *Amen*, and durst not translate it.

Rheims N. T., John viii. 34, note.

Amen, Amen, I say to thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.

Rheims N. T., John iii. 2.

2. It is so; after a prayer or wish, be it so: a concluding formula used as a solemn expression of concurrence in a formal statement or confession of faith, or in a prayer or wish.

I believe in the Holy Ghost; the holy Catholic Church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting. *Amen*.

Apostles' Creed.

One cried "God bless us!" and "Amen," the other. . . . But wherefore could not I pronounce *amen*? I had most need of blessing, and *amen* stuck in my throat. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, ii. 2.

3. A mere concluding formula.

And were continually in the temple, praising and blessing God. *Amen*. *Luke* xlv. 53 (end of the book).

II. *n.* 1. He who is true and faithful: retained in the Bible from the original, as a title of Christ.

These things saith the *Amen*, the faithful and true witness. *Rev.* iii. 14.

2. An expression of concurrence or assent; an assertion of belief.

False doctrine strangled by its own *amen*.

Mrs. Browning, *Casa Guidi Windows*, l. 119.

3. The concluding word or act; end; conclusion.

That such an act as this should be the *amen* of my life. *Bp. Hall*, *Contemplations*, II. 95.

amen (ā'men'), *v. t.* [*amen*, *adv.*] 1. To ratify solemnly; say amen to; approve.

Is there a bishop on the bench that has not *amen'd* the humbug in his lawn sleeves, and called a blessing over the kneeling pair of perjurers? *Thackeray*, *Newcome*, lviii.

2. To say the last word to; end; finish.

This very evening have I *amen'd* the volume.
Southey, Letters (1812), II. 281.

[Rare in both uses.]
amenability (a-mē-nā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< amenable: see -bility.*] Amenableness.

There was about him a high spirit and *amenability* to the point of honor which years of a dog's life had not broken.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 237.

amenable (a-mē'nā-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ameanable*, *amainable*, and corruptly *amesnable*, *< F.* as if **amenable*, *< amener*, bring or lead, fetch in or to: see *amain*² and *-able*.] 1. Liable to make answer or defense; answerable; accountable; responsible; said of persons.

The sovereign of this country is not *amenable* to any form of trial known to the laws.
Junius, Pref. to Letters.

We must hold a man *amenable* to reason for the choice of his daily craft or profession.
Emerson, Spiritual Laws.

2. Under subjection or subordination; liable or exposed, as to authority, control, claim, or application: said of persons or things: as, persons or offenses *amenable* to the law; *amenable* to criticism.

The same witness . . . is *amenable* to the same imputation of uncandid . . . quotation.
E. Mellor, Priesthood, p. 312. (*N. E. D.*)

3. Disposed or ready to answer, yield, or submit, as to influence or advice; submissive.

Sterling . . . always was *amenable* enough to counsel.
Cartleye.

amenableness (a-mē'nā-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being amenable; liability to answer; disposition to respond to; tractableness.

amenably (a-mē'nā-bli), *adv.* In an amenable manner.

amenaget, *v. t.* [*< OF. amenager*, earlier *amesnager*, govern, rule, order, *< a* (L. *ad*, to) + *menage*, *mesnage*, F. *ménage*, household: see *manage*.] To bring into a state of subordination; manage.

With her, whose will raging Furor tame,
Must first begin, and well her *amenage*.

Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 11.

amenancet, *n.* [*< OF. amenance*, conducting, *< amener*, bring or lead to, conduct: see *amenable* and *amain*².] Mien or carriage; conduct; behavior.

With grave speech and comely *amenance*.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, xi. 9.

amend (a-mend'), *v.* [*< ME. anenden*, *< OF. amender*, correct, amend, better, recompense, make amends for, mod. F. *amender* = Pr. *emendar* = It. *ammendare*, *< L. emendāre*, free from fault, correct, *< ē* for *ex*, out of, + *menda* or *mendum*, a fault, defect, blemish (in the body), a fault, mistake, error (in writing, etc.), = Skt. *mindā*, a personal defect, prob. connected with L. *minor*, less: see *minor*, *minish*, etc. Abbr. *mend*; doublet, *emend*, directly from the L.: see *mend*, *emend*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To free from faults; make better, or more correct or proper; change for the better; correct; improve; reform.

Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place.
Jer. vii. 3.

Thou hearest thy faults told thee, *amend* them, *amend* them.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

It does not require much prescience to see that, whether England does so or not, the Americans will ere long adopt an *amended* spelling.

J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Addr. to Philol. Soc.

2. To make a change or changes in the form of, as a bill or motion, or a constitution; properly, to improve in expression or detail, but by usage to alter either in construction, purport, or principle.—3. To repair; mend. [Now rare.]—4. To heal or recover (the sick); cure (a disease). = *Syn.* *Amend*, *improve*, *better*, *emend*, *mend*, *correct*, *rectify*, *reform*, *ameliorate*. *Amend* is generally to bring into a more perfect state by the removal of defects; as, to *amend* a record or one's manner of life. *Improve* and *better* are the only words in the list that do not necessarily imply something previously wrong; they may mean the heightening of excellence: as, to *improve* land or one's penmanship. *Better* is also used in the sense of surpass. *Correct* and *rectify* are, by derivation, to make right; they are the most absolute, as denoting the bringing of a thing from an imperfect state into conformity with some standard or rule: as, to *correct* proof; to *rectify* an error in accounts. To *mend* is to repair or restore that which has become impaired: as, to *mend* a shoe, a bridge, etc. Applied to things other than physical, it may be equivalent to *amend*: as, to *mend* one's manners. *Emend* has especially the limited meaning of restoring or attempting to restore the text of books. *Reform* is to form over again for the better, either by returning the thing to its previous state or by bringing it up to a new one; or it may be to remove by reform: as, to *reform* the laws; to *reform* abuses. *Ameliorate* is not commonly applied to persons and things, but to condition and kindred abstractions; it expresses painstaking effort followed by some measure of success: as, to *ameliorate* the condition of the poor.

She begged him forthwith to *amend* his ways, for the sake of his name and fame.

Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 383.

The weeds of a field, which if destroyed and consumed upon the place where they grow, enrich and *improve* it more than if none had ever sprung there.

Swift.

Striving to *better*, oft we mar what's well.

Shak., Lear, I. 4.

The villainy you teach me I will execute, and it shall go hard but I will *better* the instructions.

Shak., M. of V., III. I.

The text should be *emended* so as to read "tetragonus sine vituperlo," a square without a fault, which I have no doubt may be found in some Latin Aristotle.

N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 65.

He that lacks time to mourn lacks time to *mend*;
Eternity mourns that.

Sir H. Taylor, Philip Van Artevelde, I. 1. 4.

There are certain defects of taste which *correct* themselves by their own extravagance.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 401.

Reform'd my will, and *rectify'd* my thought.

Sir J. Davies, Intro. to Immortal of Soul.

Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot *reform* their lives and root out their old vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endeavour, or go about it.

South.

It is a cheering thought throughout life, that something can be done to *ameliorate* the condition of those who have been subject to the hard usages of the world.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 470.

II. intrans. 1. To grow or become better by reformation, or by rectifying something wrong in manners or morals.

Anything that's mended is but patched: virtue that transgresses is but patched with sin; and sin that *amends* is but patched with virtue.

Shak., T. N., I. 5.

2. To become better (in health); recover from illness.

Then enquired he of them the hour when he began to *amend*. And they said unto him, Yesterday at the seventh hour the fever left him.

John iv. 52.

amend (a-mend'), *n.* [*Sing. of amends*, *q. v.*] Compensation: generally used in the plural. See *amends*.

And so to Finland's sorrow
The sweet *amend* is made.

Whittier, Conquest of Finland.

amendable (a-men'da-bl), *a.* [*< ME. amendable*, *< OF. amendabile*, *< L. emendābilis*, *< emendare*, correct: see *amend*, *v.*, and *cf. emendable*.] Capable of being amended or corrected: as, an *amendable* writ or error.

amendatory (a-men'dā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< amend* + *-atory*, like *emendatory*, *< LL. emendatorius*, corrective.] Supplying or containing amendment; corrective.

I presume this is an omission by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an *amendatory* or supplemental act.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 184.

amende (a-mend'; F. pron. a-moiñ'), *n.* [F., a fine, a penalty, amends: see *amends*.] 1. A pecuniary punishment or fine.—2. A recantation or reparation.—*Amende honorable*, in *anc. French law*, a public confession and apology made under certain humiliating conditions, by persons convicted of offenses against law, morality, or religion. It is thus defined by Cotgrave: "A most ignominious punishment inflicted upon an extreme offender, who must go through the streets barefoot and bareheaded (with a burning link in his hand) unto the seat of justice, or some such public place, and there confess his offence, and ask forgiveness of the party he hath wronged." It was abolished in 1791, re-introduced in cases of sacrilege in 1826, and finally abrogated in 1830. The phrase now signifies any open apology and reparation to an injured person for improper language or treatment.

She was condemned to make the *amende honorable*, that is, to confess her delinquency, at the end of a public religious procession, with a lighted taper in her hand, and to be imprisoned during the pleasure of the King of France.

Miss Strickland, Queens of Eng., Henrietta Maria.

amender (a-men'dér), *n.* One who amends.

We find this digester of codes, *amender* of laws, . . . permitting . . . one of the most atrocious acts of oppression.

Brougham.

amendful (a-mend'fŭl), *a.* [*< amend* + *-ful*.] Full of amendment or improvement.

Your most *amendful* and unmatched fortunes.

Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

amendment (a-mend'ment), *n.* [*< ME. amende-ment*, *< OF. amendement*, *< amender*: see *amend*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] 1. The act of freeing from faults; the act of making better, or of changing for the better; correction; improvement; reformation: as, "amendment of life," *Hooker*.

Her works are so perfect that there is no place for *amendments*.

Ray, Creation.

2. The act of becoming better, or the state of having become better; specifically, recovery of health.

Your honour's players, hearing your *amendment*,
Are come to play a pleasant comedy.

Shak., T. of the S., Ind. 2.

3. In *deliberative assemblies*, an alteration proposed to be made in the draft of a bill, or in the

terms of a motion under discussion. Any such alteration is termed an *amendment*, even when its effect is entirely to reverse the sense of the original bill or motion.

4. An alteration of a legislative or deliberative act or in a constitution; a change made in a law, either by way of correction or addition. Amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be proposed by a majority of two thirds of both houses of Congress, or by a convention summoned by Congress on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the States, and enacted by their ratification by the legislatures of three fourths of the States, or by conventions in three fourths of them, as Congress may determine.

5. In law, the correction of an error in a writ, record, or other judicial document.—6†. Compensation; reparation. *Chaucer's Tale*. = *Syn.* 1. Emendation, betterment.—2. Reform, etc. See *reformation*.

amendment-monger (a-mend'ment-mung'gér), *n.* One who makes a business of suggesting and urging constitutional amendments: a term especially applied in United States history to the Anti-Federalists.

amends (a-mendz'), *n. pl.* [*< ME. amendes*, *amendis*, always in plural, *< OF. amendes*, pl. of *amende*, a penalty, a fine, mulct, mod. F. *amende* (ML. *amenda*), *< amender*: see *amend*, *v.*] 1. Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense; satisfaction; equivalent.

Yet thus far fortune maketh us *amends*.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Finding *amends* for want and obscurity in books and thoughts.

Emerson, Burns.

2†. Recovery of health; amendment.

Now, Lord be thanked for my good *amends*!

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., 2.

amendsful (a-mendz'fŭl), *a.* [*< amends* + *-ful*.] Making amends; giving satisfaction. *Chapman*.

amene (a-mēn'), *a.* [*< ME. amene*, *< OF. *amene* (in *adv. amenement*), *< L. amānus*, pleasant, connected with *amare*, love: see *amiable*, *amor*, *amour*.] Pleasant; agreeable. [Rare.]

The *amene* delta of the lovely Niger.

R. F. Burton, Abbeokuta, I. i.

amenity (a-men'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *amenities* (-tiz). [*< F. aménité*, *< L. amenita* (-t)-s, *< amānus*, pleasant: see *amene*.] 1. The quality of being pleasant or agreeable in situation, prospect, climate, temper, disposition, manners, etc.; pleasantness; pleasingness; an affable manner.

After . . . discovering places which were so full of *amenity* that melancholy itself could not but change its humor as it gazed, the followers of Calvijn planted themselves on the banks of the river May.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 55.

Roman childishness seems to me so intuitively connected with Roman *amenity*, urbanity, and general gracefulness, that, for myself, I should be sorry to lay a tax on it, lest these other commodities should also cease to come to market.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 115.

2. That which is agreeable or pleasing.

The suburbs are large, the prospects sweete, with other *amenities*, not omitting the flower gardens.

Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 17, 1671.

Amenity damages, in Great Britain, damages given for the defacement of grounds, especially around dwelling-houses, or for annoyance or loss of amenity, caused by the building of a railway, construction of public works, etc.

amenorrhœa, amenorrhœa (a-men-ō-rē'ā), *n.* [*NL. amenorrhœa*, *< Gr. a-* priv. + *μήν*, month (pl. *mēnes*, menses), + *ρῶα*, a flow, *< ῥέω*, flow.] A suppression of menses, especially from other causes than age or pregnancy.

amenorrhœal, amenorrhœal (a-men-ō-rē'al), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by amenorrhœa: as, *amenorrhœal* insanity.

amenorrhœic, amenorrhœic (a-men-ō-rē'ik), *a.* [*< amenorrhœa*.] Same as *amenorrhœal*.

a mensa et thoro (ā men'sā et thō'rō). [*L.*: *ā* for *ab*, from; *mensa*, abl. of *mensa*, table; *et*, and; *thoro*, abl. of *thorus* (prop. *torus*), bed: see *torus*.] From board and bed: in law, a phrase descriptive of a kind of divorce in which the husband continues to maintain the wife, and the marriage-bond is not dissolved: now superseded by a decree of judicial separation.

ament (am'ent), *n.* [*< L. amentum*, a strap or thong, esp. on missile weapons; also, rarely, a shoe-string; *< OL. apere*, bind, fasten, *> L. aptus*, apt: see *apt*.] In *bot.*, a kind of inflorescence consisting of unisexual apetalous flowers growing in the



Aments.
Willow (*Salix fragilis*), with separate flowers, male (upper figure) and female (lower figure).

In *bot.*, a kind of inflorescence consisting of unisexual apetalous flowers growing in the

axils of scales or bracts ranged along a stalk or axis; a catkin. The true ament or catkin is articulated with the branch and is deciduous; it is well seen in the inflorescence of the birch, willow, and poplar, and in the staminate inflorescence of the oak, walnut, and hazel. Also written *amentum*.

amenta, *n.* Plural of *amentum*.

Amentaceæ (am-en-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *amentum*: see *ament* and *-aceus*.] A general term for plants whose flowers are arranged in an ament or catkin, formerly considered, under various limitations, as forming a natural group, but separated by later botanists into several different orders, as *Cupulifereæ*, *Salicaceæ*, *Platanaceæ*, *Myricaceæ*, etc.

amentaceous (am-en-tā'shi-us), *a.* [*<* NL. *amentaceus*: see *ament* and *-aceus*.] In bot.: (a) Consisting of or resembling an ament: as, an *amentaceous* inflorescence. (b) Bearing aments: as, *amentaceous* plants.

amental (a-men'tal), *a.* [*<* *ament* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having aments or catkins.

amentia (a-men'shi-ā), *n.* [L., want of reason, < *amen(t)-s*, out of one's mind, < *ā* for *ab*, from, + *men(t)-s*, mind; see *mental*. Cf. *dementia*.] Imbecility of mind; idiocy or dotage. Formerly sometimes called *amentia*.

amentiferous (am-en'tif'e-rus), *a.* [*<* L. *amentum* (see *ament*) + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing catkins. *N. E. D.*

amentiform (a-men'ti-fōrm), *a.* [*<* L. *amentum* (see *ament*) + *forma*, form.] In the form of an ament or catkin.

amentum (a-men'tum), *n.*; *pl. amenta* (-tā). [L.: see *ament*.] 1. Same as *ament*.—2. Anciently, a strap secured to the shaft of a javelin, to aid the thrower in giving it force and aim.

amentus (a-men'ti), *n.* See *amentia*.

amense, *v.* The earlier form of *amish*.

amerce (a-mers'), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. amerced*, *ppr. amercing*. [*<* ME. *amercon*, *amerchien*, < AF. *amercier*, fine, mulct, first as *pp.* in the phrase *estre amerce*, which is due to the earlier phrase *estre a merci*, be at the mercy of, i. e., as to the amount of the fine: see *mercy*.] 1. To punish by an arbitrary or discretionary fine: as, the court *amerced* the defendant in the sum of \$100.

But I'll *amerce* you with so strong a fine,
That you shall all repent the loss of mine.
Shak., *R.* and *J.*, iii. 1.

2. To punish by inflicting a penalty of any kind, as by depriving of some right or privilege, or entailing some loss upon.

Millions of spirits for his fault *amerced*
Of heaven. *Milton*, *P. L.*, i. 609.
Shall be by him *amerced* with penance dew.
Spenser, *Sonnet*, lxx.

amerceable (a-mér'sā-bl), *a.* [*<* *amerce* + *-able*.] Liable to amercement. Also written *amerciable*.

amercement (a-mers'ment), *n.* [*<* ME. *amercement*, *amercement*, < AF. *amercement*, *amercement* (> ML. *amercamentum*, > E. *amercament*), < *amercier*, *amerce*: see *amerce*.] 1. The act of amercing, or the state of being amerced.—2. In *law*, a pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court. It differs from a *fine*, in that the latter is, or was originally, a fixed and certain sum prescribed by statute for an offense, while an amercement is arbitrary. The fixing or assessment of the amount of an amercement is called *amercement*.

They likewise laid *amercements* of seventy, fifty, or thirty pounds of tobacco, as the cause was, on every law case throughout the country. *Beverly*, *Virginia*, i. ¶ 93.
[He] mute in misery, eyed my masters here
Motionless till the authoritative word
Pronounced *amercement*.
Browning, *Ring and Book*, l. 235.

Also written *amerciamment*.

Amercement royal, in Great Britain, a penalty imposed on an officer for a misdemeanor in his office.

amercer (a-mér'sér), *n.* One who amerces.

amerciable (a-mér'si-a-bl), *a.* Same as *amerceable*.

amerciamment (a-mér'si-a-nment), *n.* Same as *amercement*.

American (ā-mer'i-kan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Américain* = Sp. *It. Americano* = D. *Amerikaan*, *n.*, *Amerikaansch*, *a.*, = G. *Amerikaner*, *n.*, *Amerikanisch*, *a.*, = Dan. *Amerikaner*, *n.*, *Amerikansk*, *a.*, = Sw. *Amerikan*, *n.*, *Amerikansk*, *a.*, < NL. *Americanus*, < *America*, so named from *Americus Vesputius*, Latinized form of *Amerigo Vespucci*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the western hemisphere; belonging to or situated in either North or South America: as, the Amazon and other *American* rivers.—2. In a more restricted sense, pertaining to the United States: as, an

American citizen.—**American alcornoque**, *leather, organ*, etc. See the nouns.—**American aloe**. See *Agave*.—**American bowls**. Same as *ninepins*.—**American Indians**. See *Indian*.—**American party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a political party which came into prominence in 1853. Its fundamental principle was that the government of the country should be in the hands of native citizens. At first it was organized as a secret, oath-bound fraternity; and from their professions of ignorance in regard to it, its members received the name of Know-nothings. Ignoring the slavery question, it gained control of the governments of several Northern and Southern States in 1854 and 1855, and nominated a presidential ticket in 1856; but it disappeared about 1859, its Northern adherents becoming Republicans, while most of its Southern members joined the short-lived Constitutional Union party. An antimasonic party of the same name appeared in 1875, but gained very few votes. See *Native American party*, below.

It appeared in this, as in most other Free States, that the decline or dissolution of the *American*, or *Fillmore*, party inured mainly to the benefit of the triumphant Democracy. *H. Greeley*, *Amer. Conflict*, l. 300.

American plan, the method of hotel management common in the United States, which is based upon the payment by guests of a fixed sum per diem covering all ordinary charges for room, food, and attendance. See *European plan*, under *European*.—**American system**, a name originally used for the principle of protection by means of high tariff duties in the United States, as intended to counteract the unfavorable commercial regulations of European countries, or to promote American as against European interests.—**Native American party**, in *U. S. hist.*, an organization based on hostility to the participation of foreign immigrants in American politics, and to the Roman Catholic Church, formed about 1842. In 1844 it carried the city elections of New York and Philadelphia, and elected a number of Congressmen. It gained no further successes, and disappeared within a few years, after occasioning destructive riots against Roman Catholics in Philadelphia and other places.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the western hemisphere, or, specifically, of North America: originally applied to the aboriginal races discovered by the Europeans, but now to the descendants of Europeans born in America, and, in the most restricted or popular sense, to the citizens of the United States.

Americanism (a-mer'i-kan-izm), *n.* [*<* *American* + *-ism*.] 1. Devotion to or preference for the United States and their institutions; preference for whatever is American in this sense; the exhibition of such preference.—2. The condition of being a citizen of the United States.

Great-grandfathers of those living Americans, whose *Americanism* did not begin within the last half century. *The Century*, XXVII. 678.

3. A custom, trait, or thing peculiar to America or Americans; in general, any distinctive characteristic of American life, thought, literature, etc.

I hate this shallow *Americanism* which hopes to get rich by credit, to get knowledge by raps on midnight tables, to learn the economy of the mind by phrenology, or skill without study. *Emerson*, *Success*.

4. A word, a phrase, or an idiom of the English language which is now peculiar to or has originated in the United States.

Many so-called *Americanisms* are good old English. *Davies*, *Sup. Eng. Gloss*.

Americanist (a-mer'i-kan-ist), *n.* [*<* *American* + *-ist*; = F. *Américaniste* = Sp. *Pg. Americanista*.] One devoted to the study of subjects specially relating to America.

As distinguished from an American, an *Americanist* is a person of any nation who prominently interests himself in the study of subjects relating to America. *The American*, VII. 6.

Americanization (a-mer'i-kan-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*<* *Americanize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of Americanizing, or of being Americanized.

It has come to be the custom to characterize as an *Americanization* the dreaded overgrowth and permeation by realism of European civilization, and the rapidly growing preponderance of manufacturing industry. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 395.

Americanized (a-mer'i-kan-iz), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. Americanized*, *ppr. Americanizing*. [*<* *American* + *-ize*.] 1. To render American in character; assimilate to the customs and institutions of the United States.

It is notorious that, in the United States, the descendants of the immigrant Irish lose their Celtic aspect, and become *Americanized*. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 82.

The line of argument has been adopted by the right honorable gentleman opposite with regard to what he terms *Americanizing* the institutions of the country. *Gladstone*.

2. To naturalize in the United States. [Rare.]

Americomania (ā-mer'i-kō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [*<* *America* + *mania*.] A craze for whatever is American. [Rare.]

Their *Americomania* he seems to consider a criminal heresy. *Monthly Rev.*, XXVII. 527. (*N. E. D.*)

ameristic (am-er'is'tik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *μεριστός*, divided, divisible, verbal adj. of *μερίζω*, divide, < *μέρος*, a part.] In *zool.*, not di-

vided into parts; unsegmented; distinguished both from *eumeristic* and *dysmeristic*: as, "*ameristic* flukes," *E. R. Lankester*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 555.

amesh, *n.* Same as *amice*.

ames-acet, *n.* See *ambes-acc*.

amesst, *n.* Same as *amice*.

Ametabola (am-e-tab'ō-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμετάβολος*, unchangeable: see *ametabolous*.] In *zool.*, insects which do not undergo metamorphosis. In Macleay's system of classification, a term borrowed from W. E. Leach to designate a subclass of *Insecta* by which the myriapodous, thysanurous, and anoplurous "insects" should be collectively contrasted with the true insects, which undergo metamorphosis. Myriapods being excluded from the class *Insecta*, and lice being located with insects that are not thoroughly ametabolous, *Ametabola* is by some authors restricted to the collembolous and thysanurous insects. The term is correlated with *Hemimetabola* and with *Metabola*.

M'Leay has formed them [Myriapoda] into two orders, Chilopoda and Chilognatha, raising them, together with the two other orders, Thysanura and Anoplura (or Parasita, Latr.), and certain annulated vermes, into a distinct class, to which he applied the name of *Ametabola*, which Leach had proposed only for the spring-tailed insects and lice. *J. O. Westwood*, in *Cuvier's Règne Animal* (trans.), [1849, p. 483.]

ametabolian (a-met-a-bō'li-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* In *zool.*, relating or pertaining to the *Ametabola*.

II. *n.* One of the *Ametabola*.

ametabolic (a-met-a-bol'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀμετάβολος*, unchangeable (see *ametabolous*); or < *a*-18 + *metabolic*.] Not subject to metamorphosis. Applied to those insects, such as lice, which do not possess wings when perfect, and which do not, therefore, pass through any well-marked metamorphosis.

ametabolous (am-e-tab'ō-lus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀμετάβολος*, unchangeable, < *ἀ-priv.* + *μετάβολος*, changeable: see *Metabola*.] *Ametabolic*; not subject to metamorphosis.

In the series of *ametabolous* insects there are some with masticatory, others with auctorial, mouths. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 365.

ametallous (a-met'al-us), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *μέταλλον*, mine (taken as "metal": see *metal*), + *-ous*.] Non-metallic. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

amethodical (am-e-thod'i-ka-l), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀ-priv.* (*a*-18) + *methodical*, *q. v.* Cf. Gr. *ἀμέθοδος*, without method.] Unmethodical; irregular; without order. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

amethodist (a-meth'ō-dist), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀ-priv.* (*a*-18) + *methodist*, *q. v.*; or directly < Gr. *ἀμέθοδος*, without method (< *ἀ-priv.* + *μέθοδος*, method), + *-ist*.] One, especially a physician, who follows no regular method; a quack: as, "*empirical amethodists*," *Whitlock*, *Manners of English*, p. 89.

amethyst (am'ē-thist), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amethyst*, *amitist*, *amatist* (also *amates*, *amatites*), < ME. *amatist*, *ametist*, *-iste*, < OF. *amatiste*, *amethyste*, mod. F. *améthyste* = Pr. *amethysta* = Sp. *amatista*, *ametista*, -to = Pg. *amethysta*, *ametista*, -to = It. *amatista* = D. *ametist*, *-thist*, *-thyst* = G. *amethyst* = Sw. *ametist* = Dan. *ametyst*, < L. *amethystus*, < Gr. *ἀμέθυστος*, the precious stone amethyst, also the name of a plant, both so called because supposed to be remedial against drunkenness, < *ἀμέθυστος*, adj., not drunken, < *ἀ-priv.* + **μέθυστος*, verbal adj. of *μεθύω*, be drunken, < *μέθυ*, strong drink, = *E. mead*, *q. v.*] 1. A violet-blue or purple variety of quartz, the color being perhaps due to the presence of peroxid of iron. It generally occurs crystallized in six-sided prisms or pyramids; also in rolled fragments, composed of imperfect prismatic crystals. Its fracture is conchoidal or splintery. It is wrought into various articles of jewelry. The finest amethysts come from India, Ceylon, and Brazil.

2. In *her.*, the color purple when described in blazoning a nobleman's escutcheon. See *tincture*.—3. The name of a humming-bird, *Calliphlox amethystina*.—**Oriental amethyst**, a rare violet-colored gem, a variety of alumina or corundum, of extraordinary brilliancy and beauty; amethystine sapphire. **amethystine** (am-ē-this'tin), *a.* [*<* L. *amethystinus*, < Gr. *ἀμέθυστος*, < *ἀμέθυστος*, amethyst: see *amethyst*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling amethyst; of the color of amethyst; purple; violet. Anciently applied to a garment of the color of amethyst, as distinguished from the Tyrian and hyacinthine purple.

Trembling water-drops,
That glimmer with an amethystine light.
Bryant, *Winter Piece*.

2. Composed of amethyst: as, an *amethystine* cup.

ametrometer (am-e-trom'e-tēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀμετρος*, irregular (< *ἀ-priv.* + *μέτρον*, measure), + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used in the diagnosis of ametropia, consisting of two lamps arranged upon a bar, and capable of

a clipped form of *amid*.] **I.** † *adv.* In the middle; in the midst.

Amid between the violent Robber . . . and the miching theefe . . . standeth the crafty cutpurse.

Lambarde, Eirenarcha, ff. 274. (*N. E. D.*)

II. *prep.* In the midst or middle of; surrounded or encompassed by; mingled with; among. See *amidst*.

Then answering from the sandy shore,
Half-drowned amid the breakers' roar,
According chorus rose. *Scott, Marmion*, ii. 11.

=*Syn.* *Amid*, *Among*, etc. See *among*.

amido-, **amido-**. Combining forms of *amide* (which see).

Amidæ (am'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Amiidae*. *C. L. Bonaparte*.

amidan (am'i-dan), *n.* [*Amidæ* (for *Amiidae*) + *-an*.] A fish of the family *Amiidae*; an amiid. *Sir J. Richardson*.

amidated (am'i-dā-ted), *a.* Containing an amide group or radical: as, *amidated fatty acids*.

amide (am'id or -id), *n.* [*am(monia)* + *-idē*.] A chemical compound produced by the substitution for one or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia of an acid radical: as, acetamide, CH₃CO.NH₂, in which one hydrogen atom of ammonia, NH₃, has been replaced by the acetic acid radical CH₃CO. Amides are primary, secondary, or tertiary, according as one, two, or three hydrogen atoms have been so replaced. They are white crystalline solids, often capable of combining with both acids and bases. See *amine*.

amidic (a-mid'ik), *a.* [*amide* + *-ic*.] In chem., relating to or derived from an amide or amides: as, *amidic acid*.

amidin, **amidine** (am'i-din), *n.* [*amide* + *-in*.] The general name of a class of organic bodies containing the group C.NH.NH₂. The amidins are mono-acid bases which are quite unstable in the free state.

amido-. See *amid-*.

amido-acid (am'i-dō-as'id), *n.* An acid containing the amido-group NH₂, as amido-oxalic or oxamic acid, NH₂C₂O₄OH.

amidogen (a-mid'ō-jen), *n.* [*amide* + *-gen*, producing: see *-gen*, *-genous*.] A hypothetical radical composed of two equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen, NH₂. It has not been isolated, but may be traced in the compounds called amides and amines. Thus, acetamide is a compound of the radical acetyl and amidogen, and potassamine of potassium and amidogen.

amidships (a-mid'ships), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*amid* + *ship*, with *adv. gen. suffix -s*.] 1. In or toward the middle of a ship, or that part which is midway between the stem and the stern.

In the whaler, the boat-steerers . . . keep by themselves in the waist, sleep *amidships*, and eat by themselves.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 37.

2. In the middle line of a ship; over and in line with the keel: as, to put the helm *amidships*.

amidst (a-midst'), *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *amidst*, *amidest*, *amiddest*, an extended form (with excreted *-t* as in *amongst*, *against*, etc.) of ME. *amidtes*, *amidtes*, *amidts* (also *imydtes*, *emidtes*, *i mydtes*, *in mydtes*), < *amidae*, E. *amid*, + *adv. gen. suffix -es*, *-s*: see *amid*.] In the midst or center of; among; surrounded by; in the course or progress of. See *amid*.

Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the wars of elements. *Addison*, *Cato*.

How oft amidst

Thick clouds and dark doth heaven's all-ruling Stare
Choose to reside. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ii. 263.

Had James been brought up amidst the adulation and gawgery of a court, we should never, in all probability, have had such a poem as the Quair.

Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 109.

amidulin (a-mid'ū-lin), *n.* [*F. amidon*, starch, + *dim. -ule* + *-in*.] Starch rendered soluble by boiling.

amidward (a-mid'wārd), *adv.* and *prep.* [*amid* + *-ward*.] Toward the center or middle line of, as of a ship.

amiid (am'i-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Amiidae*; an amidan.

Amiidae (a-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amia* + *-idae*.] A family of cyclozanoid fishes, typified by the



Bowfin, or Mudfish (*Amia calva*).

(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

genus *Amia*. The technical characters are an oblong body, short rounded snout, numerous (10 to 12) branch-

ostegial rays, the development of a sublingual bone between the rami of the lower jaw, the possession of cycloid scales, a long soft dorsal fin, the unequal extent of the abdominal and caudal parts of the vertebral column, and the absence of pseudobranchia. It is an archaic type represented now by a single living species, *Amia calva*, the bowfin or mudfish, inhabiting the fresh waters of North America. Also written *Amiadae*, *Amiade*, *Amioidae*.

amil-corn, *n.* See *amel-corn*.

amildar (am'il-dār), *n.* See *amaldar*.

amimia (a-mim'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ā-priv.* + *μῖμος*, a mimic: see *mime*, *mimic*.] Loss of the power of pantomimic expression, due to a cerebral lesion.

amine (am'in), *n.* [*am(monia)* + *-ine*.] A chemical compound produced by the substitution of a basic atom or radical for one or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia, as potassamine (NH₂K), ethylamine (C₂H₅NH₂). The amines are all strongly basic in their character. See *amide*.

aminisht, *v.* [Early mod. E. *amynyshe*, < ME. *amynusshen*, *amynyshe*, earlier *amenussen*, *amenussen*, < AF. *amenuser*, OF. *amenusier*, *amenuser*, lessen, < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *menusier*, lessen: see *minish*, *diminish*.] **I.** *trans.* To make less; lessen.

II. *intrans.* To grow less; decrease.

amioīd (am'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*Amia* + *-oid*.]

I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Amiidae*.

II. *n.* An amiid.

Amioidæ (am-i-oi'dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Amiidae*.

amir, *n.* See *ameer*.

amiral (am'i-ral), *n.* An old spelling of *admiral*.

amirship, *n.* See *ameership*.

amist, *n.* A former spelling of *amice*.

amiss (a-mis'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *a.* [*ME. amisse*, *amysse*, *a mysse*, *a mys*, *o mys*, also *on mys*, of *mys*, earliest form a *mis* (= Icel. *ā mis*, *ā miss*): *a*, *o*, *on*, *E. a*; *mis*, *E. miss*, fault; cf. ME. *mis*, *adv.*, *amiss*. See *miss* and *mis*.] **I.** *adv.* Away from the mark; out of the way; out of the proper course or order; in a faulty manner; wrongly; in a manner contrary to propriety, truth, law, or morality.

Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask *amiss*. *Jas. iv. 3.*

We read *amiss*, if we imagine that the fiery persecution which raged against Christ had burned itself out in the act of the crucifixion. *De Quincey*, *Essences*, i.

II. *a.* Improper; wrong; faulty: used only in the predicate: as, it may not be *amiss* to ask advice.

There's somewhat in this world *amiss*

Shall be unriddled by and by.

Tennyson, *Miller's Daughter*.

Much I find *amiss*,

Blameworthy, punishable in this freak

Of thine. *Browning*, *Ring and Book*, II. 202.

There is something *amiss* in one who has to grope for his theme and cannot adjust himself to his period.

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 301.

Not amiss, passable or suitable; fair; not so bad after all: a phrase used to express approval, but not in a very emphatic way. [Colloq.]

She's a miss, she is; and yet she *an't amiss*—ch?

Dickens.

To come amiss, to be unwelcome; be not wanted; be out of the proper place or time.

Neyther Religion *cummeth amiss*.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*.

To take amiss, to be offended at.

My brother was passionate, and had often beaten me, which I took extremely *amiss*.

Franklin, *Autobiog.*, p. 30.

amiss (a-mis'), *n.* [*late ME. amisse*, < *miss*, *n.*, *q. v.*, by confusion with *amiss*, *adv.*] Fault; wrong: as, "some great *amiss*," *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

A woman laden with afflictions,

Big with true sorrow, and religious penitence

For her *amiss*. *Chapman*, *Revenge for Honour*, v. 2.

amissibility (a-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*amissible*: see *-bility*.] The capability or possibility of being lost. [Rare.]

Notions of popular rights, and the *amissibility* of sovereign power for misconduct, were broached.

Hallam, *Hist. Lit.* (4th ed.), II. 520.

amissible (a-mis'i-bl), *a.* [*LL. amissibilis*, < *amissus*, pp. of *amittere*, lose: see *amit*.] Capable of being, or liable to be, lost. [Rare.]

amissing (a-mis'ing), *a.* [*Prop. a phr.*, *a missing* (a³ and *missing*, verbal *n.* of *miss*); as if a pp. of **amiss*, *v.*] Missing; wanting.

amission (a-mish'on), *n.* [*L. amissio(n)*, < *amissus*, pp. of *amittere*, lose: see *amit*.] Loss.

Amission of their church membership.

Dr. H. More, *Seven Churches*, iii.

amit, *n.* An old form of *amice*.

amit (a-mit'), *v. t.* or *i.* [*L. amittere*, lose, let go, send away, < a for *ab*, from (see *ab-*), +

mittere, send. Cf. *admit*, *commit*, *permit*, *remit*, etc.] To lose: rarely with *of*.

We desire no records of such enormities; sins should be accounted new, that so they may be esteemed monstrous. They *amit* of monstrosity, as they fall from their rarity.

Sir T. Browne.

amity (am'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amitie*, < OF. *amitie*, *amistie*, *amisted*, *amistet* = Sp. *amistad* = Pg. *amistado* = It. *amistà*, < ML. **amicia* (t)-s, friendship, < L. *amicus*, friendly, a friend: see *amiable*.] Friendship, in a general sense; harmony; good understanding, especially between nations; political friendship: as, a treaty of *amity* and commerce.

Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world.

Sir J. Davies, *Ireland*.

These appearances and sounds which imply *amity* or enmity in those around, become symbolic of happiness and misery.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 520.

I much prefer the company of ploughboys and tin-peddlers to the silken and perfumed *amity* which celebrates its days of encounter by a frivolous display.

Emerson, *Friendship*.

=*Syn.* *Friendliness*, *kindness*, *good will*, *affection*, *harmony*.

Amiurus (am-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL., not curtailed, i. e., with the tail not notched, having the tail even or square; < Gr. *ā-priv.* + *μειουρος*, curtailed, curtail, < *μειω*, less (compar. of *μικρός*, little), + *οπίσθ*, tail.] A large genus of *Siluridae*, containing many of the commonest American species of eafishes, horned pouts or bullheads, such as *A. nebulosus*. There are some 15 species, among them *A. nivicans*, the great-lake cat, and *A. ponderosus*, the Mississippi cat, sometimes weighing upward of 100 pounds. Also written *Ameiurus*, as originally by Rafinesque, 1820. See *cut under catfish*.

Amizilis (am-i-zil'is), *n.* An erroneous form of *Amazilia*. *R. P. Lesson*.

amlett, *n.* An old form of *omelet*.

amma (am'ā), *n.* [ML., a spiritual mother, abbess, < Gr. *ἀμμα*, also *ἀμμάς*, a mother, esp. in a convent, prob. < Syriac *ama*, a mother; in the general sense of 'mother' or 'nurse' are found ML. *amma*, Sp. Pg. *ama* (< Anglo-Ind. *amāh*, *q. v.*), OHG. *amma*, *ama*, MHG. *G. amme*, Dan. *amme*, Sw. *amma*, nurse, Icel. *amma*, grand-mother; supposed to be of infantile origin, like *manma*, *q. v.*] In the *Gr.* and *Syriac churches*, an abbess or spiritual mother.

amma (am'ā), *n.* [NL., prop. **hamma*, < Gr. *ἄμμα*, a tie, knot, < *ἀπτειν*, tie, fasten, bind.] A girdle or truss used in ruptures.

amman (am'an), *n.* [*G. ammann*, *amtmann*, < MHG. *amman*, *ambtman*, *ambetman*, < OHG. *ambachtman* (= OS. *ambachtman* = AS. *ambichtman*, ONorth. *embicht*, *embicht-man*, *-mon*), < *ambacht*, *ambacht*, MHG. *ambet*, *ammet*, *G. amt* = Goth. *andbacht*, service, office (see *embassy*, *ambassador*, and *amt*), + OHG. MHG. *man*, *G. mann* = E. *man*.] In several of the German cantons of Switzerland, an executive and judicial officer. This title is given to the chief official of a district or of a commune, but is being replaced by *president*. Also written *ammant*.

Ammanite (am'an-it), *n.* [*Amman*, a proper name (see *amman*), + *-ite*.] A member of one of the two parties into which the Swiss Mennonites separated in the seventeenth century. They were also called *Upland Mennonites*. See *Mennonite*.

ammeter (am'e-tēr), *n.* [Contr. of *amperometer*, < *ampere* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring or estimating in amperes the strength of electric currents; an ampere-meter. See *cut under ampere-meter*.

Practically it is generally preferred to use galvanometers specially constructed for this purpose, and graduated beforehand in amperes by the maker; such galvanometers are called *ampèremeters* or *ammeters*.

Quoted in *G. B. Prescott's Dynam. Elect.*, p. 785.

Ammi (am'i), *n.* [L., also *ammium*, < Gr. *ἄμμι*, an African plant, *Carum Copticum* (Dioscorides); the name is prob. of Egypt. origin.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, natives of the Mediterranean region, and having the habit of the carrot, but with the outer petals of the umbel very large. It is sometimes called *bishop's-weed*.

ammiral, *n.* An old spelling of *admiral*.

ammite (am'it), *n.* [*Gr. ἀμμίτης* or *ἀμμίτης*, sandstone, < *ἄμμος*, also *ἄμμος*, sand, related to *ἄμμος*, sand, and both prob. to *ψάμμος* and *ψάμβος*, sand.] An old mineralogical name for roestone or oölite, and for all those sandstones which, like oölite, are composed of rounded and loosely compacted grains. See *oölite*. Also written *hammite*.

Ammobium (a-mō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄμμος*, sand, + *βίος*, life.] A small genus of composite

plants from Australia, frequently cultivated for the showy-colored scarious bracts that surround the flower-head, which become dry and persistent.

ammocete, *n.* See *ammocete*.

ammochryse (am'ō-kris), *n.* [*L.* *ammochrysus*, < Gr. ἀμμόχρυσος, a precious stone resembling sand veined with gold, < ἄμμος, sand (see *ammite*), + χρυσός, gold: see *chrysolite*, etc.] A soft yellow stone, found in Germany, consisting of glossy yellow particles. When rubbed or ground it has been used to strew over fresh writing to prevent blotting.

ammocete, **ammocete** (am'ō-sēt), *n.* A fish of the genus *Ammocetes*.

Ammocetes (am-ō-sē'tēz), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. ἄμμος, sand (see *ammite*), + κείνη, a bed, < κείσθαι, lie.] A generic name of a myzont or lamprey-like fish. (a) The young or larval stage of the petromyzonts, or lampreys, characterized by the want of eyes and by a semicircular mouth. During the period of this stage the animal lives in the sand of river-beds.

This simple lamprey larva . . . was generally described as a peculiar form of fish under the name of *Ammocetes*. By a further metamorphosis this blind and toothless *Ammocetes* is transformed into the lamprey with eyes and teeth. *Haeckel*, *Evol. of Man* (trans.), II. 104.

(b) A genus of which the *Ammocetes branchialis* is the young, which is distinguished from *Petromyzon* by the differentiation of the discal and peripheral teeth and the crescentiform dentated lingual teeth of the adult.

ammocetid (am-ō-sē'tid), *n.* One of the *Ammocetidae*; an ammocete.

Ammocetidae (am-ō-sē'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ammocetes* + *-idae*.] The family name applied to the young of the *Petromyzontidae* before it was ascertained that they represented only a larval stage in the growth of those fishes. See *Ammocetes*.

ammocetiform (am-ō-sē'ti-fōrm), *a.* [*NL.* *Ammocetes* + *L.* *forma*, form.] Having the form of an ammocete; having the character of a larval lamprey.

ammocetoid (am-ō-sē'toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the character of the *Ammocetes*, or larvae of the lamprey; ammocetiform.

II. *n.* An ammocetid.

Ammocrypta (am-ō-krip'tā), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. ἄμμος, sand, + κρυπτός, hidden, verbal adj. of κρύπτειν, hide.] A genus of percoid fishes known as sand-divers, of the subfamily *Etheostominae*, or darters. These fishes have a long subcylindrical pellucid body, naked with the exception of the caudal peduncle and the lateral line, which latter is complete; the mouth large, with vomerine teeth; head scaleless; anal spine single, and high dorsal fins equal to the anal. *A. beani* inhabits the lower Mississippi. See *sand-diver*.

Ammodramus (a-mod'ra-mus), *n.* Same as *Ammodromus*. *Swainson*, 1827.

Ammodromus (a-mod'rō-mus), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. ἄμμος, sand (see *ammite*), + δρόμος, running (cf. ἀμμόδρομος, a sandy place for racing, < ἄμμος + δρόμος, a race), < δραμεῖν, run.] I. A genus of birds, of the family *Fringillidae*, suborder *Oscines*, order *Passeres*, embracing such species as *A. caudacutus*, the sharp-tailed finch, and *A. maritimus*, the seaside finch. They are small spotted and streaked sparrows, with rather slender bill, chiefly inhabiting the marshes of the Atlantic coast of the United States. Also frequently written *Ammodramus*, as originally by *Swainson*, 1827.

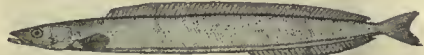
2. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Guérin*, 1838.

ammodyte (am'ō-dit), *n.* [*L.* *Ammodytes*.] 1. One of the *Ammodytidae*.—2. A name used in books for the sand-natter, a serpent of southern Europe.

Ammodytes (am-ō-di'tēz), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. ἄμμοδύτης, a sand-burrower, a kind of serpent, < ἄμμος, sand (see *ammite*), + δύτης, a diver, < δύνειν, dive, sink into, enter.] 1. A genus of fishes, of the family *Ammodytidae*; the sand-eel or sand-lance (which see).—2. In *herpet.*, sand-natters, a genus of colubrifrom serpents, usually called *Eryx* (which see). *Bonaparte*, 1831.

ammodytid (am-ō-di'tid), *n.* One of the *Ammodytidae*.

Ammodytidae (am-ō-di'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ammodytes* + *-idae*.] A family of anacanthine teleocephalous fishes, with an elongated body



Sand-lance (*Ammodytes americanus*).

shaped like a parallelogram. Its technical characters are a dorsolateral line, conical head with terminal mouth and protractile jaws, postmedian anua, narrow suborbitals, enlarged suboperculum, widely cleft branchial apertures, lamelliform pseudobranchiae, a long dorsal fin, a long sub-postmedian anal fin with articulated rays, and the absence of ventral fins. The speculae are of small size,

generally about 6 inches long; they associate in large schools, chiefly in the northern seas, and are important as bait for other fishes. They are known chiefly as sand-lances, or lances, from their habit of "diving" into and living in sandy beaches and ocean-bottoms. See *sand-lance*.

Ammodytina (am'ō-di-ti'nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ammodytes*, I, + *-ina*.] In *Günther's* system of classification, the sand-lances, or *Ammodytidae*, as the fourth subfamily of *Ophidiidae*. Also written *Ammodytinae*.

Ammodytini (am'ō-di-ti'ni), *n. pl.* Same as *Ammodytina*. *Bonaparte*, 1837.

ammodytoid (am-ō-di'toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the character of the *Ammodytidae*.

II. *n.* An ammodytid.

Ammodytoidea (am'ō-di-toi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ammodytes*, I, + *-oidea*.] The ammodytids, rated as a superfamily of fishes.

Ammon (am'on), *n.* [*L.*, also *Hammon*, < Gr. ἄμμων = Heb. *Amōn*, < Egypt. *Amūn*, *Amen*, he who is hidden or concealed.] The Greek and Roman conception of the Egyptian deity *Amen* (literally, 'hidden'), called *Amen-Ra*,



Ammon. (From a late bronze in the British Museum.)

the sun-god, chief of the Theban divine triad. *Amen* was always represented in human form, and was of a much higher order than the ram-headed divinity, the god of life, worshipped especially at the famous oracular sanctuary of the Libyan oasis of Ammon (now Siwah). The latter type was confused by the Greeks and Romans with that of *Amen-Ra*, and was adopted by them as *Zeus-Ammon* or *Jupiter-Ammon*, but in art was generally idealized so that only the horns, sometimes with the ears, of the ram were retained, springing from a human head.

Ammonacea (am-ō-nā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, as *Ammonaea* + *-acea*.] De *Blainville's* name (1825) of ammonites as the fourth family of *Polythalamacea*. It included most of the tetrabranchiate cephalopods, and is synonymous with *Ammonia* of *Lamarck*.

Ammonia (am-ō-nē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *ammonius*, < *L.* *Ammon*, with ref. to *Ammonites*, *q. v.*] 1. In *Lamarck's* classification (1812), the seventh family of polythalamous testaceous cephalopods, including most of the *Tetrabranchiata*, having an involute shell with sinuous partitions between the chambers. The group has been adopted with various modifications and ratings in the scale of classification under the names *Ammonacea*, *Ammonitae*, *Ammonitica*, *Ammoniticae*, *Ammonitoidae*, *Ammonitoidea*, *Ammonoidea*.

2. Now, an extinct order of the class *Cephalopoda*, including cephalopods intermediate between *Dibranchiata* and *Tetrabranchiata*. The animal was inclosed in the last chamber of a multilocular shell protected by one or two operculiform pieces forming an aptychus; the shell had a smooth ovoid chamber without an external sear and containing a siphonal caecum which did not touch the internal wall; the sutural or peripheral contour of the partitions between the chambers of the old shell were more or less sinuous. The form varied from a straight cone to almost every kind of convolution. The species abounded in past geological ages, but became extinct at the end of the Cretaceous epoch or beginning of the Tertiary period.

ammonia (a-mō'ni-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Bergmann, 1782), < *L.* *sal ammoniacum*: see *ammoniac*.] 1. The modern name of the volatile alkali, NH₃, formerly so called to distinguish it from the more fixed alkalis. It is a colorless gas, very soluble in water, having a pungent and suffocating smell, and a transient alkaline effect on vegetable colors. It can be liquefied by pressure and frozen by a mixture of solid carbonic acid and ether in a vacuum. Its density is only about half that of atmospheric air. It is a strong base, and forms a great number of salts which are isomorphous with those of potassium and exhibit a close analogy to them. It is found in minute quantity in air, and is a natural product of the decay of animal substances. It is procured artificially by the destructive distillation of nitrogenous organic matters, such as bones, hair, horns, and hoofs, and is largely obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of illuminating gas from coal. Ammonia is used very largely in medicine and the arts, chiefly in solution in water under the name of *liquid ammonia*, *aqueous ammonia*, or *spirits of hartshorn*. (See *aquea ammoniacae*, under *aquea*.) Among the more important salts of ammonia is ammonium chloride, or sal ammoniac, NH₄Cl, which formerly was the source from which all ammonium salts were prepared. It is largely used in dyeing, and in soldering and tinning. At present ammonium sulphate, (NH₄)₂SO₄, is the starting-point for the manufacture of ammonium salts, being made in large quantity from gas-liquor. It is also used as a fertilizer. There are several ammonium carbonates. The commercial article, called *sal volatile*, is a mixture of hydrogen-ammonium carbonate and ammonium carbamate. See *ammonium*.

2. [*cap.*] In *zool.*: (a) An old quasi-generic name of *Spirula*. *Breyn*, 1732. (b) A genus of arachnidans. *Koch*, 1835.—**Ammonia ore process**, a process, partly chemical and partly electrical, for sepa-

rating copper and silver from their ores with the aid of ammoniacal salts.

ammoniac (a-mō'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *ammoniack*, also *armoniack*, < ME. *amoniak*, *ammonyak*, also, and earlier, *armoniak*, *armonyak*, *armonyac*, adj. in *sal* or *salt armoniak*, *sal ammoniac*; as a noun, gum ammoniac; < OF. *ammoniac*, *armoniac*, < *L.* *ammoniacus* or *hammoniicus*, < Gr. ἄμμωνιακός, belonging to Ammon (Libyan, African), *L. sal Ammoniacum* or *Hammoniicum*, Gr. neut. ἄμμωνιακόν, salt of Ammon, so called, it is supposed, because originally prepared from the dung of camels near the temple of Ammon; *L. ammoniacum* or *hammoniicum*, Gr. ἄμμωνιακόν, gum ammoniac, the juice of a plant of northern Africa, traditionally located near the temple of Ammon; < *Ammon*, Gr. ἄμμων, Ammon: see *Ammon*. The ME. form *armoniack*, OF. *armoniac*, ML. *armoniicum*, indicates confusion with Gr. ἀρμυρία, a fastening or joining, from the use of gum ammoniac as a cement, or of sal ammoniac in the joining of metals.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Ammon, or to his shrine in Libya: only in the phrases, or quasi-compounds, *gum ammoniac* and *sal ammoniac*. See etymology, and definitions below.—2. Of, pertaining to, or having the properties of ammonia; ammoniacal.—**Gum ammoniac**, or **ammoniac gum**, a gum-resin composed of tears, internally white and externally yellow, brought in large masses from Persia and western India; an exudation from an umbelliferous plant, the *Dorema Ammoniacum*, when punctured artificially or by insects. It has a fetid smell, and a nauseous sweet taste, followed by a bitter one. It is inflammable, and soluble in water and spirit of wine; and it is used as an expectorant, and as a stimulant in certain plasters. The so-called gum ammoniac from Morocco (which is with little doubt the *ammoniacum* of the ancients) is of uncertain origin, but is probably obtained from some species of *Elaeocelinum*. Also called *ammoniac* and *ammonium*.—**Sal ammoniac**, ammonium chloride, also called *muriate of ammonia*, a salt of a sharp, acrid taste, much used in the arts and in pharmacy. See *ammonia*, I.

II. *n.* Same as *gum ammoniac*. See above.

ammoniacal (am-ō-ni'ā-kal), *a.* [*L.* *ammoniac* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or using ammonia; ammoniac.—**Ammoniacal cochineal**. See *cochineal*.—**Ammoniacal engine**, an engine in which the motive power is vapor of ammonia, expanded by heat.—**Ammoniacal gas**, ammonia in its purest form, that is, in the form of vapor.—**Ammoniacal liquor**, or **gas-liquor**, a product of the distillation of coal in gas-works. It contains ammonia, and is used for the manufacture of ammoniacal salts and as a fertilizer.—**Ammoniacal salt**, a salt formed by the union of ammonia with an acid, without the elimination of hydrogen; differing in this from metallic salts, which are formed by the substitution of the metal for the hydrogen of the acid.

ammoniaco-. Combining form of *ammoniac* or *ammoniacal*.

ammoniacum (am-ō-ni'ā-kum), *n.* Same as *gum ammoniac* (which see, under *ammoniac*, *a.*).

ammonialum (a-mō-ni-al'um), *n.* [*L.* *ammonia* + *alum(inium)*.] Ammonia alum; a hydrosulphate of aluminium and ammonia, found in thin fibrous layers in brown-coal at Tschermig in Bohemia. In France this salt is manufactured and used in place of potash alum. Also called *tschermigite*.

ammonia-meter (a-mō'ni-ā-mē'tēr), *n.* An apparatus invented by Griffin for ascertaining the percentage of ammonia in solutions.

Ammonian (a-mō'ni-an), *a.* [*L.* **Ammonianus*, < *Ammonius*, a proper name, < *Ammon*: see *Ammon*.] 1. Pertaining to Ammon, or to his temple in the oasis of Siwah in Libya.—2. Relating to Ammonius, surnamed Saccas, of Alexandria, who lived early in the third century, and is often called the founder of the Neoplatonic school of philosophy, his most distinguished pupil being Plotinus.

ammoniate (a-mō'ni-āt), *n.* [*L.* *ammonia* + *-ate*.] 1. Ammonia combined with a metallic oxid.—2. A trade-name for any organic nitrogenous material which may be used as a source of ammonia, particularly in fertilizers, as dried blood, fish-scrap, etc.

ammoniated (a-mō'ni-ā-ted), *a.* [*L.* *ammoniate*.] Combined with ammonia.

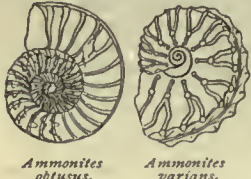
ammonic (a-mon'ik), *a.* [*L.* *ammonia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from ammonia: as, *ammonic* chlorid.

ammoniemia, **ammoniaemia** (a-mō-ni-ē'ni-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *ammonium* + Gr. αἷμα, blood.] A morbid condition characterized by the presence of ammonium carbonate in the blood.

ammonification (a-mon'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*L.* *ammonia* + *-fication*.] The act of impregnating with ammonia, as for fertilization, or the state of being so impregnated.

Ammonification [of the soil of Japan] can be performed only to a depth of 60 centimeters. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, XXII. 8789.

ammonio- Combining form of *ammonium*.
ammonite (am'on-it), *n.* [**< NL. Ammonites**, with ref. to the L. name *cornu Ammonis*, horn of Ammon; so called from their resemblance to a ram's horn: see *Ammon* and *-ite*².] One of the fossil shells of an extensive genus (*Ammonites*) of extinct cephalopodous mollusks (cuttlefishes) of the family *Ammonitidae*, coiled in a plane spiral, and chambered within like the shell of the existing nautilus, to which the ammonites were allied. These shells have a nacreous lining and a porcelainous layer externally, and are smooth or rugose, the ridges straight, crooked, or undulated, and in some cases armed with projecting spines or tubercles.



The species already described number about 500, and range from the Lias to the Chalk formations, inclusive. They vary in size from mere specks to 3 or 4 feet in diameter. Also written *hammonite*. Sometimes called *snakestone*, *ammon-stone*, and formerly *cornu Ammonis* (Ammon's horn).

Ammonites (am-ō-nī'tēz), *n.* [**< NL.:** see *ammonite*.] The leading genus of ammonites, named in this form by Breyn in 1732, better established by Bruguière in 1789, giving name to the family *Ammonitidae*. The name has been used with great latitude of definition, but is now much restricted. Some 40 or more generic names have been given to the cephalopods which were formerly referred to *Ammonites*. Also written *Hammonites*. See *ammonite*.

ammonitid (a-mon'i-tid), *n.* An ammonite; a cephalopod of the family *Ammonitidae*.

Ammonitidae (am-ō-nit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [**< NL.:** *Ammonites* + *-idae*.] A numerous family of extinct tetrabranchiate cephalopods (cuttlefishes), of which the well-known ammonite is the type. Very different limits have been assigned to the family. It includes the genera *Goniatites*, *Ceratites*, *Ammonites*, *Scaphites*, *Hamites*, and others. They are the most characteristic mollusks of the Secondary rocks. See *ammonite*.

ammonitiferous (am'ō-ni-tif'e-rus), *a.* [**< am-** + *monite* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing ammonites; containing the remains of ammonites: as, *ammonitiferous rocks*.

Ammonitoidea (a-mon-i-toi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [**< NL.:** *Ammonites* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, including those which have an external shell of two principal layers, with an initial smooth chamber and the siphonal cavity extending forward. It includes most of the order *Ammonoidea*.

ammonium (a-mō'ni-um), *n.* [**< NL.** (Berzelius, 1808), *< ammonia* + *-um*.] A name given to the hypothetical base (NH₄) of ammonia, analogous to a metal, as potassium. It has not been isolated. If mercury at the negative pole of a galvanic battery is placed in contact with a solution of ammonia or ammonium chloride, and the circuit is completed, the mass swells to many times its former volume, and an amalgam is formed which, at the temperature of 70° or 80° F., is of the consistence of butter, but at the freezing-point is a firm and crystallized mass. This amalgam is supposed to be formed by the metallic base ammonium, and is the nearest approach to its isolation. On the cessation of the current the amalgam decomposes into mercury, ammonia, and hydrogen, the two latter escaping as gas in the proportions expressed by their atomic weights, namely, H and NH₃.—**Ammonium bases**, compounds representing one or more molecules of ammonium hydrate, in which monatomic or polyatomic radicals replace the whole or part of the hydrogen, as seen in tetraethyl-ammonium iodide, N(C₂H₅)₄I.

ammoniuuret (am-ō-nī'ū-ret), *n.* [**< ammonia** + *-uret*.] In chem., one of certain supposed compounds of ammonia and a pure metal, or an oxid of a metal.

ammoniuureted, ammoniuuretted (am-ō-nī'ū-ret-ed), *a.* [**< ammoniuuret**.] Combined with ammonia or ammonium.

ammonoid (am'ō-noid), *n.* One of the *Ammonoidea*.

Ammonoidea (am-ō-noi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [**< NL.:** *Ammonoidea* + *-oidea*.] An ordinal name applied by some authors to the *Ammonoidea*.

Amnophila (a-mof'i-lā), *n.* [**< NL.:** fem. of *ammophilus*: see *ammophilous*.] 1. A small genus of grasses growing on the sandy shores of Europe and North America; the sea-reed. *A. arundinacea* (common marum, sea-reed, matweed, or seabent) grows on sandy sea-shores, and is extensively employed in Europe and America for preserving the shores

from inroads of the sea, as it serves to bind down the sand by its long matted rhizomes. It is also manufactured into door-mats and floor-brushes, and in the Iberides into ropes, mats, bags, and hats.

2. In entom., a genus of long-bodied fossorial aculeate hymenopterous insects, commonly called sand-wasps, belonging to the family *Sphegidae*. *A. pictipennis* (Walsh) is an example. See *digger-wasp*.



ammophilous (a-mof'i-lus), *a.* [**< NL. ammophilus**, *< Gr. ἀμφο-* + *φιλος*, loving.] Sand-loving: applied in zool. to members of the genus *Amnophila*, 2.

Ammotrypane (am-ō-trip'ā-nē), *n.* [**< NL.:** *ἀμμο-* + *τριπτανον*, borer: see *trepan*.] A genus of chætopodous annelids, of the family *Opheliidae*. Rathke.

ammunition (am-ū-nish'on), *n.* [**< F. amunition**, *amunition* (16th century), a corruption of *munition*, the prefix *a-* perhaps arising out of *la munition* understood as *l'munition*: see *munition*.] Military stores or provisions for attack or defense; in modern usage, only the materials which are used in the discharge of firearms and ordnance of all kinds, as powder, balls, bombs, various kinds of shot, etc.—**Ammunition-bread, -shoes, -stockings**, etc., such as are contracted for by the government, and distributed to soldiers.—**Fixed ammunition**, ammunition the materials of which are combined in cartridges or otherwise to facilitate the loading of firearms or ordnance. See *cartridge*.—**Metallic ammunition**, fixed ammunition for small arms, and for machine-guns and rapid-firing guns of small caliber, inclosed in brass or copper cartridge-cases.—**Stand of ammunition**, a single charge or load of fixed ammunition for a smooth-bore field-piece or other cannon.

ammunition (am-ū-nish'on), *v. t.* [**< ammunition**, *n.*] To supply with ammunition.

ammunition-chest (am-ū-nish'on-chest), *n.* A chest or box in which the fixed ammunition for field-cannon is packed. One ammunition-chest is carried on the limber of the gun-carriage, and three are carried on the caisson, one on the limber and two on the body.

amnemonic (am-nē-mon'ik), *a.* [**< Gr. ἀ-** + *μνημονικός*, mnemonic; cf. *ἀμνημον*, forgetful.] Not mnemonic; characterized by loss of memory.

amnesia (am-nē'si-ā), *n.* [**< NL.:** *< Gr. ἀμνησία*, *< ἀ-* + *μνησι*, only in comp., remembering, *< μνησκεν*, remind, in mid. and pass, remember, *μνάσθαι*, remember, = L. *memnisse*, remember: see *mnemonic*, *memory*, *remember*, etc. Cf. *amnesty*.] 1. In *pathol.*, loss of memory; specifically, a morbid condition in which the patient is unable to recall a word that is wanted, or, perhaps, understand it when spoken: a common form of aphasia (which see).—2. [**< Gr. ἀμνησία**, a genus of coleopterous insects. G. H. Horn, 1876.—**Amnesia acustica** (see *acoustic*), loss of memory for spoken words; word-deafness.

amnesic (am-nē'sik), *a.* [**< amnesia** + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by amnesia or loss of memory: as, *amnesic aphasia*.

amnesitic (am-nēs'tik), *a.* [**< Gr. ἀμνησία**, forgetfulness: see *amnesia* and *amnesia*.] Causing amnesia or loss of memory.

amnesty (am'nes-ti), *n.*; *pl. amnesties* (-tiz). [**< F. amnestie**, *< L. amnestia*, *< Gr. ἀμνηστία*, forgetfulness, esp. of wrong, *< ἀμνηστος*, forgotten, forgetful, *< ἀ-* + *μνησκεν*, *μνάσθαι*, remember: see *amnesia*.] A forgetting or overlooking; an act of oblivion; specifically, a general pardon or conditional offer of pardon of offenses or of a class of offenses against a government, or the proclamation of such pardon.

Dec. 25th, 1868. . . . President Johnson . . . proclaimed and declared . . . a full pardon and amnesty . . . to all who directly or indirectly participated in the rebellion. *Cyc. Polit. Sci.*, 1. 90.

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France has, luckily, little to trouble her beyond the question of amnestying the Communists. *The Nation*, XXII. 329.

The fugitive manslayer is amnestied, not on the death of the king, but on the death of the high priest. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 510.

annia, *n.* Plural of *amnion*.

annic¹ (am'nik), *a.* [**< L. annicus**, *< amnis*, a river, akin to *Skt. ap*, water.] Of or pertaining to a river; fluvial; fluviate.

annic² (am'nik), *a.* [**< amnion** + *-ic*.] Same as *amniotic*.

Annicola (am-nik'ō-lā), *n.* [**< NL.:** *< L. annicola*, that grows in or by a river, *< amnis*, a river, + *-cola*, *< colere*, dwell.] A genus of fresh-water tænioglossate mollusks, of the family *Rissoiidae*, or made the type of *Annicolidae*. There are several species, of small size, generally distributed throughout the United States.

annicolid (am-nik'ō-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Annicolidae*.

Annicolidae (am-ni-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [**< NL.:** *< Annicola* + *-idae*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Annicola*. The distinction from *Rissoiidae* is not well marked, but numerous small species inhabiting fresh and brackish water have been referred to this family.

Annicolinae (am-nik'ō-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [**< NL.:** *< Annicola* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Rissoiidae*, or of *Annicolidae*, typified by *Annicola*. The animal has a flat foot without lateral sinuses; the rachidian teeth have basal denticles on the anterior surface behind the lateral margins; the shell varies from a turreted to a globular form; and the operculum is subapical. The subfamily includes many small fresh-water species, of which a large number inhabit the streams and pools of the United States.

annicoline (am-nik'ō-lin), *a.* and *n.* [**< NL.:** *annicolinus*, *< Annicola*, *q. v.*] 1. *a.* Inhabiting rivers, as an annicolid; of or pertaining to the *Annicolinae*; annicoloid.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the subfamily *Annicolinae*; an annicolid.

annicolist (am-nik'ō-list), *n.* [**< L. annicola**, one who dwells by a river (see *Annicola*), + *-ist*.] One who dwells by a river or upon its banks. *Bailey*.

annicoloid (am-nik'ō-loid), *a.* [**< Annicola** + *-oid*.] Like an annicolid; pertaining or related to the *Annicolidae*.

amnigenous (am-nij'e-nus), *a.* [**< L. amnigena**, born in a river (as fish) or of a river-god, *< amnis*, a river, + *-genus*, -born, *< √ gen*, bear.] River-born; born on or near a river. *Bailey*.

amnion (am'ni-on), *n.*; *pl. amnia* (-ā). [**< Gr. ἀμνιον**, the membrane around the fetus (also called *ἀμνιός χιτών*), also the bowl in which the blood of victims was caught at the sacrifices; *< ἀμνός*, a lamb: see *agnus*.] 1. In *anat.* and *vertebrate zool.*, one of the fetal appendages; the innermost one of the membranes which envelop the embryo of the higher vertebrates, as mammals, birds, and reptiles; the lining membrane of a shut sac, familiarly called the "bag of waters," in which the fetus is contained. An amnion is developed in those vertebrates only which have a fully formed allantois; hence it is absent in the *Ichthyopsida*, or fishes and amphibians, but present in all *Sauropsida*, or reptiles and birds, and in *Mammalia*. The amnion is formed, at a very early period in the life of the embryo, by a duplication of the epiblast, or external blastodermic membrane, which, carrying with it a layer of mesoblast from the somatopleural division of the latter, rises on all sides about the embryo, the folded edges coming together over the back of the embryo, and there coalescing to form a shut sac in which the embryo is inclosed. From this mode of growth, it is obvious that what was the outer side of the amniotic folds becomes the inner side of the sac when it has shut, so that the epiblastic layer is internal, the mesoblastic external; the process of inversion being comparable to that by which, in the case of the primitive trace of the embryo, a layer of epiblast is converted into the lining of the spinal canal. Only that fold of membrane which is next the body of the embryo com-

poses the amnion proper, the other or outer fold in contact with the enveloping primitive chorion (vitelline membrane or yolk-sac) either disappearing or taking part in the formation of the permanent chorion. As long as this outer fold is recognizable as a membrane, it bears the name of *false amnion*. The shut sac of the amnion contains the liquor amnii, a bland, albuminous, serous fluid in which the fetus is immersed. In parturition, rupture of the sac is followed by the "bursting of the waters." Sometimes a portion of the sac adheres to the head of the child, fitting like a skull-cap; such an infant is said, in the language of midwives, who commonly regard the circumstance as a good omen, to be "born with a caul." Those verte-

brates Embryo (chick, 5th day of incubation), showing Am, the inclosing amnion; n, o, rudiments of anterior and posterior limbs, or limb-buds; 1, 2, 3, first, second, and third cerebral vesicles; xa, vesicle of the third ventricle; h, eye; k, visceral arches and clefts; All, allantois, hanging by its pedicle; Um, portion of umbilical vesicle.

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brates which possess an amnion are termed *Amnionata*; those which do not, *Anamnionata*: terms coincident respectively with *Allantoidea* and *Anallantoidea*.

2. In *entom.*, a membrane which surrounds the larva of many insects, as the millepeda (*Tulida*), for some time after they are hatched from the egg. It is regarded by some as the analogue of the amnion of a vertebrate.

In many insects and in the higher vertebrates, the embryo acquires a special protective envelope, the *amnion*, which is thrown off at birth. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 67.

3. A reflected portion of a membrane, in ascidians, which lines the inner wall of the ovisac, and forms a kind of amniotic investment of the embryo.

It is the cavity left between this *amnion* and the inner hemisphere of the blastoderm which becomes the parental blood-sinus. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 533.

4. In *bot.*, a name formerly given to the fluid contents of the embryo sac.

Sometimes erroneously written *amnios*. **False amnion**, the part of the original amniotic membrane left lining the chorion after the amniotic sac proper is formed by a duplication and inversion of a part of the original membrane. It disappears either by absorption or by taking part in the development of the chorion. Also called *vesicula serosa*.

Amnionata (am'ni-ō-nā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.; prop. **Amniata* or *Amniota*; < *amnion* + *-ata*.] A name given by Haeckel to those vertebrates which have an amnion. It corresponds to *Allantoidea*, and is coextensive with *Mammalia* and *Sauropsida* of Huxley, or mammals, birds, and reptiles, the amphibians and fishes being termed *Anamnionata* (which see). Also called *Amniota*.

amniotic (am-ni-on'ik), *a.* [The proper form would be **amniac*; < *amnion* (amni-on) + *-ic* (-ac).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an amnion; amniotic.

In a number of insects belonging to different orders of the class, an *amniotic* investment is developed from the extra-neural part of the blastoderm. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 220.

amniotless (am'ni-on-less), *a.* [< *amnion* + *-less*.] Having no amnion; anamniotic.

amnios (am'ni-os), *n.* [= F. *amnios*.] An erroneous form for *amniot*.

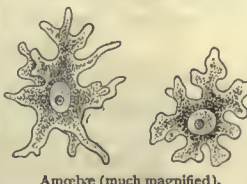
Amniota (am-ni-ō'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **amniotus*, < Gr. as if **ἀμνιώτης*, < *ἀμνίον*, amnion.] Same as *Amnionata*.

amniotic (am-ni-ō'tik), *a.* [As *Amniota* + *-ic*; = F. *amniotique*.] 1. Pertaining to the amnion; contained in the amnion: as, the *amniotic* fluid. —2. Possessing an amnion; belonging to the *Amnionata*, as a mammal, bird, or reptile. See *Amnionata*.

Also *amnic*. **Amniotic cavity**, the hollow of the amnion, containing the amniotic liquid and the fetus.—**Amniotic folds**. See *amnion*.—**Amniotic liquid**, **amniotic fluid**, or **liquor amnii**, the liquid in which the fetus is suspended by the umbilical cord. See *amnion*.—**Amniotic sac**. (a) The amnion, invested externally by the chorion; the lining of the "bag of waters." (b) In *bot.*, the embryo-sac. [No longer used.]

amock, *a. or adv.* See *amuck*.

amœba (a-mē'bā), *n.*; pl. *amœbas*, *amœbæ* (-bāz, -bē). [NL., < Gr. *ἀμοιβή*, change, exchange, < *ἀμείβω*, change, exchange, akin to L. *movere*, > E. *move*, q. v.] 1. [cap.] A genus of microscopic rhizopodous *Protozoa*, of which *A. difflua*, common in all fresh-water ponds and ditches, is the type. It exists as a mass of protoplasm, and moves about and grasps particles of food, etc., by means of pseudopodia, or finger-like processes, which it forms by protruding portions of its body. From thus continually altering its shape it received its former name of *proteus animalcule*. Within the body are usually found a nucleus and nucleolus, and certain clear spaces, termed *contractile vesicles*, from their exhibiting rhythymical movements of contraction and dilatation. There is no distinct mouth, and food seized by means of the pseudopodia is engulfed within the soft sarcodic-body and by any portion of its surface, the apertures by which the food is taken in closing up immediately after its reception. Reproduction takes place in several ways, but chiefly by fission, whereby an amœba simply divides into two portions, each of which becomes a distinct animalcule. Several other species have been described; but there is reason to think that some of these, at least, may be early forms of other and more complex animals, or even of plants. The term appears to have been first used by Ehrenberg in 1830, as the name of a genus of his *Polygastrica*.



Amœbæ (much magnified).

2. An animal of the genus *Amœba*.—3. Any single cell or corpuscle of one of the higher animals; a cell regarded as itself an animal, and an individual of the morphological grade of development of an amœboid organism. [Rare.]

Amœbæ (a-mē'bē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Amœba*.] In *zool.*, the order to which the genus *Amœba* belongs.

Amœbæa (am-ē-bē'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *amœbeus*, alternate: see *amœbean*.] The name given by Ehrenberg to the amœbiform organisms which he placed in his *Polygastrica*. **amœbæum** (am-ē-bē'um), *n.*; pl. *amœbæa* (-ā). [L., neut. of *amœbeus*, < Gr. *ἀμοιβῆαιος*, reciprocal, alternate, < *ἀμείβω*, change, alternation: see *amœba*.] A poem in which persons are represented as speaking alternately, as in the third and seventh eclogues of Virgil.

amœba-movement (a-mē'bū-mōv'ment), *n.* A movement of naked membranous protoplasmic bodies, consisting of rapid changes in external contour, extension and contraction, and a creeping about as if flowing. See *amœboid movements*, under *amœboid*, *a.*

amœban (a-mē'ban), *a.* Of or pertaining to the amœbas; amœban.

Amœbea (am-ē-bē'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amœba*, q. v.] An order of *Rhizopoda*, of which the genus *Amœba* is the type. See *Amœba*.

amœbean (am-ē-bē'an), *a.* [L. *amœbeus*, < Gr. *ἀμοιβῆαιος*; see *amœbæum*.] Alternately answering or responsive; of the nature of an amœbæum (which see). Also spelled *amœbean*.

Amœbean verses and the custom of vying . . . by turns. *J. Warton.*

Erelong the pastoral and town idyls of Theocritus, with their *amœbean* dialogue and elegant occasional songs, won the ear of both the fashionable and critical worlds. *Stedman, Vict. Poets*, p. 207.

amœbean (am-ē-bē'an), *a.* [L. < *Amœbea* + *-an*.] Of or relating to the *Amœbea*.

Amœbidæ (a-mē'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amœba* + *-idæ*.] The typical family of the *Amœbea*, *Amœbina*, or *Amœboidea*, mainly represented by the genus *Amœba*, as distinguished from such amœboids as are members of *Difflugia* and *Arcella*, or such other rhizopods as the sun-animalcules, as *Actinophrys sol*, etc.

amœbiform (a-mē'bi-fōrm), *a. and n.* [L. < *amœba* + *-form*.] I. *a.* Amœba-like; undergoing frequent changes of shape, like an amœba; related to the amœbas.

The corpuscle, in fact, has an inherent contractility, like one of those low organisms, known as an Amœba, whence its motions are frequently called *amœbiform*. *Huxley, Crayfish*, p. 177.

II. *n.* An amœba, or an animal or corpuscle of amœban character. See *amœba*, 3.

Other genera of the *amœbiformes*. *Coues, Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 192.

Amœbina (am-ē-bi'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amœba* + *-ina*.] See *Amœboidea*.

amœbodont (a-mē'bō-dont), *a.* [L. < Gr. *ἀμοιβή*, change, alternation, + *ὄδοντος* (ōdōnt-) = E. *tooth*.] A term descriptive of a form of lophodont dentition in which the crests or folds of the crowns of the molar teeth are alternate: opposed to *antiodont*.

amœboid (a-mē'boid), *a. and n.* [L. < *amœba* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling an amœba: as, *amœboid* masses.

It is not uncommon for portions of the protoplasmic substance to pass into an *amœboid* condition. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros*, § 335.

The blood-corpuscles of Solen legumen, . . . besides colorless *amœboid* forms, comprise a vast number of oval ones, deeply stained by hemoglobin. *E. R. Lankester, Pref. to Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.*, p. 10.

Amœboid cell. See *cell*.—**Amœboid movements**, constant changes of shape of an amœba or other single-celled organism, as an ovum, a cystode, or a formative cell of any of the higher animals; especially, such movements as are exhibited, for example, by the white corpuscles of the blood of man, the resemblance of such objects to an amœba being striking, and their morphological characters being nearly identical.

II. *n.* An amœbiform organism; one of the *Amœbida*.

Amœboidea (am-ē-boi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amœba* + *-oidea*.] An order of amœbiform rhizopodous *Protozoa*, of which the genus *Amœba*, of the family *Amœbida*, is the type. This order is practically distinguished from *Monera* by the presence of a nucleus, and from the *Foraminifera* and *Radiolaria* by the absence of a complete calcareous or siliceous shell. The terms *Amœboidea*, *Amœbina*, *Amœbea*, and *Amœbæ* (see *Amœbæ*) are more or less nearly synonymous; but the definition of the groups of amœbiform animals varies with almost every leading writer. See *amœba*.

amœbous (a-mē'bus), *a.* [L. < *amœba* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Amœba*; resembling an amœba in structure. Also *amœban*.

amœbula (a-mē'bū-lā), *n.*; pl. *amœbulæ* (-læ). [NL., dim. of *amœba*.] A little amœba. *E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit.*, XLX. 840.

amœnomania (a-mē-nō-nā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *amœnus*, pleasant (see *amene*), + *mania*, < Gr.

μανία, mania.] A form of mania in which the hallucinations are of an agreeable nature.

amoider, *v. t.* [L. < F. *amoindrir*, lessen, < *à*, to, + *moindre*, < L. *minor*, less.] To lessen or diminish. *Donne*.

amok (ā-mok'), *a. or adv.* See *amuck*.

amole (ā-mō'le), *n.* [Mex.] 1. A Mexican name for the roots of various species of plants which have detergent properties and are used as a substitute for soap.—2. The name of several plants which furnish these roots. In New Mexico and adjacent parts of Mexico the most common species is the lechuguilla, *Agave heteracantha*. In California the name is given especially to *Chlorogalum pomeridianum*, a liliaceous plant having large bulbs coated with coarse brown fibers, of which mattresses are made. See *soap-plant*.

amolish, *v. t.* [OF. *amoliss*, stem of certain parts of *amolir*, < L. *amoliri*, remove with an effort, < *a* for *ab*, away, + *moliri*, exert one's self upon, move, < *moles*, a heavy mass: see *mole*. Cf. *demolish*.] To remove forcibly; put away with an effort. [Rare.]

amolition, *n.* [L. < *amolitiō* (-), < *amoliri*, pp. *amolitus*, remove: see *amolish*.] A putting away; removal. [Rare.]

amollisht, *v. t.* [ME. *amolissen*, < OF. *amoliss*, stem of certain parts of *amolir*, F. *amolir*, soften, < *a* (< L. *ad*, to) + *molir*, < L. *molire*, soften, < *molis*, soft: see *moll*, *mollify*.] To soften; mollify; mitigate.

amollishment (ā-mol'ish-ment), *n.* [Also written *amolishment*, < F. *amollissement*: see *amollish* and *-ment*.] Softening; mitigation. *Donne*. (N. E. D.)

Amomum (ā-mō'mum), *n.* [L., also *amomon*, < Gr. *ἀμόμον*, applied to an Eastern spice-plant; origin uncertain.] A genus of plants, natural order *Scitamineæ*, belonging to tropical regions of the old world, and allied to the ginger-plant. They are herbaceous, with creeping rootstocks and large sheathing leaves, and are remarkable for the pungency and aromatic properties of their seeds. Several species yield the cardamoms and grains of paradise of commerce.

amonestet, *v. t.* An old form of *admonish*.

among (ā-mung'), *prep. and adv.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [In early mod. E. in two mixed forms: (1) *among*, < ME. *among*, *amonge*, *amaung*, *amange*, < AS. *āmang* (rare and late), contr. of usual *onmang*, prep.; (2) *emong*, < ME. *emong*, *emonge*, *emang*, *imong*, *ymong* (*enmong*, *innong*), < AS *gemang* (= OFries. *mong*), prep.; both *onmang* and *gemang* are contractions of the full form *ongemang*, prep., originally separated, *ongemang* (orig. followed by gen.), lit. in (the) crowd or company (of): *on*, prep., on, in (see *a-3*); *gemang*, a crowd, assembly: see *meng* and *mingle*. Cf. the extended form *amongst*.] I. *prep.* 1. In or into the midst of; in association or connection with: as, he fell among thieves; one among this people.

A practice there is among us to determine doubtful matters by the opening of a book.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.
I stood

Among them, but not of them.
Byron, Child Harold, l. 113.

She dwelt among the untrodden ways
Beside the springs of Dove. *Wordsworth, Lucy*.

2. In the number of; of or out of.
My beloved is . . . the chiefest among ten thousand.
Cant. v. 10.

Blessed art thou among women.
Luke i. 28.

The years during which Bacon held the Great Seal were among . . . the most shameful in English history. Everything at home and abroad was mismanaged.

Maccavley, Lord Bacon.

3. By the joint action or consent of; with the common aid or knowledge of; as, settle it among yourselves; the mischief was done among you.
You have, among you, killed a sweet and innocent lady.
Shak., Much Ado, v. i.

4. To each of; by or for distribution to; as, he gave five dollars to be divided among them.

What are they [five loaves and two fishes] among so many?
John vi. 9.

5. In the circumstances of; during the time or term of; in the course of.

I never went to any place among all my life . . . which I had before . . . thought of.
Baxter, in Tulloch's Eng. Puritanism, p. 306. (N. E. D.)

II. *adv.* 1. Together (with something).
Dogturr, temper well thi tonge,
& vse not monny tallis [many tales];
For lessynging [leavings] wyll lepe out amonge,
That oftyng brewis ballys [baloes, mischiefs].
The Good Wyfe wold a Pylgrynage, l. 85. (E. E. T. S.,
[extra ser. VIII., l. 41].)

2. At intervals; here and there.
They [the fowles] sate amonge
Upon my chambrre rooffe withoute,
Upon the tyles over al aboute.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 298.

3. Between whites; at intervals; from time to time; now and then.—4. During the time; meanwhile.—**Syn.** *Amid*, *In the midst of*, *Among*, *Between*, *Between*. The midst is the middle place; hence *amid* or *in the midst of* should be used where a person or thing is in a position which is, or may be imagined to be, central; they are naturally the expressions between which to choose when the noun is in the singular, or a plural noun stands for that which is virtually one: as, "Lo, I see four men loose, walking *in the midst of* the fire" (Dan. iii. 25); *amid* the waves. By derivation *among* suggests a mingling; it may be properly used with collective nouns: as, he disappeared *among* the crowd. *Between* is nearly equivalent etymologically to *by twain*, so applying only to two; *among* refers to more than two; it is therefore improper to say either *among* them both, or *between* the three. *Between* is the same as *between*.

Plac'd far *amid* the melancholy main.

Thomson, Castle of Indolence, l. 30.

Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I *in the midst of* them.

Mat. xviii. 20.

He passes to be king *among* the dead.

Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

The question hath bin all this while *between* them two.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

What is there now that can stand *between* me and felicity?

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 4.

amongst (a-mungst'), *prep.* [An extension (with excrement -t as in *against*, *amidst*, *whilst*, etc.) of ME. *amonges*, an adverbial gen. form of *among*.] Same as *among*.

A son, who is the theme of honour's tongue;

Amongst a grove the very straightest plant.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., l. 1.

amontillado (a-mon-til-yá'dó), *n.* A name given to sherry which has little sweetness, and is light in color and body rather than dark and rich. See *sherry*.

amor (á'mór), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amor* (with accent on first syllable, later accented and pron. as F. *amour*: see *amour*), < ME. *amour*, *amur* (accented on first syllable, earlier on the second), < OF. *amor*, *amur*, *amour*, mod. F. *amour* = Sp. Pg. *amor* = It. *amore*, < L. *amor*, acc. *amorem*, love; personified, Love, Cupid, Eros; < *amare*, love, perhaps orig. **camare* (cf. *cárus*, orig. **camrus*, loving, loved, dear) = Skt. \sqrt{kam} , love (cf. *kāma*, n., love). Cf. *amiable*, *amity*, *amour*, etc.] 1. Love; affection; friendship; especially, love toward one of the opposite sex: now only in the form *amour* (which see).—2. [*cap.*] [L.] In *Rom. myth.*, the god of love; Cupid.

amorado (am-ó-rá'dó), *n.* [< Sp. *enamorado* (with prefix *en-* ignored in the transfer; cf. equiv. ML. *amorus*) (= It. *innamorato*, < ML. *inamorus*: see *inamorato*), pp. of *enamorar*, < ML. *inamurare*, inspire love, < L. *in*, in, + *amor*, love: see *amor*.] A lover.

Mark Antony was both a courageous soldier and a passionate *amorado*.

Christ. Relig.'s Appeal to Bar of Reason, p. 55.

amorcet (a-mórs'), *n.* [< F. *amorce*, bait, priming, < OF. *amors*, pp. of *amordre*, < L. *admordere*, bite, gnaw at, < *ad*, to, + *mordere*, bite: see *mordant*, *morse*, *morsel*. Cf. E. *bait* as related to *bite*.] Priming; the name commonly given to the finer-grained powder used for priming the musket or harquebuss, and which was carried in a separate horn (see *morsinghorn*); also, the priming of a single charge.

amorean (am-ó-ré'an), *n.* [< Heb. *'amora'im*, teachers, expounders.] One of the later Talmudic doctors; one of those compilers of the Gemara who lived subsequent to the close of the Mishna.

amorette, **amorettes** (am'ó-ret, am-ó-ret'), *n.* [< ME. *amorette*, < OF. *amorete*, *amourette*, -ette (mod. F. *amourette*) (> E. *amourette*), *amour*, = It. *amoretto*, a little love or cupid), dim. of *amor*, F. *amour* = It. *amore*, love: see *amor* and *amour*.] 1. A sweetheart; an amorous girl; a paramour.

When *amoretts* no more can shine,

And Stella owns she's not divine.

T. Warton, Sappho's Advice.

2. A love-knot.

Nought clad in silk was he,

But alle in floures & in flourettes,

Painted alle with *amorettes*.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 892.

3. A love-sonnet or love-song.

His *amoretts* and his canzonets, his pastorals and his madrigals to his Phyllis and his Amaryllys.

Heywood.

4. A trifling love-affair; a slight amour.—5.

pl. Looks that inspire love; love-glances.

Should . . . Phœbus 'scape those piercing *amoretts*,

That Daphne glanced at his deity?

Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

6. A cupid; a little love. See *amoretto*.

Also written *amourette*.

amoretto (am-ó-ret'tó), *n.*; *pl.* *amoretts* (-ti). [It.: see *amoret*.] 1. A person enamored; a lover.

The *amoretto* was wont to take his stand at one place where sat his mistress.

Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 47.

2. A little love; a cupid.

A painting in which *amoretts* are plentiful.

J. A. Symonds, Greek Poets, p. 335. (N. E. D.)

amorevolous (am-ó-rev'ó-lus), *a.* [< It. *amorevole*, loving, < *amore*, love: see *amor*.] Loving; kind; charitable. [Rare.]

He would leave it to the Princess to show her cordial and *amorevolous* affection.

Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, p. 161.

amorino (am-ó-ré'nó), *n.*; *pl.* *amorini* (-ni). [It., dim. of *amore*, love, cupid: see *amor*.] A little love; a cupid. Applied to figures common in Roman decorative art, and in Renaissance and modern styles which are imitative of Roman art; also to merely decorative representations of children in works of art.

amorist (am'ó-rist), *n.* [< *amor* + -ist.] A lover; a gallant; an inamorato. Also written *amourist*.

Justice that skipping feeble *amorist*

Out of your loves seat.

Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ll. 1.

Our gay *amourists* then could not always compose if they could write their billets-doux.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 168.

a-mornings (a-mór'ningz), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*³ + *mornings*, adverbial gen. of *morning*. Cf. *adays*.] In the morning; every morning.

Such pleasant walks into the woods

A-mornings.

Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, li. 1.

amorosa (am-ó-ró'sá), *n.* [It., fem. of *amoroso*: see *amoroso*.] An amorous or wanton woman.

I took them for *amorosas*, and violators of the bounds of modesty.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 191.

amoroso (am-ó-ró'só), *a.* and *n.* [It., < ML. *amorosus*: see *amoroso*.] I. *a.* In music, amorous; tender: descriptive of passages to be rendered in a manner expressive of love.

II. *n.*; *pl.* *amorosi* (-si). A man enamored; a lover; a gallant.

It is a gibe which an heathen puts upon an *amoroso*, that wastes his whole time in dalliance upon his mistress, viz., that love is an idle man's business.

Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, p. 125.

amorous (am'ór-us), *a.* [< ME. *amorous*, *amorus*, *amereus*, *amérus*, < OF. *amorous*, *amorus*, F. *amoureux* = Pr. *amoros* = Sp. Pg. It. *amoroso*, < ML. *amorosus*, full of love, < L. *amor*, love: see *amor* and *amiable*.] 1. Inclined to love; having a propensity to love; sexually attracted; loving; fond: as, an *amorous* disposition.

Our fine musician groweth *amorous*.

Shak., T. of the S., iii. 1.

A prince I was, blue-eyed, and fair in face,

Of temper *amorous* as the first of May.

Tennyson, Princess, l.

2. In love; enamored: usually with *of*, formerly sometimes with *on*.

In a gondola were seen together

Lorenzo and his *amorous* Jessica.

Shak., M. of V., ii. 8.

Sure, my brother is *amorous* on Hero.

Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

So *amorous* is Nature of whatever she produces.

Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy.

3. Pertaining or relating to love; produced by or indicating love; conveying or breathing love.

The spirit of love and *amorous* delight.

Milton, P. L., viii. 477.

With tender billet-doux he lights the pyre,

And breathes three *amorous* sighs to raise the fire.

Pope, R. of the L., ii. 42.

=**Syn.** Loving, tender, passionate, ardent, amatory.

amorously (am'ór-us-li), *adv.* In an amorous manner; fondly; lovingly.

With twisted metal *amorously* impleach'd.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 205.

amorousness (am'ór-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being amorous, or inclined to love or to sexual pleasure; fondness; lovingness.

Amorpha (a-mór'fá), *n.* [NL, fem. of *amorphus*, irregular: see *amorphous*.] A genus of leguminous plants of the United States, sometimes known as false indigo or lead-plant. The species are shrubs of moderate size, having pinnate leaves and long, dense clusters of blue-violet flowers, which are abnormal from having only the standard or vexillum, the other four petals being wholly absent (whence the name). The false indigo, *A. fruticosa*, is occasionally cultivated for ornament. A coarse sort of indigo is said to have been made from it in Carolina in early times; hence its common name. Also called *bastard* or *wild indigo*.

amorphic (a-mór'fik), *a.* Same as *amorphous*.

More seldom they [inorganic elements] appear as crystals or crystalline forms, or also as *amorphic* masses in the cell membrane or cell contents.

Behrens, Micros. in Botany (trans.), v.

amorphism (a-mór'fizm), *n.* [< *amorphous* + -ism.] 1. The state or quality of being amorphous or without shape; specifically, absence of crystallization; want of crystalline structure, even in the minutest particles, as in glass, opal, etc.—2. The anarchic, communistic system proposed by the Russian Bakunin; universal and absolute anarchy; nihilism; extreme communism.

When we penetrate to the lowest stratum of revolutionary Socialism, we meet Bakunin. It is impossible to go further, for he is the apostle of universal destruction, of absolute Anarchism; or, as he himself terms his doctrine, of *Amorphism*.

Orpen, tr. of Laveleye's Socialism, p. 192.

amorphotæ (am-ór-fó'té), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr. *ἀμόρφωτος*, not formed, < *ἀ-* priv. + **μορφωτός* (cf. *μορφωτικός*), verbal adj. of *μορφήν*, form, < *μορφή*, form.] In astron., stars not formed into any constellation, and therefore not constituting a portion of any symmetrical figure.

amorphous (a-mór'fus), *a.* [< NL. *amorphus*, < Gr. *ἀμορφος*, without form, shapeless, misshapen, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μορφή*, shape, form.] 1. Having no determinate form; of irregular shape.

He was supremely happy, perched like an *amorphous* bundle on the high stool.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ll. 4.

2. Having no regular structure; specifically, not crystallized, even in the minutest particles: as, glass and opal are *amorphous*.—3. Of no particular kind or character; formless; characterless; heterogeneous; unorganized.

Scientific treatises . . . are not seldom rude and *amorphous* in style.

Hare.

An existing stupendous political order of things . . . by no means to be exchanged for any quantity of *amorphous* matter in the form of universal law.

R. Choate, Addresses, p. 301.

4. Characterized by amorphism; founded on the principles of amorphism; nihilistic; anarchic.

Also *amorphic*.

amorphously (a-mór'fus-li), *adv.* In an amorphous manner.

amorphousness (a-mór'fus-nes), *n.* The state of being amorphous; shapelessness.

Amorphozoa (a-mór-fó-zó'zā), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr. *ἀμορφος*, without form (see *amorphous*), + *ζῷον*, animal.] De Blainville's name of the sponges and their allies: so called from the absence of regular organic structure in their parts. Now only an inexact synonym of *Protozoa*.

amorphozoic (a-mór-fó-zó'ík), *a.* [< *Amorphozoa*.] Of or pertaining to the *Amorphozoa*.

amorphozoöus (a-mór-fó-zó'us), *a.* Same as *amorphozoic*.

amorph (a-mór'fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμορφή*, shapelessness, < *ἀμορφος*, shapeless: see *amorphous*.] Irregularity of form; shapelessness; want of definiteness. [Rare.]

His epidemical diseases being fastidious, *amorph*, and oscitation.

Swift, Tale of a Tub.

amorrow (a-mór'ó), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *amorrowe*, *amorewe*, *a-morwe*, earlier on *morwen*, on *morgen*, < AS. on *morgen*, on *morgenne*: on, prep., E. *a*; *morgen*, *morrow*. Cf. *a-mornings*.] On the morrow; to-morrow.

A-morwe, when the day began to sprynge,

Upros our hoste.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 823.

amort (a-mór't'), *a.* [A term due to the phrase *all amort* (as if from *all*, *adv.*, and *amort*), a corruption of *alamort*, < F. *à la mort*: see *alamort*.] Lifeless; spiritless; depressed: usually in the phrase *all amort*.

How fares my Kate? What, sweeting, *all amort*?

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

I am *all amort*, as if I had lain

Three days in my grave already.

Massinger, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

She danced along with vague, regardless eyes,

all amort.

Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 8.

His sensitiveness idled, now *amort*,

Alive now.

Browning, Sordello, vi.

amortization, **amortise**. See *amortization*, *amortize*.

amortization, **amortisation** (a-mór-ti-zā'shōn), *n.* [< ML. *amortisatio(n)*, *admortisatio(n)*, < *amortisare*, *admortizare*: see *amortize*.] 1. The act of alienating lands or tenements to a corporation in mortmain. In old French law, letters of amortization could be granted only by the king, and supposed an indemnity or a tax to be paid by the corporation holding in mortmain. The term was often used for the tax alone.

2. Extinction, as of debt, especially by a sinking-fund; a payment toward such extinction. Also *admortization, amortizement*.
amortize, amortise (a-môr'tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *amortized, -sed*, ppr. *amortizing, -sing*. [*ME. amortisen, -eisen, -esen*, < *AF. amortizer, -eyser* (= *Sp. amortizar* = *ML. amortisare, admortizare*), < *amortiz-, OF. amortiss-, stem of certain parts of amortir, deaden, quench, abolish, extinguish, redeem, or buy out, as a rent-charge, alienate in mortmain; F. amortir, deaden, slacken, reduce, redeem, liquidate, = Pr. amortir = OCat. amortir = It. ammortire*, < *L. as if *admortire*, < *ad, to, + mor(-t)s, death*: see *mortal*. Cf. *mortmain*.] **I. trans.** 1†. To make dead; deaden; destroy.
 The gode werkes that men don whil thei ben in gode lyfe ben al *amortised* by syn following.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. In law, to alienate in mortmain, that is, to convey to a corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, and their successors. See *mortmain*.—3. To extinguish, as a debt, by means of a sinking-fund.
II.† intrans. To droop; hang as dead.

With this rayne went the sayte *amortysynge* and hanging hevvy.
Causton, Ovid's Metam., xi. 19. (N. E. D.)

amortizement, amortisement (a-môr'tiz-ment), *n.* [*F. amortissement, a subduing, bringing to an end, in arch. a finishing* (*ML. amortisamentum, admortizamentum*), < *amortir*



Amortizement of Buttress (13th century), Apsidal Chapel, Cathedral of Amiens.

(-iss-): see *amortize* and *-ment*.] 1. The crowning member of an edifice; the architectural ornament or feature that terminates a façade, a ridged or pointed roof, a gable, a buttress, etc. *Viollet-le-Duc*.—2. Same as *amortization*.
a-morwet, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* A Middle English form of *amorrow*.

amotion (a-mô'shqn), *n.* [*L. amotio(n)-, < amovere*, pp. *amotus*, remove: see *amove*.] 1. Removal; ejection; ejection from possession or office, as of an officer of a corporation.

The cause of his *amotion* is twice mentioned by the Oxford antiquary.
T. Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 251.

2. Motion away from; a moving away; removal. [Rare in both uses.]

amount (a-mount'), *v.* [*ME. amounten, amunten*, mount up to, come up to, signify, < *OF. amouter, amunter, amonter*, amount to, < *amunt, amont*, adv., uphill, upward, prop. prep. phr. a *mont*, toward or to a mountain or heap (cf. *E. adown*), < *L. ad montem: ad, to; montem*, acc. of *mon(t)-s*, mountain; see *mount, mountain*. Cf. *avale*.] **I. intrans.** 1†. To go up; rise; ascend; mount.
 When the larke doth fyrst *amounte* on high.
Peacham, Garden of Eloquence, p. 106.
 So up he rose, and thence *amounted* streight.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 54.

2. To reach or be equal (to) in number, quantity, or value; come (to) as a whole.
 Thy substance, valued at the highest rate,
 Cannot *amount* unto a hundred marks.
Shak., C. of E., I. 1.

3. To rise, reach, or extend, in effect, substance, influence, etc.; be equivalent or tantamount in force or significance: as, his answer *amounted* almost to a threat.
 The errors of young men are the ruin of business; but the errors of aged men *amount* but to this, that more might have been done or sooner.
Bacon.

His love of mischief and of dark and crooked ways *amounted* almost to madness.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

II.† trans. 1. To ascend; climb; mount.—2. To rise in number, quantity, or value, so as to reach or be equal to; come to.
 The som *amounted* v thousand pounds.
Causton, Chron. of Eng., ccv. 136. (N. E. D.)

3. To be equivalent to; mean; signify.
 Tell me, mayde chaste,
 What *amounteth* this?
Lybeaus Disc., 1471. (N. E. D.)

4. To cause to rise; raise or elevate.
 Here no Papists were arraigned to *amount* it to a Popish miracle.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., ix. 110. (N. E. D.)

amount (a-mount'), *n.* [Modern; < *amount, v.*] 1. The sum total of two or more sums or quantities; the aggregate: as, the *amount* of 7 and 9 is 16; the *amount* of the day's sales.—2. A quantity or sum viewed as a whole.

It is not often that a single fault can produce any vast *amount* of evil.
De Quincey, Style, i.

3. The full effect, value, or import; the sum or total: as, the evidence, in *amount*, comes to this.

Often contracted to *amt.*
amour (a-môr'), *n.* [*mod. F. amour* (with *F. pron. and accent*), taking the place of earlier *E. amour, amor* (with accent on first syllable), < *ME. amour, amur*, < *OF. amur, amour*, love: see *amor*, and cf. *paramour*.] 1†. Love; affection; friendship.—2†. Love toward one of the opposite sex.—3. A love-affair; love-making; especially, an illicit love-affair; an intrigue.—**Amour propre** (a-môr propr), self-esteem; self-respect: sometimes used in an unfavorable sense, meaning self-love, pride, conceit, vanity, egotism: a French phrase now in common use.

Doubtless in nearly every field of inquiry emotion is a perturbing intruder: mostly there is some preconception, and some *amour propre* that resists disproof of it.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 74.

These words were uttered with so much coldness, that Mr. Effingham's *amour propre* was deeply wounded.
J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. xii.

amourette, *n.* See *amoret*.

amourist, *n.* See *amoris*.

amovability (a-mô-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*amovable*: see *bility*.] Capability of being removed, as from an office. [Rare.]

Let us retain *amovability* on the concurrence of the executive and legislative branches.
Jefferson, Works, IV. 288.

amovable (a-mô'va-bl), *a.* [*amove*² + *-able*; also *amovible*, after *F. amovible*.] Removable. [Rare.]

amoval† (a-mô'val), *n.* [*amove*² + *-al*. Cf. *removal*, < *remove*.] Total removal.

Amoval of . . . insufferable nuisances.
Evelyn, Sylva, p. 342.

amove† (a-môv'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *amooove*, < *ME. amoeven, ameven*, < *OF. amover, amouvoir*, < *L. admovere*, move to, bring to, apply, incite, < *ad, to, + movere*, move: see *a-11* and *move*.] To move; stir; excite; affect.

And when she say this poetical Muses aprochen aboute my bed and enditynge wordes to my wepynges, she was a lytel *amoved* and glowede with cruwel eye.
Chaucer, Boethius, i. prose 1.

She nought *amoved*
 Neither in word, or chere, or countenance.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I. 442.

At all these cries my heart was sore *amoved*.
Greene, Poems, p. 136. (N. E. D.)

amove² (a-môv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *amoved*, ppr. *amoving*. [*late ME. amoven*, < *AF. amoever*, < *L. amovere*, remove, < *a* for *ab*, from, + *movere*, move: see *a-13* and *move*.] To remove, especially from a post or station.

She well pleased was thence to *amove* him farre.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 37.

Coroners . . . may be *amoved* for reasonable cause.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Plac. Cor., II. 3.

amovible (a-mô'vi-bl), *a.* [*F.*: see *amovable*.] Same as *amovable*. [Rare.]

ampac (am'pak), *n.* An East Indian tree, a species of *Xanthoxylum*, producing a highly odoriferous resin. Its leaves are used to medicate baths.

amparo (âm-pâ'rô), *n.* [*Sp. and Pg.*, defense, protection, < *Sp. Pg. amparar*, defend, = *Pr. amparar* = *F. emparer*, refl. seize upon, secure, = *It. imparare*, learn, acquire, < *ML.* as if **imparare*, < *L. in, into, toward, + parare*, furnish.] A document protecting a claimant of land till properly authorized papers can be issued. *Texas Law Report*.

ampassy (am'pa-si), *n.* [A corruption of *and per se*: see *ampersand*.] A form still used for *ampersand* in parts of England.

Ampelidæ (am-pel'i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ampelis* + *-idæ*.] In ornith., a family name variously used. (a) A family founded by Swainson in 1831, having

no characters by which it can be defined, but containing a miscellaneous group of denterostral insectorial birds from various parts of the world, and divided into the subfamilies *Leiotrichanæ, Piprinæ, Ampelinæ, Pachycephalinæ*, etc. (b) A family of denterostral *Insectores*, supposed to be related to the shrikes and flycatchers, and including the subfamilies *Dieruriinæ, Campephaginæ, Gymnoderinæ, Ampelinæ, Piprinæ*, and *Pachycephalinæ*. (c) A family of birds restricted to the *Ampelinæ* proper with the *Ptilonyoninæ*, and placed between *Tyrannidæ* and *Cotinidæ*. See *waxwing, Bombycillidæ*.

Ampelidæ (am-pe-lid'ê-ê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, fem. pl. of *ampelideus*: see *ampelideous*.] The name given by Kunth and others to the natural order of plants called *Vitaceæ* (which see).

ampelideous (am-pe-lid'ê-us), *a.* [*NL. ampelideus*, < *Gr. ἀμπελίδος* (-î-d-), a vine, dim. of *ἀμπελος*, a vine: see *Ampelis*.] In bot., relating or belonging to the *Ampelidæ*, or vine family; resembling the vine.

Ampelinæ (am-pe-lî'nê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ampelis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Ampelidæ*, or chattering. It is sometimes taken as equivalent to *Ampelidæ* (c) (which see), and sometimes restricted to the single genus *Ampelis*.

Ampelio (am-pê'li-ô), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀμπελίον*, a kind of singing bird, also called *ἀμπελίς*: see *Ampelis*.] A genus of cotingine birds of South America, established by Cabanis in 1845, made by Sundeval the type of his family *Ampelioninæ*. *A. melanocephala* is an example. Also written *Ampelson*.

Ampelioninæ (am-pel'i-ô-nî'nê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ampelio* (-n-) + *-inæ*.] In Sundeval's classification of birds, the second family of his fourth cohort (*Pycnaspidæ*) of scutellipantar oscine passerines. It contains such genera as *Ampelio, Phibalura, Cotinga, Phytotoma, Cephalopterus*, etc., and inexactly corresponds to a subfamily *Cotinginæ* of some authors.

Ampelis (am'pê-lis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀμπελίς*, a kind of singing bird, also called *ἀμπελίον*, prob. from its haunting vines, < *ἀμπελος*, a vine.] A genus of oscine passerine birds, type of a supposed subfamily *Ampelinæ*, or of an alleged family *Ampelidæ*. It contains three species, the Carolina waxwing (*A. cedrorum*), the Bohemian waxwing (*A. garrulus*), and the Japanese waxwing (*A. phoeniceopterus*); the birds are also called chattering. A synonym of *Ampelis* is *Bombycilla*. The name was formerly applied, with great latitude, to many birds properly belonging to various other families; but it is now restricted to the three here named. See *waxwing*.

ampelite (am'pê-lit), *n.* [*L. ampelitis*, < *Gr. ἀμπελίτις* (se. γῆ), a kind of bituminous earth used to sprinkle vines in order to keep off insects, < *ἀμπελος*, a vine.] A species of black earth abounding in pyrites: so named from having been used to kill insects on vines. The name is also applied to cannel-coal and to some kinds of schist.

ampelitic (am-pe-lit'ik), *a.* [*ampelite* + *-ic*.] In mineral., pertaining to or resembling ampelite.

Ampelogypter (am'pê-lô-glip'têr), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀμπελος*, a grape-vine, + *γλύπτειν*, a chisel, < *γλύφειν*, carve, cut.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Curetoniidae*, established by Le Conte for three North American species formerly included in the genus *Baris*. They live, in the larval state, in the young canes of cultivated or wild grape-vines and the Virginia creeper, causing swellings in the shape of elongate knobs. The most abundant species, *A. sesostris* (Le Conte), the grape-vine gall-beetle, is a small, highly polished, elongate insect of uniform light yellowish-brown color. The elytra are gently undulated by broad transverse impressions.

ampelography (am-pe-log'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. ἀμπελος*, vine, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The scientific description of the vine. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ampelopsis (am-pe-lop'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀμπελος*, vine, + *ὄψις*, appearance: see *optic*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Vitaceæ*, scarcely distinguishable from *Vitis* (and united with it by Bentham and Hooker), except in having no conspicuous disk at the base of the ovary. *A. quinquefolia* is the well-known Virginia creeper, sometimes called American ivy, and erroneously woodbine. It has digitate leaves, climbs by clinging tendrils, and is frequently cultivated for covering walls and arbors. The Japanese *A. tricuspidata*, with simple leaves, is used for the same purpose.

amper (am'pêr), *n.* [*E. dial.*, also written *ampor*, < *ME. *ampre* (not found), < *AS. amppe, omppe*, earliest spelling *amprea, omprea*, a tumor or swelling.] 1. A tumor or swelling.—2. A defect, flaw, or blemish. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

ampere (am-pâr'), *n.* [A designation adopted by the Electric Congress at Paris in 1881; *F. am-*



Grape-vine Gall-beetle (*Ampelogypter sesostris*). Vertical line shows natural size.

Amphibolidæ (am-fi-bol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphibola* + *-idæ*.] A family of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods. The technical characters are a short, thick spiral shell closed by an operculum, the whorls shouldered, and gills present, though rudimentary. The species live in marshes where the water is brackish, and have but partially aerial respiration; they are confined to New Zealand. Also called *Amphillaceridae*.

amphiboliferous (am'fi-bō-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< amphibole* + *-iferous*.] Bearing or containing amphibole.

Amphiboliferous andesite and dolerite.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 749.

amphiboline (am-fib'ō-lin), *a.* [*< amphibole* + *-ine*.] In *mineral.*, resembling amphibole.

amphibolite (am-fib'ō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀμφίβολος*, doubtful (see *amphibole*), + *-ite*.] A rock belonging to the class of the crystalline schists, and consisting largely of green hornblende, together with quartz or feldspar, or both. It is always more or less distinctly in beds like gneiss.

amphibological (am'fi-bō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< amphibology*.] Of or pertaining to amphibology; of doubtful meaning; ambiguous.

A fourth insinuates with a pleasing compliment, a sweet smile, ingratiates himself with an *amphibological* speech. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 574.

amphibologically (am'fi-bō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* With a doubtful meaning.

amphibologism (am-fi-bol'ō-jizm), *n.* [*< amphibology* + *-ism*.] An amphibolous construction or phrase. *N. E. D.*

amphibology (am-fī-bol'ō-jī), *n.*; *pl. amphibologies* (-jiz). [*< LL. amphibologia*, < LGr. ἀμφιλογία, < Gr. ἀμφίβολος, doubtful, ambiguous (see *amphibole*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The use of ambiguous phrases or statements.—2. In *logic*, a sentence which is ambiguous from uncertainty with regard to its construction, but not from uncertainty with regard to the meaning of the words forming it. A good example of amphibology is the answer of the oracle to Pyrrhus: "Alo te Romaos vincere posse." Here *te* and *Romaos* may either of them be the subject or object of *vincere posse*, and the sense may be either, you can conquer the Romans, or the Romans can conquer you. The English language seldom admits of amphibology. For an English example, see second extract under *amphibolous*.—**Fallacy of amphibology.** See *fallacy*.

amphiboloid (am-fib'ō-loid), *a.* [*< amphibole* + *-oid*.] In *mineral.*, having the appearance of amphibole.

amphibolostylous (am-fib'ō-lō-stī'lus), *a.* [*< NL. amphibolostylus*, < Gr. ἀμφίβολος, doubtful, + *στυλος*, column (style).] In *bot.*, having the style not apparent. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

amphibolous (am-fib'ō-lus), *a.* [*< LL. amphibolus*, < Gr. ἀμφίβολος, ambiguous: see *amphibole*.] Ambiguous; equivocal: now used only in *logic* as applied to a sentence susceptible of two meanings. [Rare.]

Never [was] there such an *amphibolous* quarrel—both parties declaring themselves for the king. *Howell* (?), *England's Tears*.

Howell (?), *England's Tears*.

An *amphibolous* sentence is one that is capable of two meanings, not from the double sense of any of the words, but from its admitting a double construction; as, . . . "The duke yet lives that Henry shall depose."

Whately, Logic, iii. ¶ 10.

Amphibolura (am'fi-bō-lū'rā), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1847), < Gr. ἀμφίβολος, doubtful, ambiguous (see *amphibole*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] In *ornith.*, the corrected orthography of *Phibatura* (which see). [Not in use.]

amphiboly (am-fib'ō-li), *n.*; *pl. amphibolies* (-liz). [*< L. amphibolia*, < Gr. ἀμφίβολία, ambiguity, < ἀμφίβολος, ambiguous: see *amphibole*.] 1. The use of ambiguities; quibbling.—2. In *logic*, ambiguity in the meaning of a proposition, arising either from an uncertain syntax or from a figure of speech.—**Transcendental amphiboly**, in the *Kantian philosophy*, the confusing of conceptions which exist in the understanding a priori (categories) with those which are derived from experience.

amphibrach (am-fi-brak), *n.* [*< L. amphibrachys*, sometimes *amphibrachus*, < Gr. ἀμφίβραχος, short on both sides, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + *βραχίς*, short.] In *pros.*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short: as, *hībērē*, in Latin: the opposite of *amphimacer*.

amphibrachys (am-fib'ra-kis), *n.* [L.: see above.] Same as *amphibrach*.

Amphibrya (am-fib'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *amphibryus*: see *amphibryous*.] In *bot.*, the endogones: a term used by Endlicher.

amphibryous (am-fib'ri-us), *a.* [*< NL. amphibryus*, < Gr. ἀμφί, around, + *βρύειν*, swell, grow.] In *bot.*, growing by additions to all parts of the periphery. *A. Gray*.

amphicarpic (am-fi-kār'pik), *a.* Same as *amphicarpous*.

amphicarpous (am-fi-kār'pus), *a.* [*< NL. amphicarpus*, with fruit of two kinds (cf. Gr. ἀμφίκαρπος, with fruit all round), < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, around, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, producing two classes of fruit, differing either in form or in time of ripening.

amphicentric (am-fi-sen'trik), *a.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + *κέντρον*, point, center.] In *anat.*, coming together, as into a center, on both sides: applied to a bipolar rete mirabile, that is, one which is gathered again into and gives off a vessel similar to that one which breaks up to form the rete: opposed to *monocentric*.

Amphicentrum (am-fi-sen'trum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + *κέντρον*, spino: see *center*.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the Carboniferous strata, without abdominal fins.

amphichiral (am-fi-ki'ral), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀμφί*, around, on both sides, + *χείρ*, hand.] Undistinguishable as to right and left; transformable into its own perversion. Also spelled *amphichiral*. = *Syn. Ambidexter, Amphichiral.* *Ambidexter* refers to equal facility in using the two hands; *amphichiral* refers to the geometrical similarity of the two sides. To be *amphichiral* does not imply being symmetrical, however, but only the possibility of being brought into two forms, one of which is the perversion or looking-glass image of the other.

amphichroic (am-fi-krō'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *χρῶμα*, complexion, color.] Having a double action upon colors used as tests in chemistry. Erroneously written *amphicroitic*. *N. E. D.*

amphichromatic (am'fi-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *χρῶμα*(-r), color: see *chromatic*.] Reacting both as an acid and as an alkali upon colors used as chemical tests.

Amphicelia (am-fi-sē'li-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφικελός, hollow all round: see *amphicalous*.] 1. In Owen's classification of reptiles, a sub-order of *Crocodylia*, including the extinct crocodiles which have amphiceleous vertebrae, as members of the genus *Telesaurus*.—2. [Used as a singular.] A genus of bivalve mollusks. *James Hall*, 1867.

amphicellian (am-fi-sē'li-an), *a.* Amphiceleous; having amphiceleous vertebrae; pertaining to the *Amphicelia*.

Amphicelias (am-fi-sē'li-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφικελός, hollow all round: see *amphicalous*.] A genus of fossil dinosaurian reptiles with amphicellian vertebrae. *A. altus* was a huge species supposed to have been able to browse on tree-tops 30 feet high. *A. fragilitimus*, another species, is supposed to have exceeded *A. altus* in length. *E. D. Cope*, 1877.

amphicelous (am-fi-sē'lus), *a.* [*< NL. amphicelous*, < Gr. ἀμφικελός, hollow all round, hollow at both ends, < ἀμφί, at both ends, + *κεῖλος*, hollow: see *celiac*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, hollowed at both ends: said of vertebrae the centra or bodies of which are biconcave. This is the usual character of the vertebrae of fishes, and also of the extinct crocodiles (*Telesauridae, Belodontidae*), and of some birds of the Cretaceous period, as of the genus *Ichthyornis* (*Odontornis*).

Amphicomma (am-fik'ō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφίκομος, with hair all round, < ἀμφί, around, + *κόμη*, hair.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabidae*. The mandibles in this genus are without teeth on the inner edge, the claws of the antennae are globular, and the legs are ordinary.

Amphicondyla (am-fi-kon'di-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle, mod. condyle.] A name given to the *Mammalia*, with reference to the pair of occipital condyles which vertebrates of this class possess in connection with an ossified basioccipital: opposed to *Monocondyla* (which see).

Amphictene (am-fik'te-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, around, + *κτείνω* (κτεν-), a comb.] A genus of tubicolous worms, order *Cephalobranchia*, class *Annelida*, type of the family *Amphictenidae*: equivalent to *Pectinaria*.

Amphictenidæ (am-fik-ten'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphictene* + *-idæ*.] A family of polychæteous cephalobranchiate annelids, represented by the genus *Amphictene* or *Pectinaria*.

amphictyon (am-fik'ti-on), *n.* [*< L. amphictyones*, < Gr. ἀμφικτύων (Demosthenes), commonly in pl. ἀμφικτύωνες, more correctly ἀμφικτύωνες, lit. dwellers around, neighbors, < ἀμφί, around, + **κτιώνες* (only in this word and *περικτύωνες*, of same sense), pl. of **κτιών*, ppr., < **κτείνω*, dwell (> *κτίζω*, people, establish, found), = Skt. *√ kshi*, dwell, inhabit.] In *Gr. hist.*, a deputy to an amphictyonic council, especially the Delphic: most commonly used in the plural for the council itself, or the body of deputies (often with a capital).

amphictyonic (am-fik-ti-on'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀμφικτυονικός*, pertaining to the amphictyons.] Pertaining to an amphictyony, particularly to that of Delphi.

amphictyony (am-fik'ti-on-i), *n.*; *pl. amphictyones* (-iz). [*< Gr. ἀμφικτυονία* (or *-νεία*), < ἀμφικτύωνες, amphictyons.] In *Gr. hist.*, a league of peoples inhabiting neighboring territories or drawn together by community of origin or interests, for mutual protection and the guardianship in common of a central sanctuary and its rites. There were several such confederations, but the name is specially appropriated to the most famous of them, that of Delphi. This was composed of twelve tribes, and its deputies met twice each year, alternately at Delphi and at Thermopylae. Its origin dates back to the beginnings of Grecian history, and it survived the independence of Greece. It exercised paramount authority over the famous oracular sanctuary of the Pythian Apollo and over the surrounding region, and conducted the Pythian games; and it constituted, though in an imperfect way, a national congress of the many comparatively small and often opposed states into which Greece was divided.

amphicourous (am-fi-kēr'tus), *a.* See *amphicyrteous*.

amphicyon (am-fis'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + *κύων*, dog, = E. *hound*, q. v.] A large fossil carnivorous quadruped, whose teeth combine the characters of those of the dogs (*Canidae*) and of the bears (*Ursidae*). It occurs principally in the Miocene Tertiary formation.

amphicyrteous (am-fi-sēr'tus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀμφικυρτός*, curved on each side like the moon in its 3d quarter, gibbous, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + *κυρτός*, curved: see *curve*.] Curved on both sides; gibbous. Also written *amphicourous*. *N. E. D.*

amphicytula (am-fi-sit'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl. amphicytulae* (-læ). [NL., < *amphi-* + *cytula*, NL. dim. of Gr. κύτος, a hollow.] In *embryol.*, the parent-cell (cytula) which results from that stage in the development of a holoblastic egg known as an amphimerula, by the re-formation of a nucleus, and which passes by total but unequal segmentation of the vitellus (yolk) to the successive stages known as amphimerula, amphiblastula, and amphigastrula. See these words. The human egg is an example. This is the usual form of egg in mammals and sundry other animals. See *gastrulation*.

amphid, **amphide** (am'fid, -fid), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀμφί*, both, + *-ιδ*.] A term applied by Berzelius to the salts of those acids which contain oxygen, to distinguish them from the *hatoid* salts. The amphid salts were regarded as compounds of two oxides, one electro-positive, the other electro-negative.

Amphidesma (am-fi-des'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + *δεσμός*, a band, < *δεῖν*, bind.] A genus of lamellibranchiata, containing bivalve mollusks of rounded form with large siphons, a long tongue-shaped foot, and a double ligament, one internal and one external: a synonym of *Semele*. *Lamarck*, 1818.

amphidesmid (am-fi-des'mid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Amphidesmidae*.

Amphidesmidæ (am-fi-des'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphidesma* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, of which the genus *Amphidesma* is the type: a synonym of *Semelidae*.

amphidiarthrodial (am'fi-di-ār-thrō'di-al), *a.* [*< NL. amphidiarthrosis*, after *arthrodial*.] Of or pertaining to amphidiarthrosis.

amphidiarthrosis (am'fi-di-ār-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + *διάρθρωσις*, articulation, diarthrosis.] In *anat.*, a mode of articulation which partakes of the nature of both diarthrosis and amphiarthrosis, admitting of free movement in several directions. A familiar example is the articulation of the lower jaw with the rest of the human skull, which permits an up-and-down motion, as in opening and shutting the mouth, and also a rotary motion from side to side and forward and backward. Also called *double arthrodia*.

amphidisk, **amphidisc** (am'fi-disk), *n.* [*< NL. amphidiscus*, < Gr. ἀμφί, at both ends, + *δίσκος*, a round plate: see *disk*.] In *zool.*, one of the spicules, resembling two toothed wheels united by an axle, which surround the reproductive gemmules of *Spongilla*. Also written *amphidiscus*.

amphidromia (am-fi-drō'mi-ā), *n. pl.* [*< Gr. ἀμφιδρόμια*, pl. (see def.), < ἀμφιδρόμος, running around, < ἀμφί, around, + *-δρομος*, running, < *δραμῆν*, run: see *Dromas, dromedary*, etc.] In ancient Athens, a family festival in honor of the birth of a child. It was held in the evening, when the child was about a week old. The guests brought small presents and were entertained at a repast. The child was presented to the company and carried about the family hearth by two women, and at this time received its name, to which the guests were witnesses. The door of the house was decorated with olive-branches for a boy, and with tufts of wool for a girl.

amphidromical (am-fi-drom'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the amphidromia.

At the *amphidromical* feasts, on the fifth day after the child was born, presents were sent from friends, of poultry and cuttlefishes. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus.

amphidura (am-fi-dū'ra), *n.* A corruption of *amphithyra*.

Amphigæa (am-fi-jē'gā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, implying doubt, + γαῖα, γῆ, the earth, a land or country.] In *zoögeog.*, the Amphigean realm.

amphigam (am-fi-gam), *n.* [= F. *amphigame*, < NL. *amphigamus*: see *amphigamous*.] In De Candolle's classification of plants, one of the group of cryptogams, including the lichens, fungi, and algæ, in which sexual organs were unknown.

amphigamus (am-fi-gā-mus), *a.* [< NL. *amphigamus*, < Gr. ἀμφί, implying doubt, + γάμος, marriage.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the amphigams; thallogenous.

amphigastria (am-fi-gas'tri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, around, + γαστήρ, stomach: see *gastro-*.] The peculiar stipule-like accessory leaves on the lower side of the stem of some scale-mosses and other *Hepaticæ*.



amphigastrula (am-fi-gas'trō-lä), *n.*; *pl. amphigastrulæ* (-læ). [NL., < *amphi-* + *gastula*.] In *embryol.*, that form of metagastrula (which see) which results from unequal cleavage or segmentation of the vitellus (yolk).

amphigean (am-fi-jē'an), *a.* [< Gr. ἀμφί, around, + γῆ, the earth: see *geography*, etc.] 1. Extending around the earth: in *bot.*, applied to genera or species that are found around the globe in approximately the same latitude.—2. [*cap.*] [< NL. *Amphigæa* + *-an*.] In *zoögeog.*, a term applied to the temperate South American realm as one of the prime zoölogical divisions of the earth's land-surface, with reference to its equivocal or ambiguous zoölogical character. Together with the Dendrogean or tropical American realm, it composes the Neotropical region of Sclater.

amphigen (am-fi-jen), *n.* [< Gr. ἀμφί, around, + γενής, < √ *γεν, produce: see *-gen*. Cf. *amphigene*.] 1. In *bot.*, a thallogen: a name applied by Brongniart to those cryptogams (the algæ, fungi, and lichens) which increase by development of cellular tissue in all directions, and not at the summit of a distinct axis.—2†. In *chem.*, an element, like oxygen, capable of forming with other elements acid and basic compounds.

amphigene (am-fi-jen), *n.* [< Gr. ἀμφιγενής, of both kinds, of doubtful kind, < ἀμφί, both, + γένος, kind (see *genus*): named with allusion to its supposed cleavage in two directions.] Same as *leucite*.

amphigenous (am-fi-jē-nus), *a.* [As *amphigen* + *-ous*.] 1. In *bot.*, growing all around an object: applied to fungi which are not restricted to any particular part of the surface of the host.—2†. In *chem.*, of the nature of amphigen.

Also written *amphogenous*.

Amphigenous reaction, in *chem.*, a reaction which exhibits both acid and alkaline characters.

Amphignathodon (am-fi-gath'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, and γνάθος, jaw, + ὀδόντος (ὀδόντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A peculiar genus of aiferous anurous batrachians, having teeth in both jaws, dilated processes of the sacrum, a brood-pouch, and the general aspect of the tree-frogs; the type of a family *Amphignathodontidæ* (which see). *A. guentheri* is an arboreal species of the tropical Andean region.

amphignathodontid (am-fi-gath'ō-don'tid), *n.* One of the *Amphignathodontidæ*.

Amphignathodontidæ (am-fi-gath'ō-don'tid-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphignathodon* (-t-) + *-idæ*.] A family of anurous batrachians, typified by the only certainly known genus, *Amphignathodon* (which see).

amphigon (am-fi-gōn), *a.* Same as *amphigonous*.

amphigonous (am-fi-gō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. as if ἀμφίγονος, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + γονος (adj. γονικός), < √ *γεν, produce. Cf. Gr. ἀμφίγονος, *n.*, a stepchild, < ἀμφί + γόνος, offspring.] Transmitting to offspring the characters of both parents; pertaining to amphigony.

amphigony (am-fi-gō-ni), *n.* [As *amphigonous* + *-y*.] Sexual reproduction; gamogenesis: with reference to those lower animals which may conjugate or blend their substance; not ordinarily used of reproduction in higher animals.

amphigor (am-fi-gor'ik), *a.* [< F. *amphigou-rique*, < *amphigouri*: see *amphigory*.] Of, relating to, or consisting of amphigory; absurd; nonsensical.

amphigory (am-fi-gō-ri), *n.*; *pl. amphigories* (-riz). [Modified from F. *amphigory*, of uncertain origin; appar. a factitious word, based on Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides.] A meaningless rigmarole, as of nonsense-verses or the like; a nonsensical parody.

Amphileptus (am-fi-lep'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + λεπτός, small, fine, delicate.] A genus of ciliate infusorians, of the family *Trachelocercidæ*, having numerous contractile vacuoles in two longitudinal series. *A. rigas*, one of the largest known infusorians, has a lengthened compressed form with a long neck, and the mouth near the base of the proboscis.

amphilogism (am-fil'ō-jizm), *n.* [< *amphilogy* + *-ism*.] A circumlocution. *N. E. D.*

amphilogy (am-fil'ō-ji), *n.*; *pl. amphilogies* (-jiz). [< Gr. ἀμφιλογία, doubt, debate, < ἀμφι-λογος, uncertain, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] Ambiguity; amphibology.

amphimacer (am-fim'ā-sēr), *n.* [< L. *amphimacrus*, < Gr. ἀμφίμακρος, long on both sides, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + μακρός, long: see *macron*. Cf. *amphibrach*.] In *pros.*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long, as in Latin *cāstīās*: the opposite of *amphibrach*.

Amphimonadidæ (am-fi-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphimonas* + *-idæ*.] A family of naked, free-swimming or sedentary, biflagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Amphimonas*. When sedentary they are attached by a prolongation of the posterior extremity or by a caudal filament. The two flagella are terminal and of equal size; there is no distinct oral aperture, food being taken in at any point of the periphery of the body.

Amphimonas (am-fi-mon'as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + μονάς (μονάδ-), one, a unit: see *monad*.] The typical genus of *Amphimonadidæ*.

amphimonerula (am-fi-mō-ner'ō-lä), *n.*; *pl. amphimonerulæ* (-læ). [NL., < *amphi-* + *monerula*.] In *embryol.*, the monerula-stage of a holoblastic egg which undergoes unequal segmentation or cleavage of the vitellus (yolk), and becomes successively an amphicytula, amphimorula, amphiblastula, and amphigastrula (see these words). It is a cytoide which includes formative yolk at one pole and nutritive yolk at the other; the two being, however, indistinguishable, and both undergoing total though unequal segmentation. See *gastrulation*.

amphimorph (am-fi-mōr'f), *n.* A flamingo, as a member of the *Amphimorphæ*.

Amphimorphæ (am-fi-mōr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + μορφή, form.] In Huxley's system of classification, a superfamily of desmognathous carinate birds: so called because intermediate between the anserine birds and the storks. It contains only the flamingos, *Phenicopteridæ* (which see). See cut under *flamingo*. The term is zoölogically equivalent to *Odontoglossæ* of Nitzsch, of prior date.

amphimorphic (am-fi-mōr'fik), *a.* [As *Amphimorphæ* + *-ic*.] Having the character of or pertaining to the *Amphimorphæ*.

amphimorula (am-fi-mōr'ō-lä), *n.*; *pl. amphimorulæ* (-læ). [NL., < *amphi-* + *morula*.] In *embryol.*, the morula, or mulberry-like mass, which results from the total but unequal segmentation of the vitellus (yolk) in that stage in the development of a holoblastic egg known as an amphicytula; a solid and generally globular mass of cleavage-cells which are not all alike. Further stages of development are the amphiblastula and the amphigastrula. The human egg is an example.

Amphineura (am-fi-nū'ra), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, around, + νεῖρον, sinew, nerve.] A class or phylum of *Vermes* constituted by the genera *Neomenia* and *Chætoderma*, together with the *Chitonidæ*, the latter being removed from the *Mollusca* and associated with the genera named on account of the similarity in the nervous system. *H. von Ihering*, 1878.

Amphinome (am-fin'ō-mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, around, + νομή, a feeding, < νέμεσθαι, feed, pasture, act.] A genus of chætopodous worms, giving name to the family *Amphinomidæ*. Also written *Amphinoma*.

Amphinomææ (am-fi-nō'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Amphinomidæ*.

Delicate branchie which are . . . arborecent . . . in the *Amphinomeæ*. *Gegenbaur*, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 135.

Amphinomidæ (am-fi-nom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphinome* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine locomotory polychætatus annelids, of the order *Chætopoda*, having several postoral segments included in the head.

amphioxid (am-fi-ok'sid), *n.* An animal of the family *Amphioxidæ*; a branchiostomid.

Amphioxidæ (am-fi-ok'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphioxus* + *-idæ*.] The only known family of lepto-cardians or acranial vertebrates, taking name from the genus *Amphioxus*: a synonym of *Branchiostomidæ* (which see).

Amphioxini (am-fi-ok'si-ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphioxus* + *-ini*.] Same as *Amphioxidæ*.

Amphioxus (am-fi-ok'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, at both ends, + ὄξις, sharp: see *oxygen*.] The lancelets, the typical genus of the family *Amphioxidæ*, whose body is compressed and tapers to a point at each end: a synonym of *Branchiostoma* (which see). See also cut under *lancelet*.

amphipneust (am-fi-pnūst), *n.* [< *Amphipneusta*.] One of the *Amphipneusta*.

Amphipneusta (am-fi-pnūs'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, in both ways, + πνευστός, verbal adj. of πνεῖν, breathe: see *pneumatic*.] A former name of a suborder of tailed *Amphibia*, which retain their gills through life. As constituted by Merrem, the group included, however, the larval forms of some amphibians which undergo metamorphosis. See *Urodela*.

Amphipneustea (am-fi-pnūs'tē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Amphipneusta*.] A name used by Wiegmann for the *Onchidiidæ* (which see).

amphipnoid (am-fi-pnoid), *n.* A fish of the family *Amphipnoidæ*.

Amphipnoidæ (am-fi-pnoi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphipneusta* + *-idæ*.] A family of symbranchiate fishes. The technical characters are a cranium abbreviated behind, a branchial apparatus partly behind the cranium, a acapular arch not directly connected with the skull, and a double vascular lung-like sac communicating with the branchial cavity. Only one species is known, the euchia or *Amphipneusta euchia*. It is a common East Indian fish, of a sluggish nature, and amphibious in its mode of life. It has a very long eel-like form.

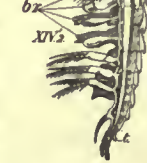
Amphipnoina (am-fi-pnō-i'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphipneusta* + *-ina*.] The *Amphipnoidæ*, as a subfamily of *Symbranchiidæ*, having the vent in the posterior half of the skull, and the scapular arch not attached to the skull. *Günther*. Also written *Amphipnoinæ*.

Amphipnous (am-fi-pnō-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + πνός, breathing, < πνεῖν, breathe.] A genus of eel-like fishes distinguished by a lung-like respiratory apparatus which enables the fish to breathe air directly as well as through the medium of water. It is the type of the family *Amphipnoidæ*.

amphipod (am-fi-pod), *a. and n.* [< NL. *amphipus* (-pod-), having feet in both directions, < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + ποός (ποδ-) = E. *foot*, q. v.] I. *a.* Same as *amphipodous*.

II. *n.* An amphipod; one of the *Amphipoda*.

Amphipoda (am-fi-pō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl.* of *amphipus* (-pod-), having feet in both directions: see *amphipod*.] In *zool.*, an order of sessile-eyed (edriophthalmous) crustacean arthropods: sometimes, as by Dana, united with *Isopoda* in an order *Choristopoda*. The order is distinguished from other *Edriophthalmia* by having the abdominal region well developed, and by effecting respiration by means of membranous vesicles attached to the bases of the thoracic limbs. The bodies of the animals are compressed laterally and curved longitudinally; some of the legs are directed forward, the rest backward (whence the name). The thorax has 6 or 7 segments, the abdomen 7. The tail is latatory or saltatorial. The 4 anterior locomotive limbs (namely, from the second to the fifth thoracic limb inclusive) are directed forward, the 3 posterior backward. The latter are called *perieopods*, and are the 3 ambulatory limbs; behind them, and strongly contrasted with them, are 3 pairs of fringed appendages, called *pleopods*, which are the true swimming-organs. The body ends behind in a variously shaped telson. The eyes are sessile, and sometimes rudimentary. From 2 to about 9 families of the order, the most extensive of which is the *Gammaridæ*, are recognized by different authors. The little animals known as sand-hoppers, sand-fleas, and shore-jumpers are members of this order, the various forms of which inhabit both fresh and salt water.



Amphipod, one of the *Amphipoda*. *r*, rostrum; *t*, telson; *lb*, labrum; *br*, branchie; *os*, oostegites; *VII*, *XI*, 8th and 14th segments.

pairs of fringed appendages, called *pleopods*, which are the true swimming-organs. The body ends behind in a variously shaped telson. The eyes are sessile, and sometimes rudimentary. From 2 to about 9 families of the order, the most extensive of which is the *Gammaridæ*, are recognized by different authors. The little animals known as sand-hoppers, sand-fleas, and shore-jumpers are members of this order, the various forms of which inhabit both fresh and salt water.

amphipodal (am-fi-pō-dal), *a.* [< *amphipod* + *-al*.] Same as *amphipodous*.

amphipodan (am-fi-pō-dan), *a. and n.* [< *amphipod* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Same as *amphipodous*.

II. *n.* An amphipod; one of the *Amphipoda*.

amphipodiform (am-fi-pō-d'i-fōrm), *a.* [< *amphipod* + *-i-form*.] Resembling a sand-hopper in form; formed like an amphipod. *Kirby and Spence*, 1828.

amphipodous (am-fi-pō-dus), *a.* [< *amphipod* + *-ous*.] Having feet in both directions; spe-

eifically, of or pertaining to the *Amphipoda*. Equivalent forms are *amphipod*, *amphipodal*, *amphipodan*.

Amphiporidae (am-fi-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphiporus* + *-idae*.] In *zool.*, a family of rhy-nchocelous turbellarians or nemerteans having the proboscis armed with stylets, which are wanting in the other *Rhynchocæla*. Also called *Enopla*.

Amphiporus (am-fip'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + πόρος, passage, pore.] A genus of nemerteans, typical of the family *Amphiporidae* (which see). *A. lactiflorus* is a European species, 3 or 4 inches long, found under stones from the North Sea to the Mediterranean.

amphiprostylar (am'fi-prō-stī'lār), *a.* Same as *amphiprostyle*.

amphiprostyle (am-fi-prō'stīl), *a.* [L. *amphiprostylus*, < Gr. ἀμφίπροστυλος, having a prostyle at both ends, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + πρόστυλος, prostyle: see *prostyle*.] Literally, having columns both in front and behind. In *arch.*, ap-



Plan of Amphiprostyle Temple.

plied to a structure having the plan of an ancient Greek or Roman rectangular temple with a portico at each end or in both front and rear, but no columns on the sides or flanks.

Amphipyleæ (am-fi-pil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφίπυλος, with two entrances, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + πύλη, a gate, entrance.] A division of *Phacodaria* (which see), containing those phæodarians which have pseudopodal openings at the opposite poles of the central capsule: distinguished from *Monopyleæ*. *Haeckel*.

amphipylean (am'fi-pi-lē-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Amphipyleæ*.

Amphirhina (am-fī-rī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *amphirhinus*: see *amphirhine*.] A prime division of the skulled vertebrates, or *Craniota*, including all except the *Monorhina* (which see); the double-breathers. It is a term expressive rather of an evolutionary series of animals than of a definite zoological division.

amphirhine (am'fi-rin), *a.* [L. *amphirhinus*, < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + ρίς, ρίν, nose.] Double-nostriled: specifically said of the *Amphirhina*.

Should jaws be absent, the Cephalaspidae would approach the Marsipobranchii more nearly than any of the other *amphirhine* fishes do. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 129.

amphisarca (am-fi-sār'kā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh.] Any hard-rinded fruit having a succulent interior and a crustaceous or woody exterior, as the gourd. [Rare.]

amphisaurid (am-fi-sā'rid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Amphisauridae*.

Amphisauridae (am-fi-sā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphisaurus* + *-idae*.] A family of dinosaurian reptiles: now superseded by *Anchisauridae*.

Amphisaurus (am-fi-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + σαύρος, lizard.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles with amphiocelous vertebrae. The name is now superseded by *Anchisaurus*, and is a synonym of *Megadactylus* of Hitchcock.

amphisbæna (am-fis-bē'nā), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amphibene*, ME. corruptly *alphibena*, = OF. *amphisbeine*, mod. F. *amphisbène* = Sp. *anfisbena*, *anfisisbena* = Pg. *amphisbena* = It. *anfisisbena*, *anfisisbena*, < L. *amphisbæna*, < Gr. ἀμφίβρανα, a kind of serpent believed to move with either end foremost, < ἀμφί, at both ends, a form of ἀμφί (see *amphi-*), + βραίνω, go, = L. *venire*, come, = E. *come*.] 1. A fabulous venomous serpent supposed to have a head at each end and to be able to move in either direction.

Complicated monsters head and tail, Scorpion, and asp, and *amphisbena* dire, Cerastea horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear, And dipsas. *Milton*, P. L., x. 524.

Two vipers of one breed — an *amphisbæna*, Each end a sting. *Tennyson*, *Queen Mary*, iii. 4.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lizards distinguished by the obtuseness of the head and tail, typical of the family *Amphisbænidae*. The species, inhabiting tropical South America and the West Indies, are



Amphisbæna fuliginosa.

sluggish and mostly nocturnal, of snake-like aspect from the absence of limbs, and able to move either backward or forward.

Amphisbænia (am-fis-bē'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphisbæna*.] A superfamily group of lacertilians: a synonym of *Amphisbænoida*.

amphisbænian (am-fis-bē'ni-ān), *a. and n.* [L. *amphisbæna* + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *amphisbæna*, or to the *Amphisbænoida*.

2. *n.* Same as *amphisbæna*, 1. **amphisbænic** (am-fis-bē'nik), *a.* [L. *amphisbæna* + *-ic*.] Like the *amphisbæna*; moving backward or forward with equal ease. An equivalent form is *amphisbænos*.

Yoked to it by an *amphisbænic* snake. *Shelley*, *Prom. Unbound*, iii. 4.

amphisbænid (am-fis-bē'nid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Amphisbænidae*.

Amphisbænidae (am-fis-bē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphisbæna* + *-idae*.] The typical family of the group *Amphisbænoida*. It embraces sluggish and mostly nocturnal snake-like lizards, such as those of the genus *Amphisbæna*, which are limbless, and are thus distinguished from the *Chirotidae* (which see).

Amphisbænoida (am'fis-bē-noi'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphisbæna* + *-oida*.] One of the major divisions of existing *Lacertilia* (lizards), differing from all others except the *Chameleonida* in the absence of a columella and of an interorbital septum of the skull. The position of the quadrate bone is peculiar; the skull in general resembles that of an ophidian; the vertebrae are procoelous, and have neither zygsatrum nor zygosphenæ; there is no sacrum; and all but one or two of the precaudal vertebrae bear ribs. The bodies of these lizards are completely snake-like. All the representatives of the group are limbless, excepting members of the genus *Chirotes*, which have a pair of small pectoral limbs. The tail is extremely short, so that the vent is near the end of the body. The integument is not scaly.

Amphisbænoidæa (am'fis-bē-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* Same as *Amphisbænoida*.

amphisbænos (am-fis-bē'nus), *a.* Same as *amphisbænic*.

amphiscian (am-fish'i-ān), *n.* One of the amphiscii.

amphiscios (am-fish'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφίσκιος, pl. ἀμφίσκιοι, throwing a shadow both ways, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + σκιά, shadow. Cf. *antisicii*.] In *geog.*, the inhabitants of the intertropical regions, whose shadows at noon are cast in one part of the year to the north and in the other part to the south, according as the sun is in the southern or the northern signs.

amphiscient, *a.* [For *amphiscien* = E. *amphiscian*, as *adj.*] In *her.*, double; having two heads.

Amphisile (am-fis'i-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί or ἀμφίς, around; it is uncertain what the last two syllables were intended to represent.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Amphisilidae*, formerly referred to the sea-snipes, *Fistulariidae* or *Aulostomidae*, and by Günther to the *Centriscidae*.

amphisilid (am-fis'i-lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Amphisilidae*.

Amphisilidae (am-fis-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphisile* + *-idae*.] A family of hemibranchiate fishes. The body is much compressed, and is armed with bony plates connate with the vertebrae and spinous processes; the tail is deflected downward by the extension of the armature behind. Fishes of this family have an elongated tubiform snout, abdominal ventrals with a spine



Amphisile scutata.

and several rays, and a dorsal fin crowded out of place by the extension of the dermal armature. It is a most remarkable type, and exceptional among fishes on account of the peculiar development of the skeleton as a sort of shell around the body. The body is almost transparent, and the organs, especially the air-bladder, can be distinctly seen through it. The habits of the family are unknown. Several species inhabit the high seas.

amphismela (am-fis-mē'lā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφίς, on both sides, + μέλη, a surgical instrument, a probe.] A double-edged surgical knife.

amphispermium (am-fi-spēr'mi-um), *n.*; *pl. amphispermia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, a term proposed for an indehiscent one-seeded pericarp; an achenium.

amphistome (am'fi-stōm), *n.* [L. *Amphistomum*.] An animal of the genus *Amphistomum* or family *Amphistomidae*.

amphistomid (am-fis'tō-mid), *n.* One of the *Amphistomidae*.

Amphistomidae (am-fi-stōm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphistomum* + *-idae*.] A family of trematode

worms, of which the genus *Amphistomum* is the type. Other genera are *Diplostomum* and *Gastrodiseus*.

amphistomoid (am-fis'tō-moid), *a.* [L. *Amphistomum* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to the family *Amphistomidae*; amphistomous.

amphistomous (am-fis'tō-mus), *a.* [L. *amphistomus*, < Gr. ἀμφίστομος, with double mouth, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + στόμα, mouth: see *stoma*.] Having a mouth-like orifice at either end of the body, by which to adhere to the intestines of animals, as some trematode parasitic worms; amphistomoid.

Amphistomum (am-fis'tō-mum), *n.* [NL., *nent.* of *amphistomus*, with double mouth: see *amphistomous*.] A genus of trematode parasitic worms, typical of the family *Amphistomidae*.

amphistylic (am-fi-stī'lik), *a.* [L. *amphistylus*, < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + στυλος, a pillar: see *style*.] Having pillars on both sides: applied in *zool.* to the skulls of sharks, which have supports for both the upper and lower mandibular arches. *Huxley*.

amphitheater, amphitheatre (am-fi-thē'ā-tēr), *n.* [The latter spelling is now usual in England, after the F., though formerly *amphitheater*; cf. F. *amphithéâtre* = Pg. *amphiteatro* = Sp. It. *anfiteatro* = D. G. *amphitheater* = Dan. *anfiteater*, < L. *amphitheatrum*, < Gr. ἀμφιθέατρον, prop. *nent.* of ἀμφιθέατρος, having a theater



Remains of Amphitheater of Arles, France.

(semicircular structure) on both sides, < ἀμφί, around, + θέατρον, a place for seeing shows, a theater: see *amphi-* and *theater*.] 1. In *anc. Rom. arch.*, an edifice devoted to the exhibition of gladiatorial contests and the combats of wild beasts. Such edifices were elliptical in form, and consisted of a central area or arena, surrounded by a wall, from which, sloping upward and outward, were rows of seats for the spectators. The earliest amphitheaters were



Remains of Amphitheater of Nîmes, France.

made of wood; the first built of stone date from the time of Augustus. The Colosseum or Flavian amphitheater at Rome was the largest of all the ancient amphitheaters, being capable of containing from 80,000 to 90,000 persons. Those at Nîmes and Verona are among the best examples remaining. The dimensions of the latter are 505½ by 403 feet, with a height of 100 feet.

2. Anything resembling an amphitheater in form, as an oval or circular building with seats rising behind and above each other around a central open space, or a natural area surrounded by rising ground; in *hort.*, a sloping arrangement of shrubs and trees.

He surveys all the Wonders in this immense *Amphitheatre* that lie between both the Poles of Heaven. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 315.

3. The uppermost gallery of a modern theater.

amphitheatral (am-fi-thē'ā-trāl), *a.* [L. *amphitheatralis*, < *amphitheatrum*, amphitheater: see *amphitheater*.] Same as *amphitheatrical*.

amphitheatre, n. See *amphitheater*.

amphitheatric (am'fi-thē-at'rik), *a.* Same as *amphitheatrical*.

amphitheatrical (am'fi-thē-at'rik-āl), *a.* [L. *amphitheatricus*, < *amphitheatrum*: see *amphitheater*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling an amphitheater.

The first impression on seeing the . . . great *amphitheatrical* depressions is, that they have been hollowed out, like other valleys, by the action of water. *Darwin*, *Voyage of Beagle*, II. 225.

2. Taking place or exhibited in an amphitheater: as, *amphitheatrical* contests.

amphitheatrically (am'fi-thē-at'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In an amphitheatrical manner or form.
amphitheat (am'fi-thēkt), *n.* [*<* Gr. ἀμφιθέατρον, sharpened on both sides, two-edged, *<* ἀμφί, on both sides, + θεᾶς, verbal adj. of θήγειν, sharpen.] In *morphol.*, having the fundamental form of an irregular pyramid; having a figure whose base is a polygon of unequal sides. *Haeckel.*

In the highest and most complicated group, the Heterostaura, the basal polygon is no longer regular but *amphitheat.* . . . Ctenophores furnish examples of eight-sided *amphitheat* pyramids. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 844.

amphithere (am'fi-thēr), *n.* A fossil animal of the genus *Amphitherium*.

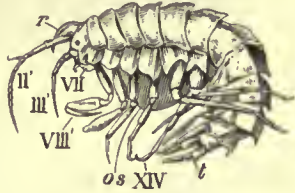
Amphitheria (am-fi-thē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Amphitherium*.] A group of mammals, represented by the genus *Amphitherium*.

amphitheriid (am-fi-thē'ri-id), *n.* A fossil animal of the family *Amphitheriidae*.

Amphitheriidae (am'fi-thē-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Amphitherium* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil mammals, containing the genus *Amphitherium*, referred by Oweu to the *Insectivora*.

Amphitherium (am-fi-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville), *<* Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides (here implying doubt), + θηρίον, a wild beast, *<* θήρ, a wild beast, = E. *deer*, q. v.] A genus of small insectivorous mammals from the Lower Oolite, with polyprotodont dentition, but of uncertain affinities. The genus is known only by several mandibular rami, about an inch long, containing 16 teeth.

Amphithoë (am-fith'ō-ē), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + θοός (fem. θοή), active, quick, *<* θέειν, run.] A genus of amphipodous edriophthalmous crustaceans, of the family *Corophiidae*.



Amphithoë.
 II-XIV, the appendage of the second-fourteenth somite; r, rostrum; t, telson; os, ostegite.

The body is compressed and curved, and is composed of 15 distinct segments or somites, the head, formed of 7 anterior coalesced segments, counting as one. There are 7 free thoracic segments, each with a pair of appendages, 6 abdominal segments, and a small telson. The appendages of the first 3 abdominal segments are many-jointed bristly filaments, while the 3 posterior are styliform and serve as props when the animal leaps. The name is sometimes written, incorrectly, *Amphithoë* or *Amphithoë*. See *cat* under *Amphipoda*.

amphithura (am-fi-thū'rä), *n.* Same as *amphithyra*.

amphithyra (am-fith'ri-ä), *n.* [ML., *<* LGr. ἀμφίθυρα, pl., ἀμφίθυρον, sing., neut. of Gr. ἀμφίθυρος, with a door on both sides, in LGr. being on both sides of the door, *<* ἀμφί, on both sides, + θύρα = E. *door*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a veil or curtain within the iconostasis. When drawn across it closes the opening left by the dwarf folding doors of the iconostasis, and entirely hides the altar and the celebrant from the view of any one not in the sanctuary. Several times during the service the curtain is drawn back to allow the priest to come forward and read certain portions of the service while standing in front of the folding doors. As the iconostasis was for many centuries much more open in construction than at present, the amphithyra in early times formed almost as important a part of the barrier between the sanctuary and the rest of the church as the iconostasis itself. Erroneously written *amphidura*. See *iconostasis*.

amphitoky (am-fith'ō-ki), *n.* [*<* Gr. ἀμφιτοκία, *<* ἀμφί, on both sides, + τόκος, producing, *<* τίκτειν, τεκεῖν, produce, bring forth.] The production in parthenogenesis of both male and female forms. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

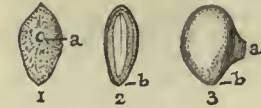
Amphitrite (am-fi-tri'tē), *n.* [L., *<* Gr. Ἀμφιτρίτη, in myth, the name of a sea-nymph, a Nereid or Oceanid, who was the wife of Poseidon (Neptune); *<* ἀμφί (see *amphi*-) + τρίτη, fem. of τριτός = E. *third*; of obscure application. Cf. *Skt. Trita*, name of a Vedic deity, and see *Triton*.] 1. A genus of marine polychaetous tubicolous worms, of the family *Terebellidae* and order *Cephalobranchia*. They are easily recognized by their golden-colored setae, disposed in the form of a crown. They construct and carry about with them slight, regularly conical tubes of sand, glued together by mucus exuded from the skin.

2. A genus of crustaceans. *De Haan*, 1835.

amphitrocha (am-fit'rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *amphitrochus*, *<* Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + τροχός, a wheel, ring.] Those larvæ of polychaetous annelids which have both dorsal and ventral rings of cilia.

amphitropal (am-fit'rō-pal), *a.* Same as *amphitropous*.

amphitropous (am-fit'rō-pus), *a.* [*<* NL. *amphitropus*, *<* Gr. ἀμφί, around, + τροπος, *<* τρέπειν, turn.] In *bot.*:



Amphitropous Seeds.
 1, base of plantain-seed; 2, section of same, showing a straight embryo, its radicle next the micropyle; 3, an ovule: a, hilum; b, micropyle.

Having the embryo curved or coiled, as in all campylotropous seeds: so used by Richard.

amphitryon (am-fit'ri-on), *n.* [*<* F. *amphitryon*, a host, entertainer, in ref. to Amphitryon in Molière's comedy of that name, who gives a great dinner; *<* L. *Amphitryon*, *<* Gr. Ἀμφιτρίων, in myth, the husband of Alcmena and foster-father of Hercules.] 1. A host; an entertainer.

My noble *amphitryon* made me sit down.
Lady Herbert, tr. of Hübnér's *Round the World*, II, 521.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of crustaceans.

amphitype (am'fi-tip), *n.* [*<* Gr. ἀμφί, in both ways, + τύπος, impression, type.] A photographic process, described by Sir John Herschel, by which were produced pictures that were simultaneously positive and negative.

Amphiuma (am-fi-ū'mä), *n.* [NL., a perversion of **amphipneuma*, *<* Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + πνεῦμα, breath.] A genus of tailed amphibians with both gills and lungs, and therefore capable of breathing in both air and water, typical of the family *Amphiumidae*. The genus is sometimes placed in the family *Cryptobranchiidae*, with *Menopoma* and *Sieboldia*. Species occur in North America, as the *Amphiuma means*, which sometimes attains a length of 3 feet, and is called *Congo snake*.

amphiumid (am-fi-ū'mid), *n.* One of the *Amphiumidae*.

Amphiumidae (am-fi-ū'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Amphiuma* + *-idae*.] A family of gradient or tailed *Amphibia*, typified by the genus *Amphiuma*, connecting the salamanders with the caecilians. They have no eyelids; teeth on the outer anterior margin of the palatines; no dentigerous plates on the parasphenoid; a sphenoid bone; consolidated premaxillaries; the vestibular wall ossified internally; and amphiceleian vertebrae. It is a small family of large salamander-like amphibians, the type of which is common in American waters.

Amphiura (am-fi-ū'rä), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of sand-stars, typical of the family *Amphiuridae*. *A. squamata*, also named *Ophiocoma neglecta*, is a common British species.

amphiurid (am-fi-ū'rid), *n.* One of the *Amphiuridae*.

Amphiuridae (am-fi-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Amphiura* + *-idae*.] A family of sand-stars with simple arms. It belongs to the order *Ophiuridea* and class *Stellerida*, and contains, besides *Amphiura*, such genera as *Ophiopholis*, *Ophiactis*, and *Hemipholis*.

amphivorous (am-fiv'ō-rus), *a.* [*<* Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + L. *vorare*, devour.] Eating both animal and vegetable food.

Amphizoä (am-fi-zō'ä), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + ζῷον, an animal.] A genus of adephagous *Coleoptera*, or beetles, typical of the family *Amphizoäde*. *Le Conte*, 1853.

amphizoid (am'fi-zoid), *n.* One of the *Amphizoäde*.

Amphizoäde (am-fi-zoi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Amphizoä* + *-idae*.] A family of adephagous *Coleoptera*, or beetles, of aquatic habits. The metasternum has a very short antecoxal piece; the suture is indistinct, and is not prolonged beyond the coxæ.

amphodarch (am'fō-därk), *n.* [*<* Gr. ἀμφοδάρχης (not in Liddell and Scott), *<* ἀμφόδον, a road that leads around a place or block of buildings, hence a block of buildings, a quarter of a town (*<* ἀμφί, around, + ὁδός, way), + ἀρχῆς, ruler, *<* ἀρχεν, rule.] A ruler over a quarter of a town. *N. E. D.*

amphogenous (am-foj'e-nus), *a.* Same as *amphigenous*.

Amphomœa (am-fō-mē'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + μοῖος, old Attic ὁμοῖος, like, alike: see *homeo-*, *homæo-*.] A term applied by E. R. Lankester to the chitons, considered as a "separate archaic grade" of gastropodous mollusks, and as such distinguished from *Cochlides*, which are the remaining (unsymmetrical) *Gastropoda*.

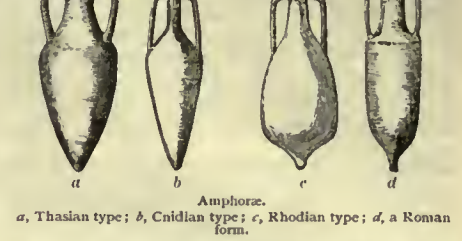
amphor, **amphoret** (am'for, -fōr), *n.* [*<* ME. *amphore*, *amfore*, *amfer* (also as L. *amphora*), *<* OF. *amphore*, **amfore*, *amfore* = Pg. *amphora*

= It. *anfora*, *<* L. *amphora*: see *amphora*.] 1. A two-handed vessel: same as *amphora*, 1.

This is an *amfer*, or a vessel that sum men clepen a tankard. *Wyclif*, *Zach.* v. 6 (Oxl.).

2. A liquid measure: same as *amphora*, 2.

amphora (am'fō-rä), *n.*; pl. *amphoræ* (-rē). [L., *<* Gr. ἀμφορέυς, a short form of earlier ἀμφι-



Amphoræ.
 a, Thasian type; b, Cnidlian type; c, Rhodian type; d, a Roman form.

φορέυς, a jar with two handles, *<* ἀμφί, on both sides, + φορέυς, a bearer, *<* φέρειν, bear, carry (cf. *φορέειν*, *φορέιν*, bear), = E. *bear*! See *amphor*, and cf. *amber*! 1. Among the Greeks and Romans, a vessel, usually tall and slender, having two handles or ears, a narrow neck, and generally a sharp-pointed base for insertion into a stand or into the ground: used for holding wine, oil, honey, grain, etc. Amphoræ were commonly made of hard-baked clay, unglazed; but Homer mentions amphoræ of gold; the Egyptians had them of bronze; and vessels of this form have been found in marble, alabaster, glass, and silver. The stopper of a wine-filled amphora was



Decorated Amphora from Ravio, Italy.

covered with pitch or gypsum, and among the Romans the title of the wine was marked on the outside, the date of the vintage being indicated by the names of the consuls then in office. Amphoræ with painted decoration, having lids, and provided with bases enabling them to stand independently, served commonly as ornaments among the Greeks, and were given as prizes at some public games, such as cups are now given as prizes in racing and athletic sports. The Panathenæic amphoræ were large vases of this class, bearing designs relating to the worship of Athena, and, filled with oil from the sacred olives, were given at Athens as prizes to the victors in the Panathenæic games.

2. A liquid measure of the Greeks and Romans. The Greek amphora was probably equal to 24½ liters, and the Roman amphora to 25½ liters in earlier and to 26 liters in later times.

3. In *bot.*, the permanent basal portion of a pyxidium.—4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of *Polygastrica*. *Ehrenberg*. (b) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Wollaston*.—*Bacchie amphora*. See *Bacchie*.

amphoral (am'fō-ral), *a.* [*<* L. *amphoralis*, *<* *amphora*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an amphora.

amphoret, *n.* See *amphor*.

amphoric (am-for'ik), *a.* [*<* *amphora* + *-ic*.] Resembling the sound made by blowing across the mouth of a flask: applied to certain sounds obtained in auscultation and percussion of the chest: as, *amphoric* respiration; *amphoric* resonance; an *amphoric* voice, whisper, or cough. All the sounds called *amphoric* have a more or less musical quality, and usually indicate a cavity filled with air.

amphoricity (am-fō-ris'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *amphoric* + *-ity*.] The quality or condition of being *amphoric*.

amphorophony (am-fō-rof'ō-ni), *n.* [*<* L. *amphora*, Gr. ἀμφορέυς, a jar, + φωνή, voice, sound.] Amphoric vocal resonance; an abnormal sound of the voice, noticed in auscultation of the chest, marked by a musical quality, and found in connection with cavities in the lungs or with pneumothorax. See *amphoric*.

amphoter (am-fō-ter'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. ἀμφότερος, usually in pl., ἀμφότεροι, both of two (L. *uter-*

que), a compar. form of ἀμφω = L. *ambo*, both: see *ambi-*.] Partly the one and partly the other; neutral. *Smart* (1849).—**Amphoterice reaction**, in *chem.*, a reaction appearing both acid and alkaline in its effect on colors used as tests.

amphotis (am-fō'tis), *n.*; pl. *amphotides* (am-fō'ti-déz). [*Gr.* ἀμφωτός or ἀμφωτός, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + ὄψ (ὄψ-) = E. *earl*.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a covering of leather or woolen stuff worn over the ears by boxers.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

Amphithoë (am-pith'ō-ē), *n.* See *Amphithoë*.
ample (am'pl), *a.* [*late ME.* *ample*, < F. *ample*, < L. *amplus*, prob. < *am-* for *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *-plus* for *-pulus*, full, = E. *full*: cf. L. *plenus*, full, and see *full* and *plenty*.] 1. Large in dimensions; of great size, extent, capacity, or bulk; wide; spacious; extended.

All the people in that ample house
Did to that image bowe their humble knee.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 49.

Of deeper too and *ampler* floods,
Which, as in mirrors, shew'd the woods.
Dryden, To Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 112.

Her waist is *ampler* than her life,
For life is but a span.
O. W. Holmes, My Aunt.

2. Large in kind or degree; having full scope or extent; copious; unrestricted; unrestrained: as, an *ample* narrative; to give *ample* praise, or do *ample* justice.

Were I alone to pass the difficulties,
And had as *ample* power as I have will.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

The noble and rich may diffuse their *ample* charities.
Steele, Guardian, No. 174.

To him we grant our *amplest* powers to sit
Judge of all present, past, and future wit.
Pope, Dunclad, ii. 375.

3. Fully sufficient for any purpose, or for the purpose specified; abundant; liberal; plentiful: as, *ample* provision for the table.

An *ample* number of horses had been purchased in England with the public money.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv.

Give *ample* room and verge enough
The characters of Hell to trace.
Gray, The Bard, ii. 1.

=*Syn.* *Ample*, *Copious*, *Plenteous*, spacious, roomy, extensive, extended, wide, capacious, abundant, sufficient, full, enough, unrestricted, plenary, unstinted. (See lists under *abundant* and *large*.) *Ample*, in its more common uses, has reference to the sufficiency of the supply for every need; *copious* carries with it the idea of the unfullness of the source; while *plenteous* usually indicates largeness of quantity in actual possession: as, *ample* stores or resources; a *copious* supply of materials; a *plenteous* harvest.

By their [the philosophers'] long career of heroic defeat, they have furnished us with a concrete demonstration, almost superfluously *ample*, of the relativity of human knowledge.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., l. 26.

It [the Union] has been to us all a *copious* fountain of national, social, and personal happiness.
D. Webster.

Like over-ripen'd corn,
Hanging the head at Ceres' *plenteous* load.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2.

amplect (am-plekt'), *v. t.* [*L.* *amplecti*, embrace, wind around, < *am-* for *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *plectere*, weave, plait, fold, akin to *plicare*, fold, = *Gr.* πλέκειν, weaves: see *plait* and *ply*.] To embrace; clasp.

amplectant (am-plek'tant), *a.* [More correctly **amplectent*, < L. *amplectenti* (-*t*-), ppr. of *amplecti*, embrace, clasp, wind around: see *amplect*. The term *-ant* instead of *-ent* is prob. due to the L. freq. form *amplexari*, ppr. *amplexanti* (-*s*): see *amplex*.] Embracing; clasping; specifically, in *bot.*, twining about stems or clasping leaf-stalks: as, *amplectant* petioles or tendrils.

ampleness (am'pl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ample; largeness; sufficiency; abundance.

amplex (am-pleks'), *v. t.* [*L.* *amplexus*, pp. (or *amplexari*, freq.) of *amplecti*, embrace: see *amplect*.] To embrace; clasp.

amplexation (am-plek-sā'shen), *n.* [*L.* as if **amplexatio* (-*n*-), < *amplexari*, pp. *amplexatus*: see *amplex*.] An embrace.

An humble *amplexation* of those sacred feet.
Bp. Hall, The Resurrection.

amplexicaudate (am-plek-si-kā'dāt), *a.* [*NL.* *amplexicaudatus*, < L. *amplexus*, embracing, + *cauda*, tail: see *amplex* and *caudate*.] Having the tail entirely enveloped in the intermembral membrane: said of certain bats.

amplexicaul (am-plek'si-kāl), *a.* [*NL.* *amplexicaulis*, < L. *amplexus*, embracing, + *caulis*, a stem: see *amplex* and *caulis*.] In *bot.*, nearly surrounding or embracing the stem, as the base of some leaves.



Amplexicaul Leaves
(*Ulmus Helensium*).

amplexifoliate (am-plek-si-fō'li-āt), *a.* [*NL.* *amplexifoliatus*, < L. *amplexus*, embracing, + *folium*, leaf: see *amplex* and *foliate*.] In *bot.*, having leaves which clasp the stem. *N. E. D.*
ampliat (am'pli-āt), *v. t.* [*L.* *ampliatius*, pp. of *ampliare*, enlarge, < *amplus*, ample: see *ample*.] To make greater or more ample; enlarge; extend.

To maintain and *ampliate* the external possessions of your empire.
Udall, Pref. to the *Kynges Maiestee*.

ampliate (am'pli-āt), *a.* [*L.* *ampliatius*, pp.: see the verb.] Enlarged; dilated; in *logic*, enlarged in scope by a modifying term. See *ampliation*, *ampliative*.

ampliation (am'pli-ā'shōn), *n.* [*L.* *ampliatio* (-*n*-), < *ampliare*: see *ampliate*, *v.*] 1. Enlargement; amplification. [Rare.]

Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense.
Ayliffe, Parergon, p. 157.

2. In *Rom. law*, a delaying to pass sentence; a postponement of a decision in order to obtain further evidence.—3. In *logic*, such a modification of the verb of a proposition as makes the subject denote objects which without such modification it would not denote, especially things existing in the past and future. Thus, in the proposition, "Some man may be Antichrist," the modal auxiliary *may* enlarges the breadth of *man*, and makes it apply to future men as well as to those who now exist.

ampliative (am'pli-ā-tiv), *a.* [*L.* *ampliativus*, < *ampliare* + *-ivus*.] Enlarging; increasing; synthetic. Applied—(a) in *logic*, to a modal expression causing an ampliation (see *ampliation*, 3); thus, the word *may* in "Some man may be Antichrist" is an *ampliative* term. (b) In the *Kantian philosophy*, to a judgment whose predicate is not contained in the definition of the subject: more commonly termed by Kant a *synthetic* judgment. ["Ampliative judgment" in this sense is Archbishop Thomson's translation of Kant's word *Erweiterungsurtheil*, translated by Prof. Max Müller "expanding judgment."]

No subject, perhaps, in modern speculation has excited an intenser interest or more vehement controversy than Kant's famous distinction of analytic and synthetic judgments, or, as I think they might with far less of ambiguity be denominated, explicative and *ampliative* judgments.
Sir W. Hamilton.

amplificate (am'pli-fi-kāt), *v. t.* [*L.* *amplificatus*, pp. of *amplificare*, amplify: see *amplify*.] To enlarge or extend; amplify.

amplification (am'pli-fi-kā'shōn), *n.* [*L.* *amplificatio* (-*n*-), < *amplificare*, pp. *amplificatus*, amplify: see *amplify*.] 1. The act of amplifying or enlarging in dimensions; enlargement; extension.

Amplification of the visible figure of a known object.
Reid, Inq. into the Human Mind.

Specifically—2. In *rhet.*, expansion for rhetorical purposes of a narrative, description, argument, or other discourse; a discourse or passage so expanded; an addition made in expanding.

The first expression in which he [Dante] clothes his thoughts is always so energetic and comprehensive that *amplification* would only injure the effect.
Macaulay, Dante.

3. In *logic*, an increase in the logical depth (comprehension) of a term without any corresponding decrease of breadth (extension), as the expansion of "plane triangle" into "plane triangle having the sum of its angles equal to two right angles," which is equivalent to it with respect to extension.—4. In *microsc.*, increase of the visual area, as distinguished from *magnification* (which see).

amplificative (am'pli-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [*L.* *amplificatus* + *-ivus*.] Serving or tending to amplify; amplifying; ampliative.

amplificator (am'pli-fi-kā-tōr), *n.* [L., < *amplificare*, pp. *amplificatus*, amplify: see *amplify*.] An amplifier; one who or that which enlarges or makes more ample.

It [the microphone] is really an *amplificator* of mechanical vibrations of weak intensity which it changes into undulatory currents.
Greer, Dict. of Electricity, p. 107.

amplificatory (am'pli-fik-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*L.* *amplificatus* + *-ory*.] Serving to amplify or enlarge; amplificative.

amplifier (am'pli-fi-ēr), *n.* 1. One who amplifies or enlarges.

That great citie Rome, whereof they [Romulus and Remus] were the first *amplifiers*.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, ii. 3.

There are *amplifiers* who can extend half a dozen thin thoughts over a whole folio.
Art of Sinking in Poetry, p. 89.

2. A lens placed in the tube of a microscope between the object-glass and the eyepiece. See *microscope*.

The *Amplifier* is an achromatic concavo-convex lens of small diameter.
W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., § 82.

amplify (am'pli-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *amplified*, ppr. *amplifying*. [*ME.* *amplifien*, *amplifien*, < OF. (and F.) *amplifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *amplificar* = It. *amplificare*, < L. *amplificare*, enlarge (cf. *amplificus*, splendid), < *amplus*, large, + *facere*, make: see *ample* and *-fy*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make large or larger in volume, extent, capacity, amount, importance, etc.; enlarge or make more ample.

All concaves . . . do *amplify* the sound at the coming out.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 140.

"Troilus and Cressida" was written by a Lombard author, but much *amplified* by our English translator.
Dryden, Pref. to Fables.

2. To expand in stating or describing; treat copiously, so as to present in every point of view and in the strongest lights.

I would not willingly seem to flatter the present [age] by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of those servitors who have laboured in the vineyard.
Sir J. Davies.

=*Syn.* To expand, develop, extend, dilate, magnify.

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow or become ample or more ample.

Strait was the way at first, withouten light,
But further in did further *amplify*.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, x. 186.

2. To discourse more at length; speak largely or copiously; be diffuse in argument or description; expatiate; dilate: commonly with *on* or *upon* before an object: as, to *amplify* on the several topics of discourse.

You will find him
A sharp and subtle knave; give him but hints,
And he will *amplify*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 2.

When you affect to *amplify* on the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity on yourself of contracting the latter.
Watts, Logic.

Ampligulares (am'pli-gū-lā'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *amplus*, large, + *gula*, throat: see *ample* and *gula*, *gular*.] In *Sundevall's* classification of birds, a cohort of *Anisodactyli*, of an order *Volucres*, composed of the families *Tragonidae* or *trogons*, *Caprimulgidae* or *goatsuckers*, and *Cypselidae* or *swifts*: synonymous with *Hiantes*, 2.

Amplipalates (am'pli-pā-lā'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *amplus*, large, + *palatum*, palate: see *ample* and *palate*.] In *Sundevall's* classification of birds, a group of fringilline oscine *Passeres*, consisting of the grosbeaks and typical finches.

amplitude (am'pli-tūd), *n.* [*L.* *amplitudo*, < *amplus*, large: see *ample* and *-tude*.] 1. The state or quality of being ample in size; extension in space, especially breadth or width; largeness; extent.

It is in the power of princes and estates to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms.
Bacon, Essays, xxxix.

The cathedral of Lincoln . . . is a magnificent structure, proportionable to the *amplitude* of the diocese.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincolnshire.

2. The state of being ample in amount; breadth in a figurative sense; fullness; abundance; copiousness.

It is in those things . . . that the *amplitude* of the Divine benignity is perceived.
Paley, Nat. Theol. (ed. 1879), p. 412. (*N. E. D.*)

3. Largeness of mind; extent of mental capacity or of intellectual power; breadth of thought.

If our times are sterile in genius, we must cheer us with books of rich and believing men who had atmosphere and *amplitude* about them.
Emerson, Books.

4. In *math.*: (a) In *algebra*, a positive real number multiplied by a root of unity. The positive real number is said to be the *amplitude* of the product. (b) In *elliptic integrals*, the limit of integration when the integral is expressed in the usual trigonometric form.—5. In *astron.*, the arc of the horizon intercepted between the east or west point and the center of the sun or of a star at its rising or setting. At the rising of a star its 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. The amplitude of a fixed star remains nearly the same all the year round. The sun at the solstices is at its maximum amplitude, and at the equinoxes it has no amplitude.—**Amplitude compass**, an azimuth compass whose zeros of graduation are at the east and west points, to facilitate the reading of the amplitudes of celestial bodies.—**Amplitude of a simple oscillation** or **vibration**, properly, the distance from the middle to the extremity of an oscillation; but the term is usually applied to the distance from one extremity of the swing to the other.—**Amplitude of the range of a projectile**, the horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown, or the line which measures the distance it has moved; the range.—**Hyperbolic** or **Gudermannian amplitude of any quantity *u***, the angle whose tangent is the hyperbolic sine of *u*.—**Magnetical amplitude**, the arc of the horizon between the sun or a star at rising or setting and the east or west point of the horizon,

as determined by the compass. The difference between this and the true amplitude is the declination of the compass.

amply (am'pli), *adv.* In an ample manner; largely; liberally; fully; sufficiently; copiously; abundantly.

The details of the rapid propagation of Western monarchism have been *amply* treated by many historians, and the causes of its success are sufficiently manifest.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II, 194.

ampollosity, *n.* See *ampullosity*.

ampongue (am-pong'), *n.* [F. spelling of native name.] A native name of the avahi or woolly lemur of Madagascar.

ampul (am'pul), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ampulle*, *ampoule*, *ampell*, *ample*, < ME. *ampulle*, *ampoule*, *ampolle*, *ampole*, partly < AS. *ampulla*, *ampolla*, *ampella*, a bottle, flask, vial (= OHG. *ampulla*, MHG. *ampulle*, *ampel*, G. *ampel*, a lamp, = Icel. *ampli*, *hömpull*, a jug, = Dan. *ampel*, a hanging flower-pot), and partly < OF. *ampole*, *ampoule*, F. *ampoule* = Sp. *ampolla*, a bottle, bubble, blister, = Pg. *ampulla*, *ampulla*, *ampolla*, **ampolha*, a bubble, blister, = It. *ampolla*, < L. *ampulla*, a bottle, flask, etc.: see *ampulla*, which has superseded the older form.] Same as *ampulla*, 2 (b).

Ampulex (am'pū-leks), *n.* [NL., < L. *am-* for *ambi-* (t) + *pulex*, a flea.] A genus of digger-wasps, of the family *Sphegidae*, giving name to the *Ampulicidae*. *A. sibirica* is an example.

Ampulicidae (am-pū-lis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampulex* (-ic-) + *-idae*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, named from the genus *Ampulex*.

ampulla (am-pul'ā), *n.*; pl. *ampullae* (-ē). [L., a swelling vessel with two handles, prob. an accom. form of **ampholla*, dim. of *amphora*: see *amphora*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a bottle with a narrow neck and a body more or less nearly globular in shape, usually made of glass or earthenware, rarely of more valuable materials, and used, like the Greek *aryballos*, *hombyllos*, etc., for carrying oil for anointing the body and for many other purposes.—2. *Eccles.*: (a) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a cruet, regularly made of transparent glass, for holding the wine and water used at the altar. See *ama*. Also written *amula*. (b) A vessel for holding the consecrated oil or chrism used in various church rites and at the coronation of kings. The ampulla used at coronations in England is in the form of an eagle, of pure gold, richly chased. The famous ampulla formerly used in France, kept at Rheims, and reputed to have been brought from heaven by a dove for the baptism of Clovis I, was broken at the Revolution; but a portion of its oil is said to have been preserved and to have been used at the coronation of Charles X. Formerly *ampul*. 3. In the middle ages, a small bottle-shaped

on each side. [Little used in this sense.] (d) In hydroid polyps, the cavity of a vesicular marginal body connected by a canal with the gastrovascular system. (e) In echinoderms, one of the diverticula of the branched ambulacral canals; a sort of Polian vesicle of the ambulacral suckers.—**Ampulla of Vater**, in *anat.*, the sac-like space in the wall of the duodenum, into which open the common bile-duct and the pancreatic duct.

ampullaceous (am-pu-lā'shi-us), *a.* [< L. *ampullaceus*, < *ampulla*: see *ampulla*.] Of, pertaining to, or like an ampulla; bottle-shaped; inflated.—**Ampullaceous sac**, one of the hollow ciliated or monad-lined chambers of many sponges. See cuts under *ciliate* and *Porifera*.

This is formed one of the characteristic *ampullaceous* sacs. W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 509.

Ampullacera (am-pu-las'e-rā), *n.* [NL., < L. *ampulla* (see *ampulla*) + Gr. *κέρας*, horn.] Same as *Amphibola*. Quoy and Gaimard, 1832.

Ampullaceridae (am-pul-a-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampullacera* + *-idae*.] Same as *Amphibolidae*. Troschel, 1845.

ampullæ, *n.* Plural of *ampulla*.

ampullar (am-pul'ār), *a.* Same as *ampullary*.

Ampullaria (am-pu-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < *ampullarius*, fem. of L. adj.: see *ampullary*.] A genus of shell-bearing gastropods, typical of the family *Ampullariidae*. Lamarck, 1801.

Ampullariacea (am-pu-lā-ri-ā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampullaria* + *-acea*.] A family of gastropods: synonymous with *Ampullariidae*.

ampullariid (am-pul-ar'i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Ampullariidae*.

Ampullariidae (am-pul-a-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampullaria* + *-idae*.] A family of tenebrionid gastropods having a lung-like sac in addition to the gills, the muzzle produced into two long attenuate or tentacle-like processes, the true tentacles elongated; and the eyes pedunculated.



Apple- or Idol-shell (*Ampullaria canaliculata*), South America. *o*, operculum; *s*, siphon.

The shells are subglobular, conic, or discoidal in form, and have entire apertures which are closed by concentric opercula. The apertures are numerous, and are chiefly found in the fresh waters of tropical and subtropical countries, many of them being known as apple-shells and idol-shells. Also *Ampullariidae*, *Ampullariacea*, and *Ampullaridae*.

Ampullariinae (am-pu-lā-ri-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampullaria* + *-inae*.] The *Ampullariidae* rated as a subfamily. Also written *Ampullarine*. Scazinson, 1840.

ampullary (am-pul'ār-i), *a.* [< L. *ampullarius*, *n.*, a flask-maker, prop. adj., < *ampulla*, a flask: see *ampulla*.] Resembling an ampulla; globular. Also *ampullar*.

ampullate (am-pul'āt), *a.* [< ML. *ampullatus*, < L. *ampulla*: see *ampulla*.] 1. Having the character of an ampulla; ampullary.—2. Furnished with an ampulla.

ampulliform (am-pul'i-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *ampulla* + *-i-form*.] Shaped like an ampulla; flask-shaped; bulging; dilated.

ampulling-cloth (am-pul'ing-klōth), *n.* [So called because in England the oil was anciently kept in an ampulla; < *ampul* + *-ing* + *cloth*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a cloth with which to wipe away the oil used in administering the sacrament of extreme unction.

ampullinula (am-pu-lin'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *ampullinulae* (-lā). [NL., < L. *ampulla* + *-inula* + dim. *-ula*.] A stage in the evolution of the *Carneo-spongiae* when the lateral ampullae are first formed.

This stage . . . we propose to call the *Ampullinula*, because the name protospongia, as defined by Haeckel, . . . is not applicable to such an advanced form as this.

Hytatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII, 88.

ampullosity (am-pu-lōs'i-ti), *n.* [< It. *ampollosità*, < ML. **ampullosità* (-t)s, turgidity, bombast, < *ampullosus*: see *ampullosus*.] Inflated language; bombast; turgidity. Sometimes written *ampollosity*.

Didst ever touch such *ampullosity* As the man's own bubble [his speech], let alone its spite? Browning, Ring and Book, II, 326.

ampullosus (am-pul'us), *a.* [= It. *ampollosus*, < ML. **ampullosus*, turgid, inflated, < L. *ampulla*, a flask, fig. swelling words, bombast.] Boastful; vainglorious; inflated or turgid in language. N. E. D.

amputate (am-pū-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *amputated*, ppr. *amputating*. [< L. *amputatus*, pp.

of *amputare*, cut off around, lop off, esp. plants, prune, < *am-* for *ambi-*, around, + *putare*, lop, prune, cleanse, < *putus*, pure, clean, akin to *purus*, pure: see *pute* and *pure*.] 1. To prune, as branches or twigs of trees or vines.—2. To cut off, as a limb or other part of an animal body; cut away the whole or a part of (more commonly the latter): as, to *amputate* the leg below the knee.

amputation (am-pū-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *amputatio* (-n-), < *amputare*, amputate: see *amputate*.] The act of amputating; especially, the operation of cutting off a limb or other part of the body, or a portion of it.

amputational (am-pū-tā'shon-āl), *a.* Pertaining to or caused by amputation.

amputator (am-pū-tā-tōr), *n.* [< L. as if **amputator*, < *amputare*: see *amputate*.] One who amputates.

ampyx (am'piks), *n.*; pl. *ampyces*, *ampyces* (-ez, -pi-sēz). [< Gr. *ἀμπύξ* (*ἀμπυκ-*), prob. connected with *ἀνὰπτυκτος*, *ἀνὰπτυχος*, that may be opened (folded back), < *ἀναπτύσσειν*, fold back, unfold, open, < *ἀνά*, up, back, + *πτύσσειν* (√ *πυκ* or **πυχ*, found in *πυκάειν*, wrap up, cover, *πτυχή*, a fold), fold, wrap; the same element occurs in *diptych* and *policy*.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*: (a) A general term for a band or fillet or other female head-dress worn encircling the head, particularly when made of metal, or bearing in



Examples of Greek Head-dresses (Ampyces).

front an ornament of metal. (b) A head-band for horses; also, an ornamental plate of metal covering the front of a horse's head.—2. [NL.] A species of trilobite or fossil crustacean, found chiefly in Lower Silurian strata.

amrita (am-rit'ā), *n.* [Also Anglicized *amrecta*; Skt. *amrita* (vowel *ri*) (= Gr. *ἀμβροσις* = L. *immortalis*: see *ambrosia* and *immortal*), < *a-* priv. + *mrta*, dead, < √ *mar*, die.] In *Hindu myth.*, the ambrosia of the gods; the beverage of immortality, that resulted from the churning of the ocean by the gods and demons.

amryt, *n.* A variant of *ambrty*.

amzel, *n.* See *amzel*.

amshaspand (am-shas'pand), *n.* [Pers., immortal holy one.] In *Zoroastrianism*, one of six exalted angelic beings forming the train of Ahura-mazda, or Ormuzd, the good divinity of the Persians. Against them stand arrayed in deadly strife six devils or malignant spirits, followers of Ahriman, the spirit of evil.

It was easy to foresee that the *amshaspands* of the Persian system would be quoted as the nearest parallel to the archangels of the Holy Scriptures.

Hardwick, Christ and Other Masters, p. 562.

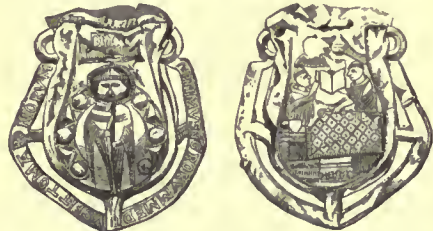
Amstel porcelain, pottery. See *porcelain, pottery*.

amt (amt), *n.* [Dan. Norw. *amt*, an administrative district, < G. *amt*, a district, county, jurisdiction, special senses derived from the orig. one of 'service, office,' = Dan. *embede*, Sw. *embete* = Norw. dial. *embette* = Icel. *embætti*, service, office, = Goth. *andbæhti* = AS. *ambæht*, *ambæht*, service: see *ambassade*, etc., and *ambassy*.] The largest territorial administrative division of Denmark and Norway: as, the *amt* of Akershus. Each of these two countries is divided into 18 *amts*.

amt. A contraction of *amount*.

amtman (amt'man), *n.*; pl. *amtmen* (-men). [< Dan. Norw. *amtmand*, < *amt* (see above) + *mand* = Sw. *man* = E. *man*.] The chief executive officer of an amt.

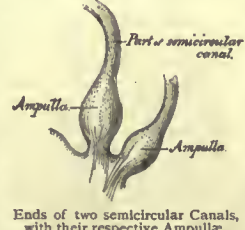
amuck (a-muk'), *a.* or *adv.* [First used in Pg. form, *amouco*, *amuco*, as a noun, a frenzied Malay; afterward *amuck*, *amock*, *amok*, almost exclusively in the phrase *run amuck*; < Malay *amog*, adj., "engaging furiously in battle, attacking with desperate resolution, rushing in a state of frenzy to the commission of indiscriminate murder: applied to any animal in a state of vicious rage" (Marsden, Malay Dict.).] Literally, in a state of murderous frenzy; indiscriminately slaughtering or killing: a term used in the Eastern Archipelago. In English formerly as a noun, but now only as an adjective or quasi-adverb in the phrase *to run amuck*. Also written *amock*, *amok*.—**To run**



Leaden Ampulla in the Museum at York, England.

(From the "Journal of the British Archaeological Association.")

flask, often of glass, sometimes of lead, used by travelers, and especially by pilgrims. Sometimes these were used as pilgrims' signs (which see, under *pilgrim*).—4. In *anat.*: (a) The dilated part of the membranous semicircular canals in the ear. (b) The enlargement of a galactophorous duct beneath the areola in the human mammary gland. Also called *sinus*.—5. In *bot.*, a small bladder or flask-shaped organ attached to the roots or immersed leaves of some aquatic plants, as in *Utricularia* (which see).—6. In *zool.*: (a) In *Vermes*, a terminal dilatation of the efferent seminal ducts. (b) In *Brachiopoda*, one of the contractile mammillary processes of the sinuses of the pallial lobes, as in *Lingula*. (c) In certain ducks, one of the chambers or dilatations of the tracheal tympanum or labyrinth. See *tympanum*. There may be but one ampulla, or there may be one



Ends of two semicircular Canals, with their respective Ampullae.

amuck. (a) To rush about frantically, attacking all who come in the way. See extract.

In Malabar the persons of Rajas were sacred. . . . To shed the blood of a Raja was regarded as a heinous sin, and would be followed by a terrible revenge. . . . If the Zamorin (emperor of Calicut) was killed, his subjects devoted three days to revenge; they ran amok, as it was called, killing all they met until they were killed themselves. If the Raja of Cochin were killed, his subjects ran amok for the rest of their lives.

J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 120.

Hence—(b) To proceed in a blind, headstrong manner, careless of consequences, which are most likely to be disastrous.

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run a-muck, and tilt at all I meet.

Pope, Im. of Horace, Sat. i. 69.

[Sometimes written in two words, and treated as a noun with the indefinite article.

And runs an Indian muck at all he meets.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1188.]

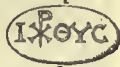
amula (am-'ū-lā), n.; pl. *amulas*, *amulæ* (-lāz, -lē). [ML., dim. of L. *ama*: see *ama*.] Same as *ampulla*, 2 (a).

The archdeacon who follows taking their *amulas* of wine and pouring them into a larger vessel.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 509.

amule (am-'ūl), n. Same as *amyl*².

amulet (am-'ū-let), n. [Formerly also *amulette*, late ME. *amalette*, *amlette*, < F. *amulette* = Sp. Pg. It. *amuleto* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *amulet* = Russ. *amuleti*, etc., < L. *amuletum* (in Pliny), a word of unknown origin.] Some object superstitiously worn as a remedy for or preservative against disease, bad luck, accidents, witchcraft, etc. Amulets have been used from ancient times, and are still worn in many parts of the world. They consist of certain stones, or plants, or of bits of metal, parchment, or paper, with or without mystic characters or words. The gospels and saints' relics have been used in this way. The Mohammedans use diminutive copies of the Koran hung around the neck. From the heathen and the Jews the custom passed into the primitive Christian church, where it was long maintained in spite of the decrees of ecclesiastical councils and the protests of the more intelligent clergy. Amulets of various forms have been found in the catacombs, many of them inscribed with the word *ichthys*, fish, because this represented the initials of the Greek words for Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour. (See *ichthys*.) They were suspended from the neck or affixed to some part of the body. See *phylactery*, 3. = *Syn.* *Amulet*, *Talisman*. An amulet is supposed to exert a constant protecting power, warding off evil; a *talisman*, to produce under special conditions desired results for the owner.



Amulets: 1, from the Vatican; 2, from a private collection.

amuletict (am-'ū-let-'ik), a. [*amulet* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or possessing the virtues of an amulet: as, *amuletic* medicines.

amun (am-'un), n. [Hind. and Beng. *āman*, *āmun*, winter rice, sown in July and August, and reaped in December.] Same as *aghance*.

amurcosity (am-'ēr-kos-'i-ti), n. [*amurcous*: see *-osity*.] The quality of being amurcous. *Ash*.

amurcous (a-'mēr-'kus), a. [*L. amurca*, another form of *amurga*, < Gr. *ἀμόργη*, usually *ἀμόργης*, the watery part that runs out when olives are pressed, < *ἀμύργειν*, press, squeeze, prob. akin to *ἀμύργειν*, milk, = E. *milk*, q. v.] Full of dregs or lees; foul. *Ash*.

amusable (a-'mū-'zā-bl), a. [*F. amusable*: see *amuse* and *-able*.] Capable of being amused.

Trying to amuse a man who was not amusable.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, v.

He was otherwise not a very amusable person, and off his own ground he was not conversable.

Hovells, A Modern Instance, xxii.

amuse (a-'mūz'), v.; pret. and pp. *amused*, ppr. *amusing*. [Early mod. E. also *amuze*, *ammuse*, *ammuze*; < F. *amuser*, < a- (L. *ad*, to) + OF. *muser*, stare, gaze fixedly, > E. *muse*², q. v.] **I. trans.** 1†. To cause to muse; absorb or engage in meditation; occupy or engage wholly; bewilder; puzzle.

People stood *amused* between these two forms of service.

Fuller.

Amuse not thyself about the riddle of future things.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 13.

2. To keep in expectation, as by flattery, plausible pretenses, and the like; delude; keep in play.

He *amused* his followers with idle promises. Johnson.

Bishop Henry . . . *amused* her with dubious answers, and kept her in suspense for some days.

Swift, King Stephen.

3. To fix the attention of agreeably; engage the fancy of; cause to feel cheerful or merry; entertain; divert: as, to *amuse* an audience with anecdotes or tricks, or children with toys.

A group of mountaineer children *amusing* themselves with pushing stones from the top.

W. Gilpin, Tour of the Lakes.

It would be *amusing* to make a digest of the irrational laws which had critics have framed for the government of poets.

Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

While the nation groaned under oppression . . . [Temple] *amused* himself by writing memoirs and tying up apricots.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

= *Syn.* 3. *Amuse*, *Divert*, *Entertain*, *Beguile*, occupy, please, enliven. *Amuse* may imply merely the prevention of the tedium of idleness or emptiness of mind: as, I can *amuse* myself by looking out at the window; or it may suggest a stronger interest: as, I was greatly *amused* by their tricks. *Divert* is to turn the attention aside, and (in the use considered here) to something light or mirthful. *Entertain* is to engage and sustain the attention by something of a pleasing and perhaps instructive character, as conversation; hence the general name *entertainment* for lectures, exhibitions, etc., designed to interest in this way. "Whatever *amuses* serves to kill time, to lull the faculties and banish reflection; it may be solitary, sedentary, and lifeless: whatever *diverts* causes mirth and provokes laughter; it will be active, lively, and tumultuous: whatever *entertains* acts on the senses and awakens the understanding; it must be rational and is mostly social." *Crabb*. *Beguile* is, figuratively, to cheat one out of weariness, of dull time, etc. The word is as often thus applied to the thing as to the person: as, to *beguile* a weary hour; to *beguile* one of his cares.

I am careful . . . to *amuse* you by the account of all I see.

Lady Montagu, Letters, i. 110. (N. E. D.)

The stage its ancient fury thus let fall,
And comedy *diverted* without gall.

Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 777.

There is so much virtue in eight volumes of Spectators . . . that they are not improper to lie in parlours or summer-houses, to *entertain* our thoughts in any moments of leisure.

Watts.

The reason of idleness and of crime is the deferring of our hopes. Whilst we are waiting, we *beguile* the time with jokes, with sleep, with eating, and with crimes.

Emerson, Nominalist and Realist.

II. † intrans. To muse; meditate.

Or in some pathless wilderness *amusing*,
Plucking the mossy bark of some old tree.

Lee, Lucius Junius Brutus.

amusee (a-'mū-zē'), n. [*amuse* + *-ee*.] The person amused. *Carlyle*. [Rare.]

amusement (a-'mūz-'ment), n. [*F. amusement*: see *amuse* and *-ment*.] 1†. Absorbing thought; meditation; musing; reverie.

Here I . . . fell into a strong and deep *amusement*, revolving in my mind, with great perplexity, the amazing change of our affairs. *Bp. Fleetwood*, Pref. to Lay Baptism.

2. The state of being amused; mental enjoyment or diversion; moderate mirth or merriment due to an external cause.

Among the means towards a higher civilization, I unhesitatingly assert that the deliberate cultivation of public *amusement* is a principal one.

Jevons, Social Reform, p. 7.

3. That which amuses, detains, or engages the mind; pastime; entertainment: as, to provide children with *amusements*.

During his confinement, his *amusement* was to give poison to cats and dogs, and see them expire by slower or quicker torments.

Pope.

= *Syn.* 3. *Entertainment*, *Diversion*, etc. (see *pastime*), *sport*.

amuser (a-'mū-zēr), n. One who amuses; one who provides diversion.

amusette (am-'ū-zet'), n. [*F.* (dim. of **amuse*), a light gun, a toy, amusement, < *amuser*, *amuse*.] A light field-cannon, invented by Marshal Saxe, designed for outpost service. *Larousse*.

amusingly (a-'mū-'zing-li), *adv.* In an amusing manner.

amusive (a-'mū-'ziv), a. [*amuse* + *-ive*.] Having power to amuse or entertain the mind; affording amusement or entertainment. [Rare.]

A grave proficient in *amusive* feats

Of puppetry. Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

amusively (a-'mū-'ziv-li), *adv.* In an amusive manner.

amusiveness (a-'mū-'ziv-nes), n. The quality of being amusive, or of being fitted to afford amusement.

amyt, n. [*ME. amy*, *ami*, < OF. (and mod. F.) *ami*, m., *amic*, f., < L. *amicus*, m., *amica*, f., a friend: see *amiable*, *amor*. So the fem. personal name *Amy*, which is, however, partly < F. *Aimée*, < L. *amata*, fem. of *amatus*, beloved, pp. of *amare*, love.] A friend.

"Thou bel *amy*, thou pardoner," he seyde.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 32.

Amyclæan (am-i-klē-'an), a. [*L. Amyclæus*, Gr. *Ἀμυκλαῖος*, < L. *Amyclæ*, Gr. *Ἀμύκλαι*.] Of or pertaining to Amyclæ, an ancient town of Laconia, Greece, or to a town of the same name in Latium, or to the inhabitants of either. According to one tradition the inhabitants of the former city, or according to another those of the latter, were so frequently alarmed by false rumors of invasion that a law was made prohibiting all mention of the subject. The result was that when the invasion came no alarm was given, and the city was taken; hence the phrase *Amyclæan silence*. — **Amyclæan brothers**, Castor and Pollux, twin sons of Zeus and Leda, born, according to one form of the legend, at Amyclæ in Laconia.

amycetic (a-mik-'tik), a. [*Gr. ἀμυκτικός*, lacerating, < *ἀμύσσειν*, lacerate, scratch, tear.] Excoriating; irritating. N. E. D.

amyelencephalic (a-mī-'e-len-se-fal'ik or -sef'-ā-lik), a. Same as *amyelencephalous*.

amyelencephalous (a-mī-'e-len-sef'-ā-lus), a. [*Gr. ἀμύελος*, without marrow, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *a-*¹⁸ and *myelencephalon*.] In *teratol.*, having neither brain nor spinal cord; wanting the myelencephalon.

amyeli, n. Plural of *amyelus*.

amyelia (am-i-el-'iā), n. [NL., < Gr. ἀμύελος: see *amyelous*.] Congenital absence of the spinal cord.

amyelotrophy (a-mī-e-lot' rō-fi), n. [*Gr. ἀμύελος*, marrowless (see *amyelous*), + *-τροφία*, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] Atrophy of the spinal cord.

amyelous (a-mī-'e-lus), a. [*Gr. ἀμύελος*, < Gr. ἀμύελος, marrowless, < a- priv. + *μυελός*, marrow: see *myelon*.] Without spinal marrow: in *teratol.*, applied to a fetus which lacks the spinal cord.

amyelus (a-mī-'e-lus), n.; pl. *amyeli* (-li). [NL.: see *amyelous*.] In *teratol.*, a monster characterized by the absence of the spinal cord.

amyencephalous (a-mī-en-sef'-ā-lus), a. A contraction of *amyelencephalous*.

amygdalē (a-mig-'dāl), n. [*ME. amygdal*, AS. *amygdal*, an almond, < L. *amygdala*: see *amygdala*.] 1. An almond.—2. A tonsil.

amygdala (a-mig-'dā-lā), n.; pl. *amygdalæ* (-lē). [L., an almond; ML. and NL., a tonsil: see *almond*.] 1. An almond.—2. A tonsil.—3. A small rounded lobule of the cerebellum on its under side.—4. A small mass of gray matter in front of the end of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. Also called the *amygdaloid nucleus*.—5. [*cap.*] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of echinoderms. (b) A genus of mollusks.

amygdalaceous (a-mig-dā-lā-'shius), a. [*L. amygdalaceus*, similar to the almond-tree, < *amygdala*, almond: see *almond*.] Akin to the almond: as, *amygdalaceous* plants.

amygdalæ, n. Plural of *amygdala*.

amygdalate (a-mig-'dā-lāt), a. and n. [*L. amygdala*, almond, + *-ate*¹.] **I. a.** Pertaining to, resembling, or made of almonds.

II. n. 1. An emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds.—2. A salt of amygdalic acid.

amygdalic (am-ig-dal-'ik), a. [*L. amygdala*, almond, + *-ic*.] Derived from almonds.—**Amygdalic acid**, an acid (C₂₀H₂₆O₁₂) obtained from bitter almonds.

amygdaliferous (a-mig-dā-lif-'e-rus), a. [*L. amygdala*, almond, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Producing almonds; almond-bearing: sometimes used as nearly synonymous with *amygdaloidal*, that is, of a rock containing amygdules.

amygdalin (a-mig-'dā-lin), n. [*L. amygdala*, almond, + *-in*².] A crystalline principle (C₂₀H₂₇NO₁₁ + 3H₂O) existing in bitter almonds, and in the leaves, etc., of species of the genus *Prunus* and of some of its near allies. It was the earliest known of the numerous glucoside bodies existing in plants. Its aqueous solution, mixed with emulsin, is decomposed, yielding hydrocyanic acid and bitter-almond oil.

amygdaline (a-mig-'dā-lin), a. [*L. amygdalinus*, < Gr. *ἀμυγδαλίνας*, < *ἀμυγδαλή*, almond: see *almond*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling the almond.—2. Pertaining to the amygdala of the brain.

amygdalitis (a-mig-dā-lit-'is), n. [NL., < ML. *amygdala*, tonsil (see *amygdala*, 2), + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tonsils.

amygdaloid (a-mig-'dā-loid), a. and n. [*Gr. ἀμυγδαλή*, almond (see *almond*), + *ειδός*, form.] **I. a.** 1. Almond-shaped.—2. Pertaining to or resembling amygdaloid.—3. Pertaining to the amygdalæ; tonsillar.—**Amygdaloid nucleus**. See *amygdala*, 4.—**Amygdaloid tubercle**, a prominence in the roof of the terminal portion of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain, formed by the amygdaloid nucleus.

II. n. The name given by geologists to igneous rocks or lavas of various composition, of which the most obvious external feature is that they have an amygdaloidal structure. (See *amygdaloidal*.) The basalts are the rocks which are



An Amygdaloid (Diabase) with calcite nodules or amygdules.

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II. n. The name given by geologists to igneous rocks or lavas of various composition, of which the most obvious external feature is that they have an amygdaloidal structure. (See *amygdaloidal*.) The basalts are the rocks which are

most liable to be found possessing an amygdaloidal structure, and especially those older basalts frequently called *metaphyr*. Also called *mandelstone*.

amygdaloidal (a-mig-da-loi'dal), *a.* Same as *amygdaloid*; specifically, in *geol.*, having a cellular or vesicular structure: said of lava, whether of modern or ancient origin, in which spherical or almond-shaped (whence the name) cavities were formed by the expansion of steam contained in the rocks at the time of its consolidation, and which have later become filled with various minerals, especially quartz, calcite, or the zeolites. The rock having this character is called an *amygdaloid*, and the cavities themselves, as thus filled by the percolation of heated water through the body of the rock, are called *amygdules*.

amygdalotomy (a-mig-da-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀμυγδαλή*, an almond (tonsil), + *τομή*, a cutting, *<* *τέμνω*, *ταμείν*, cut.] The cutting of the tonsils; excision of a portion of a tonsil.

Amygdalus (a-mig'da-lus), *n.* [*N.L.*, *<* *L. amygdalus*, *<* Gr. *ἀμυγδαλος*, an almond-tree: see *amygdala*.] A genus of plants, the almonds, properly included in the genus *Prunus* (which see).

amygdule (a-mig'dül), *n.* [*<* *amygd(ala)* + *-ule*.] One of the crystalline nodules found in amygdaloid (which see).

amyl¹ (am'il), *n.* [*<* *L. amyllum*, starch, *<* Gr. *ἀμύλον* (sc. *ἀλευρον*, meal: see *Aleurites*), fine meal, a cake of such meal, starch, prop. neut. of *ἀμύλος*, not ground at the mill, *<* *ἀ-* priv. + *μύλος*, mill, = *L. mola*, mill: see *mill*¹ and *meal*².] Starch; fine flour.

Of wheat is made *amyl*.

B. Googe, tr. of Heresbach's *Ilusb.*, p. 27 b. (*N. E. D.*)

amyl² (am'il), *n.* [Formerly *amyle*, *<* *L. amyllum*, Gr. *ἀμύλον*, starch, + *-yl*, *<* Gr. *ῥήνη*, matter.] A hypothetical radical (C₅H₁₁) believed to exist in many compounds, as amylic alcohol, etc. It cannot exist in the free state, two molecules at the moment of its liberation combining to form the substance decane, C₁₀H₂₂, a double amyl molecule. Amyl compounds enter into the constitution of artificial essences of fruits. They were first obtained from spirit distilled after the fermentation of starchy materials. Also written *amide*.—**Hydrate of amyl**, same as *amylic alcohol* (which see, under *alcohol*).—**Nitrite of amyl**, C₅H₁₁NO₂, an amber-colored fluid with an ethereal fruity odor and aromatic taste. Its principal physiological effect in moderate doses is the paralysis of the vasomotor nerves throughout the body, with consequent relaxation of the arterioles and lowering of the pressure of the blood. Therapeutically it is used when this effect seems desirable, as in angina pectoris, in the onset of epileptic attacks, ischemic migraines, etc. It is generally inhaled through the nostrils, 5 to 10 drops being applied to them on a cloth.

amylaceous (am-i-lä'shius), *a.* [*<* *L. amyllum*, starch, + *-aceus*.] Composed of or resembling starch; starchy.

amylamine (am-il-am'in), *n.* [*<* *amyl*² + *amine*.] An organic base produced by treating amyl cyanate with caustic potash. There are three amylamines known, which are regarded as ammonias in which 1, 2, and 3 atoms of hydrogen are respectively replaced by 1, 2, and 3 molecules of the radical amyl. The formulas of these bodies, therefore, are NH₂(C₅H₁₁), NH(C₅H₁₁), and N(C₅H₁₁)₃.

amylate (am'i-lät), *n.* [*<* *amyl*¹ + *-ate*¹.] A compound of starch with a base.

amyl-corn (am'il-körn), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *amel-corn*.

amylet, *n.* Former spelling of *amyl*².

Amylene (am'i-lén), *n.* [*<* *amyl*² + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon (C₅H₁₀) obtained by the dehydration of amylic alcohol by means of zinc chloride, etc. Amylene is a light, limpid, colorless liquid having a faint odor. At ordinary temperatures it speedily evaporates. It possesses anesthetic properties, and has been tried as a substitute for chloroform, but unsuccessfully, as it has proved to be extremely dangerous.

amylic (a-mil'ik), *a.* [*<* *amyl*² + *-ic*.] Pertaining to amyl; derived from the radical amyl: as, *amylic ether*.—**Amylic alcohol**. See *alcohol*.—**Amylic fermentation**, a process of fermentation in starch or sugar by which amylic alcohol is produced.

amyliferous (am-i-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*<* *L. amyllum*, starch, + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] Starch-bearing; producing starch. *N. E. D.*

amylin, amyline (am'i-lin), *n.* [*<* *amyl*¹ + *-in*², *-ine*².] The insoluble portion of starch which constitutes the outer covering of the starch-grains; starch-cellulose.

amyl-. Combining form of *amyl*¹, Latin *amyllum*, starch, or of *amyl*².

amylodextrin (am'i-lō-deks'trin), *n.* [*<* *L. amyllum*, starch, + *dextrin*.] An intermediate product obtained in the conversion of starch into sugar. It is soluble in water and colored yellow by iodine. Its chemical nature and relations to other decompositional products of starch are not yet understood.

amylogen (a-mil'ō-jen), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀμύλον* (*L. amyllum*), starch, + *-γενής*: see *-gen*.] That part

of granulose which is soluble in water; soluble starch.

amylogenic (a-mil'ō-jen'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or composed of amylogen: as, an *amylogenic* body. See *amyloplast*.

amyloid (am'i-loid), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀμύλον* (*L. amyllum*), starch, + *ειδός*, form.] **I. a.** Resembling amyllum, or starch.—**Amyloid corpuscles**, corpora amyloacea (which see, under *corpus*).—**Amyloid degeneration or infiltration**, in *pathol.*, lardaceous disease (which see, under *lardaceous*).—**Amyloid substance**, lardoccin (which see).

II. n. In *bot.*, a semi-gelatinous substance, analogous to starch, met with in some seeds, and becoming yellow in water after having been colored blue by iodine (*Lindley*); a member of the cellulose group of vegetable organic compounds, comprising cellulose, starch, gum, the sugars, etc.

amyloidal (am-i-loi'dal), *a.* Having the constitution of or resembling an amyloid.

Whenever proteid substances or fats, or *amyloidal* matters, are being converted into the more highly oxidated waste products—urea, carbonic acid, and water—heat is necessarily evolved.

Huxley and Youmans, *Physiol.*, § 157.

amylolysis (am-i-lol'i-sis), *n.* [*N.L.*, *<* Gr. *ἀμύλον*, starch, + *λύσις*, solution, *<* *λύειν*, dissolve.] The digestion of starch, or its conversion into sugar.

amylolytic (am'i-lō-lit'ik), *a.* [*<* *amylolysis*, after Gr. adj. *λυτικός*, *<* *λύειν*, dissolve.] Pertaining to amylolysis; dissolving starch: as, the *amylolytic* ferment of the pancreas.

It has been known for the last five years that the main product of the *amylolytic* action of saliva is maltose.

Science, v. 139.

amylometer (am-i-lom'tēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀμύλον*, starch, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for testing the amount of starch in any substance.

amyloplast (am'i-lō-pläst), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀμύλον*, starch, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] A starch-forming corpuscle or granule, found within the protoplasm of vegetable-cells. These granules are colorless or but faintly tinged with yellow, and are the points around which starch accumulates. They are also called *leucoplasts* or *amylogenic* bodies.

amylopsis (am-i-lōp'sin), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀμύλον*, fine meal, starch, + *ὄψις*, appearance, + *-in*².] A name which has been given to the amylolytic ferment of the pancreas. See *amylolysis*.

amylose (am'i-lōs), *n.* [*<* *amyl*¹ + *-ose*.] One of the three groups into which the carbohydrates are divided, the others being glucose and saccharose. The principal members of this group are starch, dextrin, cellulose, and natural gum. They have the formula C₆H₁₀O₅, or some multiple of it.

amylum (am'i-lum), *n.* [*L.*, *<* Gr. *ἀμύλον*: see *amyl*¹.] Starch.

amyosthenia (a-mi-ō-sthē'ni-ä), *n.* [*N.L.*, *<* Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μῦς* (*μυ-*), muscle, + *σθένος*, strength.] In *pathol.*, a want of muscular strength, or a deficiency of the power of muscular contraction.

amyosthenic (a-mi-ō-sthē'ik), *n.* [*<* *amyosthenia* + *-ic*.] In *med.*, a drug that lessens muscular action.

amyotrophic (a-mi-ō-trof'ik), *a.* [*<* *amyotrophy*.] Connected with or pertaining to muscular atrophy.—**Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis**, sclerosis of the lateral columns of the spinal cord, in which the degenerative changes extend to the cells of the anterior cornua, involving degeneration of the motor nerves and atrophy of the muscles.

amyotrophy (am-i-ot'rō-fī), *n.* [*<* *N.L. *amyotrophia*, *<* Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μῦς* (*μυ-*), muscle, + *-τροφία*, *<* *τρέφειν*, nourish.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the muscles.

amylous (am'i-us), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀμύλος*, wanting muscle, *<* *ἀ-* priv. + *μῦς* (*μυ-*), muscle.] Wanting in muscle. *N. E. D.*

Amyraldism (am-i-ral'dizm), *n.* [*<* *Amyraldus*, a Latinized form of *F. Amyraut*, *Amvraut* (Moise *Amyraut*).] The doctrine of universal grace, as explained by the French Protestant theologian Amyraldus or Amyraut (1596-1664). He taught that God desires the happiness of all men, and that none are excluded by a divine decree, but that none can obtain salvation without faith in Christ; that God refuses to none the power of believing, though he does not grant to all his assistance to improve this power.

Amyraldist (am-i-ral'dist), *n.* One who believes in Amyraldism, or the doctrine of universal grace.

amyrin (am'i-rin), *n.* [*<* *N.L. Amyris*, a genus of tropical trees and shrubs, yielding resinous products.] A crystalline resin, C₄₀H₆₆O, obtained from the gum elemi of Mexico.

amy-root (ä'mi-rōt), *n.* [*<* *amy*, native name (†), + *root*¹.] The root of the Indian hemp, *Apocynum cannabinum*.

amyztli (a-mist'li), *n.* [Native name.] A name of one of the large otaries or eared seals of the Pacific coast of North America, probably *Eumetopias stelleri* or *Zalophus gillespiei*.

amzel (am'zel), *n.* [*<* *OD. amsel* or *G. amsel* = *E. ouzel*, q. v.] 1. A name of the ouzel or blackbird of Europe, *Turdus merula* or *Merula vulgaris*. *Montagu*.—2. A name of the ring-ouzel of Europe, *Turdus torquatus* or *Merula torquata*. *Ray*.

Also spelled *amsel*.

an¹, **a** (an, a, or an, ä). [*<* *ME. an*, before a vowel, occasionally before a consonant; *a*, before a consonant (see *a*²); *<* *AS. ān*, an, with the reg. adj. declension in sing. and pl. (pl. *āne*, some, certain), and the same word as *ān*, one, its use as an indef. art. being comparatively rare. When so used, it was without emphasis, and became in *ME.* short in quantity (hence *E.* short *an*, *a*), while the numeral *ān*, retaining its emphasis and quantity, developed reg. into *E. one*, pronounced *ōn* (as in *only*, *at-one*), in mod. times corrupted to *wōn* and finally to *wun*: see *one*.] The indefinite article. As between the two forms of this word, the general rule is that *an* be used before an initial vowel-sound of the following word, and *a* before an initial consonant-sound: thus, *an* eagle, *an* answer, also *an* hour (the *h* being silent); and *a* bird, *a* youth, *a* wonder, also *a* use, *a* eulogy, *a* one (these three words being pronounced as if they began with *y* or *w*). But *an* is still sometimes used before a consonant-sound, especially before the weak consonant *h*; and in written style, and in more formal spoken style, *an* is by many (especially in England) required before the initial *h* of a wholly unaccented syllable, as if such an *h* were altogether silent: thus, *an* hotel, but *a* hostess; *an* historian, but *a* history; *an* hypothesis, but *a* hypothetical. In colloquial speech, and increasingly in writing, *a* is used in all these cases alike. *Aa* by its derivation, so also in meaning, *an* or *a* is a weaker or less distinct *one*. (1) In certain phrases, and with certain nouns, it still has nearly the value of *one*: thus, two of a trade; they were both of a size; a hundred, a thousand, a million. (2) Usually, as the indefinite article proper, it points out, in a loose way, an individual as one of a class containing more of the same kind: thus, give me a pint of milk; he ate an apple; they built a house; we see a man; the earth has a moon; our sun is a fixed star. (3) Hence, before a proper noun, it implies extension of the name or character of the individual to a class: thus, he is a Cicero in eloquence; they built up a new England in America—that is, a person like Cicero, a country like England. (4) *A* is used, apparently, before a plural noun, if *few* or *many* (now only *great many*, or *good many*) stands between: thus, a few apples, a great many soldiers; but the plural noun is here historically a genitive partitive dependent on *few*, *many*. (5) It is used distributively, or with the meaning of *each* or *every*, in such phrases as two dollars a piece, three times a day, five cents an ounce; but *a* or *an* is here historically a preposition. See *a*³. *An* or *a* always precedes the noun to which it belongs, and in general also any other adjective word qualifying the same noun; but *what* and *such* come before it: thus, *what* a shame! *such* a beauty; and so also any adjective preceded by *how*, or *so*, or *as*, or *too*: thus, *how* great a calamity, *so* rare a case, *as* good a man, *too* early a death. *Many* *a* is a phrase of peculiar meaning. See *many*.

an² (an, an), *conj.* [A reduced form of *and*, existing from the earliest *ME.* period, and often then so written; but in *mod. literature an* for *and* copulative is admitted only in representations of dialectal or 'vulgar' speech, and is then usually printed *an'*. In conversation, however, though not in formal speech, the *d* is generally dropped, especially before a word beginning with a consonant, and the vowel may be weakened to the point of vanishing. *An'* for *and*, if, is archaic in literature, and is generally printed *an*, in distinction from *and* copulative.] **I.** Coordinate use: *And*; same as *and*, *A*.

Good is, quoth Joseph, to dreme of win [wine];

Heilnesse *an* bliise is therein.

Genesis and Exodus, l. 2067.

An' makes him quite forget his labor *an'* his toil.

Burns, *Cotter's Saturday Night*.

II. Conditional use: *If*; same as *and*, *B*.
And myzte kysse the kyng for coşyn, *an* she wolde.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 132.
An thou wert my father, as thou art but my brother.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, l. 1.
An I may hide my face, let me play Thyſby too.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, i. 1. 2.
Why, *an'* you were to go now to Clod-Hall, I am certain the old lady wouldn't know you.
Sheridan, *The Rivals*, iii. 4.

an³, *prep.* [*ME. an*, *<* *AS. an*, the orig. form of the usual *AS.*, *ME.*, and *mod. E. on*; as a prefix *an-*, usually *on-*; in reduced form, *a*, prefix *a-*: see *on*, *an*¹, *a*³, *a*².] An earlier form of *on*, retained until the last century in certain phrases, as *an edge*, *an end*, now only *on edge*, *on end*; in present use only as an unfelt prefix *an-* or reduced *a-*. See *an*¹, *a*².

an¹. [*<* *ME. an-*, *<* *AS. an-*, orig. form of *on-*; in *mod. E.* reg. *on-*, or reduced *a-*: see *on*¹ and *a*², and cf. *an*².] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon ori-

gin, the same as *an-1* and *a-2*, occurring unfelt in *anent*, *anon*, *anan*, *an(n)cal¹*, *an(n)cal²*, etc., and with accent in *anvil* (but in this and some other words perhaps originally *and-*: see *an²*).

an-². [*ME. an-, and-*, < *AS. and-*: see *and-* and *a-5*, and cf. *an-1*.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, a reduced form of *and-* (which see), occurring unfelt in *answer*.

an-³. [*ME. and OF. a-*, later restored to *an-*, < *L. an-*, assimilated form of *ad-* before *n*; but in classical *L.* this assimilation was not prevalent. In *ME.* and *AF.* *an-* often represents other *L.* prefixes, *in-*, *ex-*, *ob-*, etc., also *ad-* unassimilated: see *anoint*, *annoy*, *anheson* = *encheson*, etc.] A prefix of Latin origin, usually an assimilation of *ad-* before *n*, as in *annex*, *annul*, *announce*, etc., but sometimes representing Latin *in-*, as in *anoint*, *annoy*.

an-⁴. [*L. an-*, orig. *ambi-*: see *ambi-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, a reduced form of *ambi-*, occurring (unfelt in English) in *aneile*, *ancipital*, *anfractuans*, etc.

an-⁵. [*Gr. av-*, the fuller form of *a-* priv., preserved before a vowel: see *a-18*. The nasal is also lost in the cognate *Icel. u-* for *un-*: see *un-1*.] A prefix of Greek origin, the fuller form of *a-* privative (*a-18*) preserved before a vowel, as in *anarchy*, *anarthrous*, *anecdote*, *anomaly*, etc.

an-⁶. [*Gr. av-*, elided form of *ava-* before a vowel: see *ana-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, the form of *ana-* before a vowel, as in *anode*.

-an. [*ME. -an*, reg. *-ain*, *-en*, *-en*, < *OF. -ain*, *-ein*, or before *i*, *-en*, mod. *F. -ain*, *-en*, fem. *-aine*, *-enne*, = *Sp. It. Pg. -ano*, fem. *-ana*, < *L. -anus*, fem. *-ana*, neut. *-anum*, parallel to *-enus*, *-inus*, *-inus*, *-onus*, *-unus*, being *-nu-s* (= *Gr. -νο-ς*) preceded by various vowels; = *AS. -en*, *E. -en*, suffix of adjectives and pp. suffix: see *-en¹* and *-en²*, and cf. *-in¹*, *-in²*. With an additional vowel, the suffix appears in *L.* as *-aneus*, in *E.* as *-aneous*, *q. v.*, or disguised in *foreign*, *q. v.* The reg. *ME.* form of this suffix remains in *dozen*, *citizen*, etc., *captain*, *chieftain*, *chaplain*, *villain*, etc., disguised in *sovereign* (prop. *soverain*); but in mod. *E.*, in many words, *-an* has taken the place of the older *-ain*, *-en*, as in *human*, and is the reg. form in words of recent introduction, varying with *-ane* in some words, chiefly dissyllables, as in *mundane*, usually differentiated from forms in *-an*, as in *humane*, *urbane*, etc., beside *human*, *urban*, etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, forming adjectives which are or may be also used as nouns. It expresses various adjective relations, being used especially with proper names to form local or patrilial adjectives or nouns, as *Roman*, *Italian*, *Grecian*, *American*, *Fijian*, etc.; terms indicating party, sect, or system, as *Arian*, *Lutheran*, *Wesleyan*, *Mohammedan*, *Copernican*, *Linnean*, etc., as in *Episcopalian*, *Presbyterian*, *Unitarian*, etc.; and in zoology, to form adjectives and nouns from names of classes or orders, as *mammalian*, *reptilian*, etc. As an English formative it is confined chiefly to words which may be made to assume a Latin type, having here also the euphonic variant *-an*, especially in proper adjectives, as in *Darwinian*, *Johnsonian*, etc.

ana¹ (an¹ or a¹), *n. pl.* [*-ana*, *q. v.*] A general term for books recording miscellaneous sayings, anecdotes, and gossip about a particular person or subject; the sayings and anecdotes themselves. See *ana*.

But, all his vast heart sherris-warm'd,
He flash'd his random speeches;
Ere days, that deal in *ana*, swarm'd
His literary leeches.

Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

ana². [*Gr. avá*, prep., at (so much each): see *ana-*.] A word used in medical prescriptions in a distributive sense, as in Greek, to indicate an equal quantity of each: often written *aa*, earlier and more correctly *aa*, where the mark above the first *a*, according to general medieval practice, represented the omission of *n*. See *tilde*.

ana³, *n.* See *anna¹*.

ana-. [*L. ana-*, < *Gr. avá*, prefix, *avá*, prep., up, upon, hence along, throughout; distributively, at (so much each) (see *ana²*); in comp., up, upward, throughout, back, again, = *Goth. ana* = *AS. an*, *on*, *E. on*: see *an³*, *an-1*, *on*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning up, upon, along, throughout, back, again, etc., as in *anabasis*.

-ana. [*L. -ana*, neut. pl. of *-anus*, a common adj. suffix, used, for example, to form adjectives from proper names, as *Ciceronianus*, *Ciceronian*, from *Cicero(n)*, *Cicero*: see *-an*.] A suffix of Latin origin, in modern use with a euphonic variant, *-i-ana*, to form collective plurals, as *Sealigerana*, *Johnsoniana*, etc., applied

to a collection of sayings of Scaliger, of Johnson, etc., or of anecdotes or gossip concerning them; also sometimes appended to common nouns, as *boviana* (annals of pugilism); more recently extended to all the literature of a subject, as *Americana*, *Shaksperiana*, etc. Hence sometimes used as an independent word, *ana*. See *ana¹*.

anabamou (an-ab'a-mus), *a.* [*Irreg.* < *Gr. avá*, upward, + *βαίβειν*, go: see *Anabas*, *anabasis*.] In *ichth.*, a term applied to certain fishes which are said to be able to climb trees for a short distance. See *Anabas*.

anabantid (an-a-ban'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Anabantidae*.

Anabantidæ (an-a-ban'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Anabas* (-bant-) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Anabas*, to which various limits have been assigned. (a) After the Cuvierian system of classification, a family characterized by the division of the superior pharyngeals into small irregular lamellæ, more or less numerous, and intercepting cells containing water, which thus flows upon and moistens the gills while the fish is out of water. It includes the ophiocephalids as well as the anabantids proper, the ophromenids, and the helostomids. (b) Among later authors, a family characterized by a compressed oblong body, moderate tenoid scales, and a superbranchial organ in a cavity accessory to the gill-chamber. It includes the ophromenids and the helostomids as well as the typical anabantids. (c) By Cope the family was limited to *Labyrinthici* with the second epipharyngeals suppressed, the first superior branchials with three laminae, and the second and third developed. Also written *Anabantidæ*, and sometimes *Anabasisidæ*. See cut under *Anabas*.

anabantoid (an-a-ban'toid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Anabas* (-bant-) + *-oid*.] **I. a.** Having the characters of the *Anabantidæ*, or fishes with labyrinthiform pharyngeals.

II. n. An anabantid.

anabaptism (an-a-bap'tizm), *n.* [*LL. anabaptismus* (Augustine), < *LGr. *αναβαπτισμός*, *αναβαπτισμα*, rebaptism, < *Gr. αναβαπτίζω*, dip repeatedly, *LGr.* baptize again: see *anabaptize*.] **1.** A second baptism; rebaptism. *N. E. D.*—**2.** [*cap.*] The doctrine or practices of the Anabaptists.

Anabaptist (an-a-bap'tist), *n.* [*NL. anabaptista*, < *Gr.* as if **αναβαπτιστής*, < *αναβαπτίζω*, rebaptize: see *anabaptism*.] One who believes in rebaptism; specifically, one of a class of Christians who hold baptism in infancy to be invalid, and require adults who have received it to be baptized on joining their communion. The name is best known historically as applied to the followers of Thomas Münzer, a leader of the peasants' war in Germany, who was killed in battle in 1525, and to those of John Matthias and John Bockold, or John of Leyden, who committed great excesses while attempting to establish a socialistic kingdom of New Zion or Mount Zion at Münster in Westphalia, and were defeated in 1535, their leaders being killed and hung up in iron cages, which are still preserved in that city. The name has also been applied to bodies of very different character in other respects, probably always in an opprobrious sense, since believers in the sole validity of adult baptism refuse to regard it as rebaptism in the case of persons who had received the rite in infancy. It is now most frequently used of the Mennonites. See *Mennonite*.

Over his bow'd shoulder
Saw I'd that world-hated and world-hating beast,
A haggard Anabaptist. Tennyson, Queen Mary, li. 2.

anabaptist (an'a-bap-tis'tik), *a.* [*< Anabaptist* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to the Anabaptists or to their doctrines.

anabaptistical (an'a-bap-tis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *anabaptistic*.

anabaptistically (an'a-bap-tis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In conformity with anabaptistic doctrine or practice.

anabaptistry (an-a-bap'tis-tri), *n.* [*< Anabaptist* + *-ry* for *-ery*.] Same as *anabaptism*.

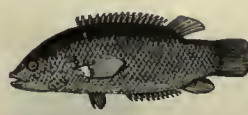
Anabaptistry was suppressed in Münster.
E. Pagit, Heresiography, p. 9.

anabaptize (an'a-bap-tiz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anabaptized*, ppr. *anabaptizing*. [*< NL. anabaptizare*, < *Gr. αναβαπτίζω*, dip repeatedly, *LGr.* baptize again, < *avá*, again, + *βαπτίζω*, dip, baptize: see *baptize*.] To rebaptize; baptize again; rechristen; rename.

Some called their profound ignorances new lights; they were better *anabaptized* into the appellation of extinguishers. Whitlock, Manners of Eng., p. 160.

Anabas (an'a-bas), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. avabás* (*avabavt-*), second aorist part. of *avabaiveiv*, go up, mount, climb, < *avá*, up, + *βαίβειν*, go, = *L. venire*, come, = *E. come*, *q. v.*] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, type of the family *Anabantidæ* (which see).

Anabas scandens is the celebrated climbing-fish (*Anabas scandens*).



ing-fish of India, about 6 inches long, which is enabled by the peculiar modification of the branchial apparatus to live a long time out of water, to proceed some distance on dry land, and to climb trees for a distance of about 6 or 7 feet. See *climbing-fish*.

Anabasisidæ (an-a-bas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, irreg. < *Anabas* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Anabantidæ*.

anabasis (a-nab'a-sis), *n.*; pl. *anabases* (-sēz). [*L.*, < *Gr. aváβασις*, a going up, an ascent, < *avabaiveiv*, go up: see *Anabas*. Cf. *basis*.] **1.** A going up, especially a military advance: opposed to *catabasis*. Specifically, the title of a work in which Xenophon narrates the experiences of the Greek mercenaries of Cyrus the Younger in his attempt in 401 B. C. to dethrone his brother, Artaxerxes II., king of Persia. Hence—**2.** Any military expedition: as, "the *anabasis* of Napoleon," *De Quincey*; "General Sherman's great *anabasis*," *Spectator*, Dec. 31, 1864.—**3.** The course of a disease from the commencement to the climax. *J. Thomas*.

anabasse (an-a-bas'), *n.* [*F.*] A coarse kind of blanketing made in France and the Netherlands for the African market.

anabata (an-ab'a-tā), *n.* [*ML.*; in form like *Gr. avabatos*, verbal adj. of *avabaiveiv*, go up (see *Anabas*); in sense like *ML. *anabola* (corruptly *analabus*), *anaboladium*, *anabolarium*, a cope (see *abolla*).] *Eccles.*, a hooded cope, usually worn in outdoor processions, frequently larger and longer than the closed cope. *Lee*, *Eccles.* Terms.

Anabates (an-ab'a-tēz), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. avabátης*, one who mounts, < *avabaiveiv*, mount, go up: see *Anabas*, and cf. *anabata*.] A genus of birds established by Temminck in 1820 upon *A. ruficaudus*, a synallaxine bird of South America. The name was subsequently applied by authors to various birds of the same group. Nearly synonymous with *Synallaxis* (which see).

Anabatidæ¹ (an-a-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Anabates* + *-idæ*.] In *ornith.*, a family of birds named by Bonaparte, 1849. The name was adopted by Gray for the South American creepers commonly called *Dendrocolaptidæ*, including such leading genera as *Furnarius*, *Sclerurus*, *Oxyrhamphus*, *Dendrocolaptes*, etc.; by Gray made to cover also the nuthatches. The group so composed is incapable of definition, and the term is little used.

Anabatidæ² (an-a-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, irreg. < *Anabas* + *-idæ*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Anabantidæ*.

Anabatinæ (an'a-ba-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Anabates* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds named by Swainson in 1837: a synonym of *Synallaxina* (which see).

anabiosis (an'a-bi-ō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. avabíōōō*, come to life again: see *anabiotic*.] Resuscitation; resuscitation; recovery after suspended animation. [*Rare.*]

anabiotic (an'a-bi-ō'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. avabíōōō*, come to life again, < *avá*, again, + *βίωω*, live (> *βιωτικός*, adj.), < *βίος*, life.] In *med.*, reviving; acting as a stimulant.

Anablepina (an'a-ble-pī'nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Anableps* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a division of carnivorous cyprinodonts having all the teeth pointed and the sexes differentiated, the anal fin of the male being modified into an intromittent organ. The group includes the genus *Anableps* and several other genera.

Anableps (an'a-bleps), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. avablépeiv*, look up, > *avá*, up, + *βλέπειν*, look.] A genus of cyprinodont fishes unique among vertebrates on account of the division of the cornea into upper and lower halves by a dark



Four-eyes (*Anableps tetraopthalmus*).

horizontal stripe of the conjunctiva, and the development of two pupils to each orbit, so that the fish appears to have four eyes, one pair looking upward and the other pair sideways. There are several species of the genus, the principal one being *A. tetraopthalmus*, known as the four-eyes, inhabiting the sandy shores of tropical American seas.

anable (an-ab'ō-lē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. avabólē*, what is thrown up, < *avabállōōō*, throw up, < *avá*, up, + *βάλλω*, throw.] A throwing up; specifically, in *med.*, an evacuation upward; an act by which certain matters are ejected by the mouth, including spitting, expectoration, regurgitation, and vomiting.

anabolic (an-a-bol'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. avabólē*, a throwing up, rising up, + *-ic*.] Characterized by or exhibiting anabolism; pertaining to anabolism in general; assimilative; constructive; metabolic.

This aspect of protoplasm is of constantly increasing importance, since for the chemist all functions alike can only be viewed in terms of those specific anabolic or katabolic changes which to the physiologist, on the other hand, seem mere accompaniments of them.

Encyc. Brit., XIX, 829.

anabolism (an-ab'ō-lizum), *n.* [*<* Gr. ἀναβολή, a throwing up, rising up, + *-ism*.] Assimilation; antegrade metamorphosis; constructive metabolism, or ascending metabolic processes by which a substance is transformed into another which is more complex or more highly organized and more energetic. It is one kind of metabolism, of which catabolism is the other. The process is attended with the absorption and storing up of energy, which is set free or manifested in retrograde metamorphosis. The conversion of the nutritive elements of the food into the tissues of a living organism is a familiar example.

Anabrus (an-ab'rūs), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. ἀν-priv. + ἀβρός, graceful, pretty, delicate.] A genus of wingless orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidae*. It contains several North American species known as western crickets or stone-crickets, such as *A. simplex*, a large, dark-colored, nomadic species, sometimes appearing in vast numbers on the plains west of the Mississippi.

anacahuite-wood (an'a-kā-hwō'te-wūd), *n.* [*<* *Anacahuite*, Mex. name, + *wood*.] The wood of a boraginaceous shrub, *Cordia Boissieri*, obtained from Tampico, Mexico. It is reputed to be a remedy for consumption.

anacalypsis (an'a-ka-lip'sis), *n.*; pl. *anacalypses* (-sēz). [*NL.*, *<* Gr. ἀνακάλυψις, an uncovering, *<* ἀνακαλύπτειν, uncover, unveil, *<* ἀνά, back, + καλύπτειν, cover. Cf. *apocalypse*.] An unveiling; a revealing; revelation. [*Rare.*]

anacamptic (an-a-kamp'tik), *a.* [*<* Gr. ἀνακάμπτειν, bend back, *<* ἀνά, back, + κάμπτειν, bend, *>* καμπτικός, liable to bend.] Reflecting or reflected. — **Anacamptic sounds**, sounds produced by reflection, as echoes.

anacamptically (an-a-kamp'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By reflection: as, echoes are sounds *anacamptically* returned. [*Rare.*]

anacamptic† (an-a-kamp'tiks), *n.* [*Pl.* of *anacamptic*: see *-ics*.] 1. That part of optics which treats of reflection: now called *catoptics* (which see). — 2. The theory of reflected sound.

anacanth (an'a-kanth), *n.* [*<* Gr. ἀνάκανθος, without a spine, *<* ἀν-priv. + ἀκανθα, spine, thorn: see *acantha*.] A fish of the order or suborder *Anacanthini*.

Anacanthi (an-a-kan'thī), *n. pl.* Same as *Anacanthini*.

anacanthine (an-a-kan'thin), *a.* [*<* *NL.* *anacanthinus*: see below.] Of or pertaining to the *Anacanthini*; anacanthous.

Anacanthini (an'a-kan'thī-ni), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *anacanthinus*: see *anacanth* and *-ini*.] A group of teleostean fishes to which various limits have been assigned by ichthyologists. It is now usually rated as an order or a suborder, characterized by the spineless vertical and ventral fins, the latter jugular or thoracic when present, and the air-bladder, if developed, with no pneumatic duct. The group contains many edible fishes of the greatest economic importance, as the cod, hake, haddock, whiting, cusk, burbot, etc., among the gadoids, and the halibut, turbot, sole, plaice, flounder, etc., among the pleuronectids. It is divided by Günther into *A. pleuronectoidei*, characterized by having the two sides of the head asymmetrical, and comprising the flatfishes of the family *Pleuronectidae*, and *A. gadoidei*, having the head symmetrical. By later writers it has been restricted to the forms manifesting bilateral symmetry. By Cope and Gill it has been further limited to those types which have the hypercoracoid imperforate and the foramen between the hypercoracoid and the hypocoracoid. It thus includes the families *Gadidae* and *Macruridae*. Also *Anacanthi*.

anacanthous (an-a-kan'thus), *a.* [*<* Gr. ἀνάκανθος, spineless: see *anacanth*.] 1. Spineless. — 2. Specifically, in *ichth.*, having the characteristics of the anacanth; pertaining to the order or suborder *Anacanthini*.

anacard (an'a-kārd), *n.* [= *F.* *anacarde*, *<* *NL.* *anacardium*: see *Anacardium*.] The cashew-nut; the fruit of the *Anacardium occidentale*. See *Anacardium*. *N. E. D.*

Anacardiaceæ (an-a-kār-di-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Anacardium* + *-acæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous discifloral plants, with alternate leaves, small flowers in panicles, and the fruit a one-seeded, one-celled drupe. They are trees or shrubs abounding in an acrid, resinous, milky juice, natives chiefly of tropical and warm regions of the globe. To this order belong the sumac (*Rhus*), some of the species of which are poisonous to those handling them, the pistachio, the mango (*Mangifera Indica*), the cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*), the marking-nut (*Semecarpus Anacardium*), the varnish-tree of Martaban (*Melanorrhæa usitata*), and the Japan lacquer (*Rhus vernicifera*).

anacardiaceous (an-a-kār-di-ā'shius), *a.* [*<* *NL.* *anacardiaceus*: see *Anacardiaceæ*.] In *bot.*, relating or belonging to the *Anacardiaceæ*.

anacardic (an-a-kār'dik), *a.* [*<* *anacard* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the shell of the cashew-nut. — **Anacardic acid**, $C_{44}H_{64}O_7$, an acid of an aromatic and burning flavor, derived from the pericarps of the cashew-nut. It is white and crystalline.

Anacardium (an-a-kār'di-um), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. ἀνά, according to, hence resembling, + καρδιά, heart: see *cardiac*.] A genus of shrubs and trees, natural order *Anacardiaceæ*, natives of tropical America. They bear a kidney-shaped drupe at the summit of a fleshy receptacle, the thickened disk and peduncle of the flower. In the cashew-tree, *A. occidentale*, the principal species, this receptacle resembles a pear in shape and size, and is edible, having an agreeable acid though somewhat astringent flavor. The drupes are roasted, and the kernels, having their intense acidity thus destroyed, become the pleasant and wholesome cashew-nuts. The tree yields a gum having qualities like those of gum arabic, imported from South America under the name of *acajou*.



Fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*, cut vertically.

anacatharsis (an'a-ka-thār'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. ἀνακάθαρσις, a clearing away, *<* ἀνακαθαίρειν, clear away, *<* ἀνά, up, away, + καθαίρειν, cleanse: see *catharsis*, *cathartic*.] In *med.*: (a) Purgation upward. (b) Cough attended by expectoration.

anacathartic (an'a-ka-thār'tik), *a. and n.* [*<* Gr. ἀνακαθαρτικός, promoting vomiting, *<* ἀνακαθαίρειν, clear away, cleanse: see *anacatharsis*.] 1. *a.* In *med.*, throwing upward; cleansing by exciting discharges from the mouth or nose, as vomiting, expectoration, etc.

2. *n.* One of a class of medicines which excite discharges by the mouth or nose, as expectorants, emetics, sternutatories, and masticatories.

anacephalæosis (an-a-sef'a-lē-ō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, *<* ἀνακεφαλαίωειν, sum up, as an argument, *<* ἀνά, up, + κεφαλαίωειν, sum up, bring under heads, *<* κεφάλαιον, one of the heads of a discourse, prop. neut. of κεφάλαιος, pertaining to the head, *<* κεφαλή, the head: see *cephalic*.] In *rhet.*, a summing up; recapitulation of the principal heads of a discourse; recapitulation in general.

anachoret† (an-ak'ō-ret), *n.* The uncontracted form of *anchoret*.

An Englishman, so madly devout, that he had wilfully mured up himself as an *anachoret*, the worst of all prisoners. *Ep. Hall*, *Epistles*, l. 5.

anachoretical† (an-ak'ō-ret'i-kal), *a.* [*<* Gr. ἀναχωρητικός, disposed to retire, *<* Gr. pertaining to an anchor: see *anchoret*.] Relating to or resembling an anchorite or anchorite.

anachorism (a-nak'ō-rizm), *n.* [*<* Gr. ἀνά, back, + χώρα, or χώρας, country, + *-ism*: formed in imitation of *anachronism*.] Something inconsistent with or not suited to the character of the country to which it is referred. [*Rare.*]

There is a sort of opinions, anachorisms at once and *anachorisms*, foreign both to the age and the country, that maintain a feeble and buzzing existence, scarce to be called life. *Lowell*, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., p. 79.

anachoret† (an-ak'ō-rīt), *n.* An old form of *anchoret*.

anachronic, anachronical (an-a-kron'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*As* *anachronism* + *-ic*. Cf. *chronic*.] Same as *anachronous*.

In our last General Convention . . . it happened once that a member, *anachronic*, moved a resolution having the old firebrand smell about it, the old clatter of the rack and chains. *Morgan Diz*, *Am. Church Rev.*, XLII, 521.

anachronically (an-a-kron'ik-al-i), *adv.* By anachronism; wrongly with respect to date.

anachronism (an-ak'ron-izm), *n.* [= *F.* *anachronisme*, *<* Gr. ἀναχρονισμός, *<* ἀναχρονίζεσθαι, refer to a wrong time, only in pass. ἀναχρονίζεσθαι, be an anachronism, *<* ἀνά, back, against, + χρόνος, time: see *chronic*.] An error in respect to dates; any error which implies the misplacing of persons or events in time; hence, anything foreign to or out of keeping with a specified time. Thus, Shakspeare makes Hector quote Aristotle, who lived many centuries after the assumed date of Hector. Anachronisms may be made in regard to mode of thought, style of writing, and the like, as well as in regard to events.

The famous *anachronism* [of Virgil] in making Æneas and Dido contemporaries. *Dryden*, *Epic Poetry*.

Thus far we abjure, as monstrous moral *anachronisms*, the parodies and lampoons attributed to Homer. *De Quincey*, *Homer*, iii.

But of what use is it to avoid a single *anachronism*, when the whole play is one *anachronism*, the sentiments and phrases of Versailles in the camp of Anils? *Macaulay*, *Moore's Byron*.

anachronist (an-ak'ron-ist), *n.* [*As* *anachronism* + *-ist*.] One who commits an anachronism. *De Quincey*.

anachronistic, anachronistical (an-ak'ron-ist'ik, -ti-kal), *a.* [*<* *anachronist*.] Same as *anachronous*.

anachronize (an-ak'ron-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anachronized*, ppr. *anachronizing*. [*<* Gr. ἀναχρονίζεω, refer to a wrong time: see *anachronism*.] To refer to an erroneous date or period; misplace chronologically.

anachronous (an-ak'ron-us), *a.* [*As* *anachronism* + *-ous*, as if directly *<* Gr. ἀνά, back, + χρόνος, time: see *anachronism*.] Erroneous in date; containing an anachronism; out of date. Equivalent forms are *anachronic*, *anachronical*, *anachronistic*, and *anachronistical*.

anachronously (an-ak'ron-us-li), *adv.* In an anachronous manner; without regard to correct chronology.

anaclasis (an-ak'la-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. ἀνάκλασις, a bending back, recurvature, reflection of light or of sound, *<* ἀνακλάν, bend back, break off, *<* ἀνά, back, + κλάν, break off, deflect.] In *pros.*, the substitution of a ditrochee for an Ionic a majori, so that the second and third of the four syllables interchange lengths. While the constituent parts are otherwise unaltered, the rhythmic movement is by this irregularity partially deranged or broken up.

anaclastic (an-a-klas'tik), *a.* [*<* Gr. ἀνάκλαστος, reflected, verbal adj. of ἀνακλάν: see *anaclasis*.]

1. Pertaining to or produced by the refraction of light. — 2. Bending back; refracted. — 3. In *pros.*, modified or characterized by anaclasis. — **Anaclastic curves**, the apparent curves at the bottom of a vessel of water, caused by the refraction of light. — **Anaclastic glass or vial**, a glass with a narrow mouth and a wide convex bottom of such thinness that when a little air is sucked out it springs inward with a smart crackling sound, and when air is blown in it springs outward into its former shape with a like noise.

anaclastics (an-a-klas'tiks), *n.* [*Pl.* of *anaclastic*: see *-ics*.] Same as *dioptries*.

anaclisis (an-ak'li-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. ἀνάκλισις, a reclining, *<* ἀνακλίνειν, lean one thing against another, in pass. ἀνακλινέσθαι, recline, *<* ἀνά, back, + κλίνειν, lean: see *clime* and *lean*.] In *med.*, the particular attitude taken by a sick person in bed, which affords important indications in some cases; decubitus.

anacoenosis (an'a-sē-nō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. ἀνακοίνωσις, communication, *<* ἀνακοίνωειν, communicate, make common, *<* ἀνά, throughout, + κοινωειν, make common, *<* κοινός, common: see *cenobite*.] In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in appealing to one's opponent for his opinion on the point in debate.

anacolutha, n. Plural of *anacoluthon*.

anacoluthia (an'a-kō-lū'thi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. ἀνακόλουθια, inconsequence, *<* ἀνακόλουθος, inconsequent: see *anacoluthon*.] Want of grammatical sequence or coherence; the passing from one construction to another in the same sentence. For examples, see *anacoluthon*. Also spelled *anakoluthia* and *anakolouthia*.

Anakoluthia requires length or strength, length of sentence or strength of passion. *Jour. of Philol.*, VII, 175.

anacoluthic (an'a-kō-lū'thik), *a.* [*<* *anacoluthon* + *-ic*.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, wanting sequence; containing an anacoluthon: as, an *anacoluthic* clause or sentence. Also spelled *anakoluthic* and *anakolouthic*.

anacoluthically (an'a-kō-lū'thi-kal-i), *adv.* [*<* *anacoluthic* + *-al* + *-ly*.] In an anacoluthic manner. *N. E. D.* Also spelled *anakoluthically* and *anakolouthically*.

anacoluthon (an'a-kō-lū'thon), *n.*; pl. *anacolutha* (-thā). [*NL.*, *<* Gr. ἀνακόλουθον, neut. of ἀνακόλουθος, inconsequent (the Gr. noun is ἀνακόλουθια: see *anacoluthia*), *<* ἀν-priv. + ἀκόλουθος, following, *>* E. *acolyte*, q. v.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, an instance of anacoluthia; a construction characterized by a want of grammatical sequence. For example: "And he charged him to tell no man: but go and shew thyself to the priest." Luke v. 14. "He that curseth father or mother, let him die the death." Mat. xv. 4. As a figure of speech it has propriety and force only so far as it suggests that the emotion of the speaker is so great as to make him forget how he began his sentence, as in the following examples:

"If thou beest he — But, O, how fall'n! how changed!" *Milton*, *P. L.*, l. 84.

"But — ah! — Him! the first great Martyr in this great cause! . . . how shall I struggle with the emotions that stifle the utterance of thy name!" *D. Webster*, *Speech at Bunker Hill*.

Also spelled *anakoluthia* and *anakolouthon*. **anaconda** (an-a-kon'dā), *n.* [In the 18th century also spelled *anacondo*, *anocondo*; men-

tioned by Ray (1693) in the form *anacandaia*, as if the native name in Ceylon; but the word has not been traced in Singhalese or elsewhere.]

1. A very large serpent of Ceylon, a kind of python, variously identified as *Python reticulatus*, or *P. molurus*, or *P. tigris*; hence, some Indian species of that genus. Also called *pimbeva* and *rock-snake*.—2. Used mistakenly by Dandin as the specific name of a large serpent of South America, *Boa murina* (Linnaeus), *B. anacondo* (Daudin), now generally known as *Eunectes murinus*; hence, some large South American boa, python, or rock-snake. In *zoöl.* the name is becoming limited to the *Eunectes murinus*.—3. In popular language, any enormous serpent which is not venomous, but which envelops and crushes its prey in its folds; any of the numerous species of the families *Boiidae* and *Pythonidae*; any boa constrictor. Anacondas are found in the tropical countries of both hemispheres, and are generally blotched with black, brown, and yellow. Some are said to attain a length of upward of 30 feet, but they are usually found of a length between 12 and 20 feet. They are not venomous, but possess great constricting powers, the larger specimens being able to crush and swallow such quadrupeds as the tiger and jaguar. One of the species found in Brazil is there called *sucuriu* or *sucuriaba*. The name has been popularly applied to all the larger and more powerful snakes. The orthography of the word has settled into *anaconda*.

anacosta (an-a-kos'tä), *n.* [Sp.] A woolen fabric made in Holland and exported to Spain.

Anacreontic (an-ak-rë-on'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Anacreonticus*, < *Anacreon*, < Gr. *Ἀνακρέων*, a Greek poet.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or after the manner of Anacreon, a Greek poet of the sixth century B. C., whose odes and epigrams were celebrated for their ease and grace. They were devoted to the praise of love and wine. Hence—2. Pertaining to the praise of love and wine; convivial; amatory.

Constantinople had given him a taste for *Anacreontic* singing and female society of the questionable kind.

R. F. Burton, *El-Medina*, p. 88.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] [= *F. anaëron'tique*.] A poem by Anacreon, or composed in the manner of Anacreon; a little poem in praise of love and wine. Formerly sometimes written *anaëron'tique*.

To the miscellanies [of Cowley] succeed the *anaëron'tiques*.

Johnson, *Cowley*.

anacrotic (an-a-krot'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἀνά, up, + κρότος*, striking, clapping: cf. *ἀνακροεῖν*, lift up and clap (the hands).] Displaying or relating to anacrotism.

anacrotism (a-nak-rō'tizm), *n.* [*Gr. anacrotic + -ism*.] The secondary oscillation occurring in the ascending portion of a sphygmographic or pulse-recording tracing. See *sphygmograph*.

anacrusis (an-a-krō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἀνακροεῖν*, strike back, push back, check (in music, strike up, begin), < *ἀνά* + *κροεῖν*, strike.] In *pros.*, an upward beat at the beginning of a verso, consisting of either one or two unaccented syllables, regarded as separate from and introductory to the remainder of the verse.

anacrustic (an-a-krus'tik), *a.* [*Gr. ἀνακροεῖν* (fitted for checking), with ref. to *anacrusis*.] Characterized by anacrusis.

anacusic (an-a-kū'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἀν-priv.* + *ἀκουεῖν*, hearing, < *ἀκοεῖν*, hear: see *acoustic*.] Deafness from nervous lesion.

anadem (an'a-dem), *n.* [*L. anadēma*, < Gr. *ἀνάδημα*, a head-band or fillet, < *ἀνάδειν*, bind up, wreath, crown, < *ἀνά*, up, + *δειν*, bind. Cf. *diadem*.] A band, fillet, garland, or wreath worn on the head: as, "wreaths and anadems," *Tennyson*, *Palace of Art*. Also spelled *anademe*: as, "garlands, anademes, and wreaths," *Drayton*, *Muses' Elysium*, v. [Rare.]

anadiplosis (an'a-di-plō'sis), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. *ἀναδίπλωσις*, repetition, < *ἀναδίπλω*, make double (used only in pass.), < *ἀνά*, again, + *δίπλω*, make double, < *δίπλος*, double: see *diploë* and *diploma*.] A figure in rhetoric and poetry, consisting in the repetition at the beginning of a line or clause of the last word or words preceding, as in the following examples:

"For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good land, a land of brooks of water." *Deut.* viii. 7.

"The Spirit itself heareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God: And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ." *Rom.* viii. 16, 17.

anadrom (an'a-drom), *n.* [*Gr. ἀνάδρομος*, running up, applied to fish ascending rivers, < *ἀναδραμεῖν*, run up, < *ἀνά*, up, + *δραμεῖν*, run: see *dromedary*.] An anadromous fish; one which ascends rivers from the sea to spawn.

anadromous (a-nad'rō-mus), *a.* [*Gr. ἀνάδρομος*: see *anadrom*.] Ascending. Applied—(a) In *zoöl.*, to fishes which pass from the sea to fresh water to spawn.

The movements of *anadromous* fishes in our Atlantic rivers. *Science*, VI. 420.

(b) In *bot.*, to ferns whose lowest secondary branches originate on the anterior side of the pinna.

Anæmaria, **anæmatosis**, **anæmia**, etc. See *Anæmaria*, etc.

Anæretes (a-ner'ë-tëz), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἀναίρετης*, a destroyer, murderer, < *ἀναίρειν*, take away, destroy, < *ἀνά*, up, + *αἰρεῖν*, take. Cf. *anæreta*.] A genus of South American tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidae*. One of the species is *A. alboeristatus*, a small bird striped with black and white, and having a plumbeous over each eye. Also less correctly written *Anæretes*.

anæretic (an-ë-ret'ik), *n.* [*Gr. ἀναίρετικός*, taking away, destructive, < *ἀναίρετης*, a destroyer: see *Anæretes*.] In *med.*, anything tending to destroy tissue.—**Animal anæretics**, the gastric juice and vaccine lymph. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anaërobe (an-ä'e-rōb), *n.* One of the anaërobia.

anaërobia (an-ä'e-rō'bi-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *anaërobios*: see *anaërobios*.] First used by Pasteur, in *F. pl.*, *anaërobics*.] A name given to bacteria which live without free oxygen, in distinction from *aërobia* (which see).

anaërobian (an-ä'e-rō'bi-an), *a.* Relating to or characteristic of anaërobia; anaërobious.

anaërobic (an-ä'e-rōb'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of anaërobia.

anaërobiosis (an-ä'e-rō-bi-ō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἀν-priv.* + *ἄηρ* (æep-), air, + *βίωσις*, way of life, < *βίβειν*, live, < *βίος*, life. Cf. *aërobiosis*.] Life in an atmosphere which does not contain oxygen.

anaërobiotic (an-ä'e-rō-bi-ōt'ik), *a.* Same as *anaërobious*.

It is just the *anaërobiotic* plants which are most highly endowed with the property of exciting fermentation.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 51.

anaërobious (an-ä'e-rō'bi-us), *a.* [*NL. anaërobios*, < Gr. *ἀν-priv.* + *ἄηρ* (æep-), air, + *βίος*, life.] Capable of living in an atmosphere without oxygen.

anaërophyte (an-ä'e-rō-fit), *n.* [*Gr. ἀν-priv.* + *ἄηρ* (æep-), air, + *φυτόν*, a plant. Cf. *aërophyte*.] In *bot.*, a plant which does not need a direct supply of air. *N. E. D.*

anæsthesia (an-es-thë'si-ä), *n.* [*Gr. ἀναesthesia*, insensibility, stupor, < *ἀναίσθητος*, insensible, not feeling: see *anæsthetic*.] Loss of the sense of touch, as from paralysis or extreme cold; diminution or loss of the physical sense of feeling; specifically, a state of insensibility, especially to pain, produced by inhaling an anæsthetic, as chloroform or ether, or by the application of other anæsthetic agents. Also *anæsthesia*, *anæsthesia*, *anæsthesia*.—**Anæsthesia dolorosa**, a condition in which, though the sense of touch is lost, great pain is still felt in the affected part.

anæsthesis (an-es-thë'sis), *n.* [*Gr. ἀν-priv.* + *αἴσθησις*, feeling. Cf. *anæsthesia*.] Same as *anæsthesia*.

anæsthetic, etc. See *anæsthetic*, etc.

anætiological (an-ë'ti-ō-loj'i-ka), *a.* [*Gr. ἀν-priv.* (a-18) + *ἰατρολογία*, q. v.] Not ætiological; having no known natural cause or reason for being; dysteleological.

anagenesis (an-a-je-në'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἀναγενεσις*, regeneration, < *ἀναγενεῖν*, regenerate, < *ἀνά*, again, + *γενεῖν*, generate.] Reparation or reproduction of tissue; regeneration of structure.

anaglyph (an'a-glif), *n.* [*L. anaglyphum*, < Gr. *ἀνάγλυφος*, embossed work, neut. of *ἀνάγλυφος* (sometimes *ἀνάγλυπτος*, > *L. anaglyptus*—Pliny), embossed in low relief, < *ἀνά*, up, + *γλύφειν*, cut out, hollow out, engrave: see *glyph*.] Any carving or art-work in relief, as distinguished from engraved incised work, or intaglio. The term is most generally applied to works in precious metal or to gems, but it is also applied to ordinary reliefs in stone, etc. Also called *anaglypton*.

anaglyphic (an-a-glif'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἀνάγλυφος* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to anaglyphs or to the art of decoration in relief: opposed to *diaglyphic*. Also *anaglyphic*.

anaglyphical (an-a-glif'i-ka), *a.* Same as *anaglyphic*. Also *anaglyphical*.

anaglyphics (an-a-glif'iks), *n.* The art of decorating in relief. Also *anaglyphics*.

anaglyphy (an-ag'li-fi), *n.* [*Gr. ἀνάγλυφος* + *-y*.] 1. The art of sculpturing in relief, or of carving or embossing ornaments in relief.—2. Work thus executed.

anaglyptic (an-a-glif'tik), *a.* [*LL. anaglypticus*, < Gr. *ἀνάγλυπτικός*, < *ἀνάγλυπτος*, wrought in low relief: see *anaglyph*.] Same as *anaglyphic*.

anaglyptical (an-a-glif'ti-ka), *a.* Same as *anaglyphical*.

anaglyptics (an-a-glif'tiks), *n.* Same as *anaglyphics*.

anaglyptograph (an-a-glif'tō-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. ἀνάγλυπτος*, anaglyptic (see *anaglyph*), + *γράφειν*, write, engrave.] An instrument for making a modallion-engraving of an object in relief, as a medal or a cameo. *E. H. Knight*.

anaglyptographic (an-a-glif'tō-gráf'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἀνάγλυπτος* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to anaglyptography.—**Anaglyptographic engraving**, a process of engraving on an etching-ground which gives to a subject the appearance of being raised from the surface of the print, as if embossed. It is frequently employed in the representation of coins, medals, bas-reliefs, etc.

anaglyptography (an'a-glif-tō-gráf'i), *n.* [*Gr. ἀνάγλυπτος* + *-y*.] The art of copying works in relief; anaglyptic engraving.

anaglypton (an-a-glif'ton), *n.* [*L. anaglyptum*, in pl. *anaglypta*, < Gr. *ἀνάγλυπτον*, neut. of *ἀνάγλυπτος* (Pliny): see *anaglyph*.] Same as *anaglyph*.

anagnorisis (an-ag-nor'i-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἀναγνώρισις*, recognition, in tragedy recognition as leading to the dénouement, < *ἀναγνώριζεν*, recognize, esp. in tragedy, < *ἀνά*, again, + *γνώριζεν*, make known, gain knowledge of, < *γνώριος* (not used, = *L. gnōrus*, in comp. *ignō-rare*, know not, ignore; cf. *gnarus*, knowing), < *γινώσκω* = *E. know*, q. v.] 1. Recognition.—2. The unraveling of a plot in dramatic action; dénouement; clearing up.

anagnost (an'ag-nost), *n.* [*L. anagnostes*, < Gr. *ἀναγνώστης*, a reader, < *ἀναγιγνώσκω*, read, recognize, know again, < *ἀνά*, again, + *γινώσκω* = *E. know*, q. v.] A reader; a prelector; one employed to read aloud; the reader of the lessons in church. *N. E. D.*

anagnostian (an-ag-nos'ti-an), *n.* Same as *anagnost*.

anagoge (an-a-gō-jē), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἀναγωγή*, in senses defined below, lit. a bringing up, < *ἀνάγειν*, bring up, lead up, < *ἀνά*, up, + *αἰεῖν*, lead, drive: see *agent*, *act*, etc.] 1. In *med.*, an upward rejection, as the rejection of blood from the lungs by the mouth; anabole.—2. Spiritual enlightenment; elevation to spiritual insight. *Phillips*.—3. The spiritual meaning or application of words; especially, the application of the types and allegories of the Old to subjects of the New Testament. Also *anagoggy*.

anagogetical (an'a-gō-jet'i-ka), *a.* [*Gr. ἀναγωγή* + *-et-ical*.] Pertaining to anagoge or spiritual elevation; mysterious; anagogical.

anagogic (an-a-gōj'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. ἀναγωγικός*, mystical, < *ἀναγωγή*: see *anagoge*.] I. *a.* Same as *anagogical*.

II. *n.* A mystical or spiritual interpretation, especially of Scripture.

The notes upon that constitution say, that the Misna Torah was composed out of the cabalistics and *anagogics* of the Jews, or some allegorical interpretations pretended to be derived from Moses.

L. Addison, *State of the Jews*, p. 248.

anagogical (an-a-gōj'i-ka), *a.* Of or pertaining to anagoge; mysterious; elevated; spiritual. In the older writers on Biblical interpretation, applied to one of the four senses of Scripture, the others being the literal, the allegorical, and the tropic. The anagogical sense is a spiritual sense relating to the eternal glory of the believer, up to which its teachings are supposed to lead: thus, the rest of the Sabbath, in an *anagogical* sense, signifies the repose of the saints in heaven.

We cannot apply them [prophecies] to him, but by a mystical, *anagogical* explication.

South, *Sermons*, VIII. 161.

The work [the *Divina Commedia*] is to be interpreted in a literal, allegorical, moral, and *anagogical* sense, a mode then commonly employed with the Scriptures.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 34.

anagogically (an-a-gōj'i-ka-lī), *adv.* In an anagogical or mystical sense; with religious elevation.

anagogy (an'a-gō-jī), *n.* [As *anagoge*, with suffix assimilated to the more common suffix *-y*.] Same as *anagoge*.

anagram (an'a-gram), *n.* [*F. anagramme*, < *NL. anagramma*, used, in imitation of *programma*, *E. program*, etc., for *anagrammatismus*, < Gr. *ἀναγραμματισμός*, an anagram, < *ἀναγραμματίζω*, transpose the letters of a word so as to form another, < *ἀνά*, here used in a distributive sense, + *γράμμα* (τ), a letter: see *gram²*, *grammar*.] 1. A transposition of the letters of a word or sentence, to form a new word or sentence: thus, *Galenus* is an anagram of *angelus*. Dr. Burney's anagram of *Horatio Nelson* is one of the happiest, *Honor est a Nilo* (Honor is from the Nile).

2. A word formed by reading the letters of one or more words backward; a palindrome: thus, *evil* is an anagram of *live*.

anagram (an'a-gram), *v. t.* [*< anagram, n.*] To form into an anagram.

anagrammatic (an'a-gra-mat'ik), *a.* [*< NL. anagramma(-t) + -ic.*] Pertaining to or forming an anagram.—**Anagrammatic multiplication**, in *alg.*, that form of multiplication in which the order of the letters is indifferent.

anagrammatical (an'a-gra-mat'i-ka), *a.* Same as *anagrammatic*.

We cannot leave the author's name in that obscurity which the *anagrammatical* title seems intended to throw over it. . . . Merlin is only the representative of Dr. Miller. *Southey, Quarterly Rev., XXXIII. 5. (N. E. D.)*

anagrammatically (an'a-gra-mat'i-ka-li), *adv.* In the manner of an anagram.

anagrammatise, *v.* See *anagrammatize*.

anagrammatism (an-a-gram'a-tizm), *n.* [*< F. anagrammatisme, < NL. anagrammatismus, < Gr. ἀναγραμματισμός, transposition of letters: see anagram.*] The act or practice of making anagrams.

anagrammatist (an-a-gram'a-tist), *n.* [*< NL. anagramma(-t) + -ist.*] A maker of anagrams.
anagrammatize (an-a-gram'a-tiz), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *anagrammatized*, *ppr.* *anagrammatizing*. [= *F. anagrammatiser, < Gr. ἀναγραμματίζειν: see anagram.*] **I. trans.** To transpose, as the letters of a word, so as to form an anagram.

Within this circle is Jehovah's name, Forward, and backward, *anagrammatist's d. Marlowe, Faustus, l. 4.*

Others *anagrammatize* it from *Eve* (Eve) into *Væ*, because they say she was the cause of our woe. *W. Austin, Hæc Homo, p. 182.*

II. intrans. To make anagrams. Also spelled *anagrammatise*.

anagraph (an'a-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀναγραφή, a writing out, register, < ἀναγράφειν, write out, register, engrave, inscribe, < ἀνά, up, + γράφειν, engrave, write.*] **1.** An inventory. *Blount.*—**2.** A prescription or recipe. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anagua (an-á-gwi), *n.* [*Mex. Sp.*] A name given in Texas to a low boraginaceous tree, *Ehretia elliptica*; the knockaway. Also spelled *anaqua*.

anakan (an'a-kan), *n.* The native name of a small Brazilian macaw, *Ara severa*, about 18 inches long, mostly of greenish coloration, with black bill and feet.

anak-el-ard (an'ak-el-árd'), *n.* [*Ar. 'anāq al-ardh (arz), the badger, lit. kid of the earth: 'anāq, kid; al, the; ardh (arz), Pers. arz, earth, land.*] Same as *caracal*.

anakolouthia, anakoluthia, etc. [*In closer imitation of the Greek.*] See *anacoluthia*, etc.

anal (á'nal), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. analis, < L. anus: see anus.*] **I. a.** **1.** Of or pertaining to the anus.—**2.** Situated at or near the anus; aboral: the opposite of *oral*.—**3.** Ventral and median, as the fin of a fish, without reference to its position with respect to the anus: the opposite of *dorsal*.

In zoölogy its abbreviation is *a.*
Anal armature, an appendage in insects, the modified and appendaged terminal abdominal segments, such as the sting, the ovipositor, etc.—**Anal dilator**, in *verg.*, an instrument for distending the sphincter of the anus to permit an examination of the rectum.—**Anal fin**, in fishes, the median ventral unpaired fin: the opposite of *dorsal fin*. See *cut* under *fin*.—**Anal forceps**, in insects, a pincer-like anal armature.—**Anal gland**. (*a*) In birds, the prorectal oil-gland or eleodochon. *Gegenbaur.* [*Rare.*] (*b*) In mammals, any glandular organ situated near or connected with the anus, such as those existing in the *Mustelidae*. They reach their greatest development in the skunks, and their secretion is the cause of the fetid odor of these animals.—**Anal legs**, in *entom.*, legs on the posterior segments of certain insect larvae, as in many caterpillars.—**Anal orifice**, the anus.—**Anal plate**, or **anal scute**, in *herpetol.*, the last ventral plate or scute, which is situated immediately in front of the anus.—**Anal pouch**, an induplication or cul-de-sac above the anus of the badgers, distinct from the anal glands.—**Anal region**, any part of the body which gives exit to the refuse of digestion, as in protozoans.—**Anal spurs**, in serpents, the condensed epidermis of rudimentary hind limbs.—**Anal stylet or feeler**, one of the two small pointed organs found on the posterior extremity of certain arthropod or articulate animals.—**Anal supporter**, a pad, resembling a truss, for supporting the anus in cases of prolapsus ani.

II. n. In *ichth.*, an anal fin.

anasset, *n.* Same as *anlace*.

analav (an'a-lav), *n.* [*< Russ. anavarü, a breast-plate, pectoral cross.*] A kerchief having on it a representation of the cross, the instruments of the passion, or the like, worn by nuns in Russia.

analcim, analcime (a-nal'sim), *n.* Same as *analcite*.

Analcipus (a-nal'si-pus), *n.* [*NL.*; less correctly *Analcipus*; *< Gr. ἀνακίπυς or ἀνακίπυς (-κίπυς), without strength, < ἀν- priv. + ἀκίπυς, strength, + πός (πός) = E. foot.*] A genus of swallow-

shrikes, of the family *Artamidae*, established by Swainson in 1831. *A. sanguinolentus*, of Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, is the leading species.

analcite (a-nal'sit), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀνακίπυς, ἀνακίπυς, without strength, feeble (see Analcipus), + -ite².*] A zeolitic mineral, a hydrous silicate of aluminum and sodium, generally found crystallized in trapezohedral crystals, but also massive. It is of frequent occurrence in trap-rocks, especially in the cavities of amygdaloids. It melts under the blowpipe into a semi-transparent glass. The name has reference to its weak electric power when heated or rubbed. Also called *analcim, analcime*.

analect (an'a-lekt), *n.* [*< NL. analectus, < Gr. ἀνάλεκτος, select, verbal adj. of ἀναλέγειν, gather up, < ἀνά, up, + λέγειν, pick up, = L. legere, gather, read: see legend, lection.*] A small piece selected from a literary work; an extract; a literary fragment: usually in plural, *analectes* or *analecta* (which see).—**Analectes of Confucius**, a name given to a collection of such sayings of the Chinese sage Confucius as his disciples, long after his death, could recall.

analecta (an-a-lek'tä), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of analectus: see analect.*] Selected passages from the writings of an author or of different authors; a title for a collection of choice extracts. See *analect*.

analectic (an-a-lek'tik), *a.* [*< analect + -ic.*] Relating to analectes, collections, or selections; made up of selections: as, an *analectic magazine*.

analemma (an-a-lem'mä), *n.* [*< L. analemma, a sun-dial which showed the latitude and meridian of a place, < Gr. ἀνάλημμα, a sun-dial, a sling for a wounded arm, a wall for underpropping, any support, < ἀναλαμβάνειν, take up, < ἀνά, up, + λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, take. Cf. lemma, dilemma.*] **1.** A form of sun-dial, now disused.—**2.** In *geom.*, an orthographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, the eye being supposed to be at an infinite distance, and in the east or west point of the horizon. Hence—**3.** An instrument of wood or brass on which a projection of this nature is drawn, formerly used in solving astronomical problems.—**4.** A tabulated scale, usually drawn in the form of the figure 8, depicted across the torrid zone on a terrestrial globe, to show the sun's declination and the equation of time on any day of the year.

analepsia (an-a-lep'si-ä), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as *analepsis* and *analepsy*.

analepsis (an-a-lep'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀνάληψις, a taking up, recovery, < ἀναλαμβάνειν, take up, get back, recover one's breath: see analemma.*] In *med.*: (*a*) Recovery of strength after disease. (*b*) A kind of sympathetic epilepsy from gastric disturbance. Also called *analepsia* and *analepsy*.

analepsy (an'a-lep-si), *n.* [*< NL. analepsia, equiv. to analepsis, q. v.*] **I.** Same as *analepsis*.—**2.** Reparation or amendment.

The African, from the absence of books and teaching, had no principle of *analepsy* in his intellectual furnishing by which a word, once become obscure from a real or supposed loss of parts or meaning, can be repaired, amended, or restored to its original form. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI., App., p. xxxii.*

analeptic (an-a-lep'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀναλεπτικός, restorative, < ἀνάληψις, restitution, recovery: see analepsis.*] Restoring; invigorating; giving strength after disease: as, an *analeptic medicine*.

Analgés (a-nal'jéz), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀναλγής, not feeling pain, insensible, < ἀν- priv. + ἄλγος, pain.*] A genus of mites founded by Nitzsch, type of the family *Analgidae*.

analgesia (an-al-jé'si-ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀναλγησία, painlessness, < ἀνάληψις, painless (cf. ἀναλγής, painless), < ἀν- priv. + ἄλγειν, feel pain, < ἄλγος, pain.*] In *pathol.*, the incapacity of feeling pain in a part, although the tactile sense may be more or less preserved. Also called *analgia*.

analgesic (an-al-jes'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< analgesia + -ic; according to Gr. analogies, the form should be analgetic, q. v.*] Same as *analgetic*.

analgetic (an-al-jet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ἀναλγητικός, painless (see analgesia), + -ic. Cf. analgesic.*] **I. a.** Pertaining to or characterized by analgesia; insensible.

The skin [of a hypothesized patient] is somewhat *analgetic*, with more or less anaesthesia. *G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 141.*

II. n. In *med.*, anything which removes pain.

analgia (a-nal'ji-ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀναλγής, painless: see analgesia.*] Same as *analgesia*.

analgid (a-nal'jid), *n.* A mite of the family *Analgidae*.

Analgidae (a-nal'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Analges + -idae.*] A family of parasitic tracheate acarines, typified by the genus *Analgés*. The skeleton is composed of sclerites in the soft skin; the mandibles are chelate; the legs are 3, each 5-jointed, the first pair being borne on the anterior margin of the body. The species live on the hairs of mammals and the feathers of birds.

anallagmatic (an'al-ag-mat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀν-priv. + ἀλλαγμα(-τ-), that which is given or taken in exchange, < ἀλλάσσειν, exchange, < ἄλλος, other.*] Having the property of not being changed in form by inversion: applied to curves and to the surfaces of solids, such as the sphere, which have the property of being their own inverse. *Anallagmatic curves* and *surfaces* are quartic curves and surfaces which have nodes on the absolute. See *bicircular quartic*.—**Anallagmatic checker**, a square composed of equal squares in two colors, so disposed that any pair of columns have like-colored squares in as many rows as any other pair of



Anallagmatic Checkers.

column have, and any pair of rows have the same number of like squares in a single column.

anallantoic (an-al-an-tō'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀν-priv. (a-18) + allantoic.*] Having no allantois.

Anallantoidea (an-al-an-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀν-priv. + ἀλλαντοειδής: see allantois, allantoïd.*] Those vertebrates which have no allantois; the *Ichthyopsida*, or amphibians and fishes: synonymous with *Anamnionata*, and opposed to *Allantoidea*.

anallantoidean (an-al-an-toi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Anallantoidea + -an.*] **I. a.** Having no allantois; of or pertaining to the *Anallantoidea*.

II. n. One of the *Anallantoidea*.

analogá, *n.* Plural of *analogon*.

analogal (an-al'ō-gal), *a.* [*< L. analogus (see analogous) + -al.*] Analogous. *Sir M. Hale.*

analogia, *n.* Plural of *analogion, analogion*.

analogic (an-a-loj'ik), *a.* Same as *analogical*.

analogical (an-a-loj'i-ka), *a.* [*< L. analogicus, < Gr. ἀναλογικός, proportionate, analogous, < ἀνάλογος: see analogous.*] **1.** Founded on or involving analogy: as, an *analogical argument*.

We have words which are proper and not *analogical*. *Reid, Inq. Into Human Mind, vii.*

2. Having analogy, resemblance, or relation; analogous.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable provinces, participating something *analogical* to either. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

3. In *biol.*, of or pertaining to physiological, functional, or adaptative analogy; having physiological without morphological likeness: distinguished from *homological*.

analogically (an-a-loj'i-ka-li), *adv.* **1.** By analogy; from a similarity of relations.

A prince is *analogically* styled a pilot, being to the state as a pilot is to the vessel. *Bp. Berkeley, Minute Philosopher, iv. § 21.*

We argue *analogically* from what is within us to what is external to us. *J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 63.*

2. In *biol.*, functionally as distinguished from structurally; in a physiological as distinguished from an anatomical way or manner: contrasted with *homologically*.

Birds . . . are *analogically* related only according to the sum of unlike characters employed for similar purposes. *Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 68.*

analogicalness (an-a-loj'i-ka-nes), *n.* The quality of being analogical; fitness to be used by way of analogy.

analogion (an-a-lō'ji-on), *n.*; *pl. analogia* (-ä). Same as *analogium*.

analogise, *v.* See *analogize*.

analogism (an-al'ō-jizm), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀναλογισμός, a course of reasoning, proportional calculation, < ἀναλογίζεσθαι, calculate, consider; influenced by ἀνάλογος (see analogous), but rather directly < ἀνά, through, + λογίζεσθαι, count, reckon, consider, < λόγος, count, reckoning, ratio, etc.: see logos, logic, etc.*] **1.** In *logic*, an argument from the cause to the effect; an a priori argument.—**2.** Investigation of things by their analogies; reasoning from analogy.—**3.** In *med.*, diagnosis by analogy.

analogist (an-al'ō-jist), *n.* [*< analogy + -ist.*] One who employs or argues from analogy.

Man is an *analogist*, and studies relations in all objects. *Emerson, Misc., p. 30.*

analogistic (an-al'ō-jis'tik), *a.* Relating to or consisting in analogy.

analogium (an-a-lō'ji-um), *n.*; *pl. analogia* (-ä). [*NL., < MGr. ἀναλόγιον, a pulpit, reading-desk, < Gr. ἀναλέγειν, read through, mid. of ἀναλέγειν: see analect, and cf. lectern.*] **1. Eccles.**, a reading-desk, especially a movable one: some-

times applied to an ambo or a pulpit.—2. The inclosure of the tomb of a saint. *Du Cange*.

Also written *analogion*.

analogize (a-nal'ō-jiz), v.; pret. and pp. *analogized*, ppr. *analogizing*. [*< analogy + -ize*. The Gr. *ἀναλογίζεσθαι* agrees in form, but not in sense: see *analogism*.] **I. trans.** To explain by analogy; exhibit resemblance between.

II. intrans. To make use of analogy; be analogous.

Also spelled *analogise*.

analogon (a-nal'ō-gon), n.; pl. *analoga* (-gā). [*< Gr. ἀνάλογον*, adj., neut. of *ἀνάλογος*, analogous: see *analogous*.] An analogue; something analogous. *Coleridge*.

Even the other element of the Jewish system, the element of prophecy, is not without its *analogon* among the heathen. *G. P. Fisher*, *Begin. of Christianity*, i.

analogous (a-nal'ō-gus), a. [*< L. analogus*, *< Gr. ἀνάλογος*, according to a due λόγος or ratio, proportionate, conformable, analogous, *< ἀνά*, throughout, according to (see *ana-*), + *λόγος*, ratio, proportion: see *logos* and *logie*.] **1.** In general, having analogy; corresponding (to something else) in some particular or particulars, while differing in others; bearing some resemblance or proportion: sometimes loosely used for *similar*. Thus, there is something in the exercise of the mind *analogous* to that of the body; animal organs, as the wing of a bird and that of a bat, which perform the same function, though different in structure, are *analogous*. See 4, below.

The effect of historical reading is *analogous*, in many respects, to that produced by foreign travel.

Macaulay, *On History*.

Specifically—**2.** In *chem.*, closely alike, but differing in some degree as to each of the more prominent characters.—**3.** In *bot.*, resembling in form but not in plan of structure. Thus, the spur of a larkspur is *analogous* to one of the five spurs of a columbine, but they are not homologous, for the one is a sepal and the other a petal. *A. Gray*.

4. In *biol.*, similar physiologically but not anatomically; like in function but not in structure: the opposite of *homologous*. See *analogy*, 5.—**5.** In *logic*, from Albertus Magnus down to modern writers, applied to terms which are homonymous or equivocal in a special way, namely, those in which the identity of sound is not accidental, but is based upon a trope or upon some other reason.

A term is *analogous* whose single signification applies with equal propriety to more than one object: as, the leg of the table, the leg of the animal. *Whately*.

In all senses used with to, sometimes with. = *Syn.* Correspondent, similar, like.

analogously (a-nal'ō-gus-li), adv. In an analogous manner.

analogue (an'a-log), n. [*< F. analogue*, adj. and n., *< L. analogus*, adj., analogous: see *analogous*.] **1.** In general, something having analogy to something else; an object having some agreement or correspondence in relations, functions, or structure with another object.

The mechanical law, that action and reaction are equal, has its moral *analogue*. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 253.

It [cynicism] is the intellectual *analogue* of the truffle; and though it may be very well in giving a relish to thought for certain palates, it cannot supply the substance of it. *Lovell*, *Study Windows*, p. 137.

Specifically—**2.** In *philol.*, a word corresponding with another; an analogous term.—**3.** In *zool.* and *bot.*, an animal or a plant corresponding in some special and essential attributes or relations to a member of another group or region, so that it is a representative or counterpart.—**4.** In *biol.*, an organ in one species or group having the same function as an organ of different structure and origin in another species or group. The difference between *homologue* and *analogue* may be illustrated by the relation between the wing of a bird and that of a butterfly: as the two differ totally in anatomical structure, they cannot be said to be *homologues*, but they are *analogues*, since both serve for flight. See *analogy*, 5.

analogy (a-nal'ō-ji), n.; pl. *analogies* (-jiz). [*< F. analogie*, *< L. analogia*, *< Gr. ἀναλογία*, equality of ratios, proportion, analogy, *< ἀνάλογος*, analogous: see *analogous*.] **1.** In *math.*, an equation between ratios. This use is obsolete except in a few phrases, as *Napier's analogies*, which are four important formulas of spherical trigonometry.

2. An agreement, likeness, or proportion between the relations of things to one another; hence, often, agreement or likeness of things themselves. *Analogy* strictly denotes only a partial similarity, as in some special circumstances or effects predicable of two or more things in other respects essentially different: thus, when we say that learning enlightens the mind, we recognize an *analogy* between learning and light, the former being to the mind what the latter is to the eye, enabling it to discover things before hidden. [We

say that there is an analogy between things, and that one thing has analogy to or with another.]

Intuitive perceptions in spiritual beings may, perhaps, hold some *analogy* unto vision.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, iii. 15.

That there is a real *analogy* between an individual organism and a social organism, becomes undeniable when certain necessities determining structure are seen to govern them in common. *H. Spencer*, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 330.

In philosophy, *analogy* does not consist in the equality of two quantities, but of two qualitative relations.

Kant, *Critique of Pure Reason* (tr. by Max Müller).

Specifically—**3.** In *logic*, a form of reasoning in which, from the similarity of two or more things in certain particulars, their similarity in other particulars is inferred. Thus, the earth and Mars are both planets, nearly equidistant from the sun, not differing greatly in density, having similar distributions of seas and continents, alike in conditions of humidity, temperature, seasons, day and night, etc.; but the earth also supports organic life; hence Mars (probably) supports organic life—is an *argument from analogy*. See *induction*.

4. In *gram.*, conformity to the spirit, structure, or general rules of a language; similarity as respects any of the characteristics of a language, as derivation, inflection, spelling, pronunciation, etc.—**5.** In *biol.*, resemblance without affinity; physiological or adaptive likeness between things morphologically or structurally unlike: the opposite of *homology*. Thus, there is an analogy between the wing of a bird and that of a butterfly, both being adapted to the same physiological purpose of flight, but there is no morphological relation between them. *Analogy* rests upon mere functional (that is, physiological) modifications; homology is grounded upon structural (that is, morphological) identity or unity. *Analogy* is the correlative of physiology, homology of morphology; but the two may be coincident, as when structures identical in morphology are used for the same purposes and are therefore physiologically identical.—**Analogy of faith**, in *theol.*, the correspondence of the several parts of revelation with one another.

alphabet, alphabete (an-al'fa-bet, -bēt), a. and n. [*< ML. alphabeticus*, *< Gr. ἀλφάβητος*, not knowing one's A B C, *< ἄν-priv.* + *ἀλφάβητος*, the A B C, alphabet: see *alphabet*.] **I. a.** Not knowing the alphabet; illiterate.

II. n. One who does not know the alphabet; one who cannot read.

As late as the census of 1861 it was found that [in Italy] in a population of 21,777,331 there were no less than 16,999,701 *alphabetes*, or persons absolutely destitute of instruction, absolutely unable to read.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 460.

alphabetic (an-al'fa-bet'ik), a. Not knowing the alphabet; illiterate; unable to read.

analysable, analyse, etc. See *analyzable*, etc.

analyse, n. [Also written *analyse*, *< F. analyse*, *< ML. analysis*: see *analysis, analyze*.] **Analysis**.

The *analyse* of it [a tractate] may be spared, since it is in many hands. *Ep. Hackett*, *Life of Abp. Williams*, ii. 104.

analysis (a-nal'is-is), n. [Formerly *analyse*, *< F. analyse* = *Pg. analyse* or *analysis* = *Sp. andlisis* = *It. analisi*, *< ML. analysis*, *< Gr. ἀνάλυσις*, a dissolving, resolution of a whole into its parts, solution of a problem, analysis, lit. a loosing, *< ἀναλύειν*, resolve into its elements, analyze, lit. loosen, undo, *< ἀνά*, back, + *λύειν*, loosen: see *loosen*.] **1.** The resolution or separation of anything which is compound, as a conception, a sentence, a material substance, or an event, into its constituent elements or into its causes; decomposition.

In the deductive syllogism we proceed by *analysis*—that is, by decomposing a whole into its parts.

Sir W. Hamilton.

In the associationalist psychology, the *analysis* of an idea is the discovery of the different kinds of elementary sensations which are associated together to produce the idea.

Mill.

Analysis is real, as when a chemist separates two substances. Logical, as when we consider the properties of the sides and angles of a triangle separately, though we cannot think of a triangle without sides and angles.

Fleming, *Vocab. of Phil.*

The *analysis* of a material object consists in breaking it up into those other material objects which are its elements, and it is only when we know something of the properties of these elements as they exist separately that we regard an *analysis* of the whole as satisfactory. *Mind*, IX. 80.

2. The regressive scientific method of discovery; research into causes; induction.—**3.** In *math.*: (a) Originally, and still frequently, a regressive method, said to have been invented by Plato, which first assumes the conclusion and gradually leads back to the premises. The thirteenth book of Euclid's Elements has the following definition, which is not supposed to be by Euclid, but which is ancient, and perhaps by Eudoxus: *Analysis* is the proceeding from the thing sought, as conceded, by consequences to some conceded truth; *synthesis* is the proceeding from the conceded by consequences to the truth sought. According to Pappus, *analysis* is of two kinds: *theoretical*, so called because used in research into truth, and *problematic*, so called because used in the solution of problems. In the former, the proposition to be proved is

assumed as true, and consequences are drawn from it until something conceded is reached, which if it is true involves the truth of the thing sought, the demonstration corresponding to the analysis; in the latter, the construction sought is assumed as already known, and consequences are deduced from it until something given is reached.

(b) Algebraical reasoning, in which unknown quantities are operated upon in order to find their values. *Vieta*. (c) The treatment of problems by a consideration of infinitesimals, or something equivalent, especially by the differential calculus (including the integral calculus, the calculus of variations, etc.): often called *infinitesimal analysis*. This is the common meaning of the word in modern times. Hence—(d) The discussion of a problem by means of algebra (in the sense of a system of symbols with rules of transformation), in opposition to a geometrical discussion of it, that is, a discussion resting directly upon the imagination of space; thus, analytical geometry is the treatment of geometrical problems by *analysis*.—**4.** A syllabus or synopsis of the contents of a book or discourse, or of the principles of a science.—**Analysis of a plant**, an examination of its structure and characters as a preliminary to its determination.—**Chemical analysis**, **Diophantine analysis**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Fluxional analysis**. See *method of fluxions*, under *fluxion*.—**Gasometric analysis**, **harmonic analysis**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Qualitative analysis**, in *chem.*, the detection of the constituents of a compound body, in distinction from **quantitative analysis**, or the determination of the amounts and proportions of the constituents.—**Spectrum analysis**. See *spectrum*.—**Syn. Essay, Analysis**. See *essay*.

analyst (an'a-list), n. [= *F. analyste* = *Pg. analysta* = *Sp. It. analista*; formed from the verb *analyze*, as if from a verb in *-ize*: see *-ist, -ize*.] One who analyzes or who is versed in analysis, in any application of that word.

The *analyst* has not very many resources at his disposal for separating an intimate mixture of several bodies.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 293.

analytic, analytical (an-a-lit'ik, -i-kal), a. and (in the first form) n. [*< ML. analyticus*, *< Gr. ἀναλυτικός*, analytic, *< ἀνάλυτος*, dissoluble, verbal adj. of *ἀναλύειν*, dissolve, resolve, analyze: see *analysis*.] **I. a. 1.** Relating to, of the nature of, or operating by analysis: opposed to *synthetic, synthetical*: as, an *analytic mode of thought*.

His [Webster's] mind was *analytical* rather than constructive, and his restlessness of life was indicative of a certain instability of temper.

H. E. Seudder, *Noah Webster*, iv.

2. In the *Kantian logic*, explicatory; involving a mere analysis or explication of knowledge, and not any material addition to it.

In all judgments in which there is a relation between subject and predicate (I speak of affirmative judgments only, the application to negative ones being easy), that relation can be of two kinds. Either the predicate B belongs to the subject A as something contained (though covertly) in the concept A; or B lies outside of the sphere of the concept A, though somehow connected with it. In the former case I call the judgment *analytical*; in the latter, *synthetical*. *Analytical* judgments (affirmative) are therefore those in which the connection of the predicate with the subject is conceived through identity, while others in which that connection is conceived without identity may be called *synthetical*.

Kant, *Critique of Pure Reason* (tr. by Max Müller).

3. In *philol.*, deficient in inflections, and employing instead particles and auxiliary words to express modifications of meaning and to show the relations of words in a sentence: as, an *analytic language*.—**Analytical chemistry**, a method of physical research in which compound substances are resolved into their elements.—**Analytical definition**. See *definition*.—**Analytical geometry**, geometry treated by means of ordinary algebra, with a reference, direct or indirect, to a system of coordinates. See *coordinate*. In ordinary rectangular coordinates, for example, there is just one point of space for every set of values of the three variables, *x, y, z*. If, now, an equation is assumed between these variables, some of the sets of otherwise possible values will be excluded, and thus some of the points of space will be debarred to us, and we shall be restricted to a certain "locus" or place; and since the number of independent variables is, in consequence of the equation, reduced by one, the number of dimensions of the locus at any one point will be one less than that of space, so that the locus will be a surface. By the use of such equations of loci every problem of geometry is reduced to a problem of algebra, and the whole doctrine of geometry is mathematically identified with the algebra of three variables. Thus, to discover that, when four equations subsist between three unknown quantities, they can be satisfied simultaneously, amounts to discovering that, when a certain geometrical relation subsists between four surfaces, they meet in a common point. The idea of analytical geometry is exclusively due to the genius of Descartes (1596-1650), who published his *Géométrie*, containing illustrations of the new method, in 1636.—**Analytical jurisprudence**, a theory and system of jurisprudence wrought out neither by inquiring for ethical principles or the dictates of the sentiment of justice, nor for the rules which may be actually in force, but by analyzing, classifying, and comparing various legal conceptions. The best known of the analytical jurists are Bentham and

Austin.—Analytical key, in bot., an arrangement of the prominent characters of a group of orders, or of genera, etc., in such a manner as to facilitate the determination of plants.—Analytical mechanics, the science of mechanics treated by the infinitesimal calculus.—Analytic function. See function.—Analytic method, in logic, a method which proceeds regressively or inductively from known particulars to the recognition of general principles, in opposition to the synthetic method, which advances from principles to particulars.

II. *n.* (only in the first form). 1. One of the main divisions of logic, which treats of the criteria for distinguishing good and bad arguments.—2. Analysis in the mathematical sense.

[Rare.]—The new analytic of logical forms, a logical scheme of syllogism by Sir W. Hamilton, based upon the doctrine of the quantification of the predicate. See quantification.

analytically (an-a-lit'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In an analytical manner; by an analytic method; by means of analysis.—2. To or toward analytic methods: as, "persons analytically inclined," *H. Spencer*.

analytics (an-a-lit'iks), *n. pl.* [The *pl.* form with ref. to Aristotle's treatises on logic, called τὰ ἀναλυτικά, neut. *pl.* of ἀναλυτικός, analytic: see analytic.] 1. The name given by Aristotle to the whole of his logical investigations viewed as the analysis of thought; specifically, the name of two of his logical treatises, the *Prior* and the *Posterior Analytics*, the former of which deals with the doctrine of the syllogism, and the latter with proof, definition, division, and the knowledge of principles.—2. Same as analytic, 2.

analyzable, analysable (an'a-li-za-bl), *a.* [*an-* + *analyze*, *analyse*, + *-able*.] Capable of being analyzed.

analyzableness, analysableness (au'a-li-za-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being analyzable.

analyzation, analysation (an-a-li-zā'shon), *n.* [*an-* + *analyze*, *analyse*, + *-ation*.] The act of analyzing.

analyze, analyse (an'a-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *analyzed*, *analysed*, ppr. *analyzing*, *analysing*. [Now usually spelled *analyse* in England, but formerly there, as still in the United States, spelled regularly *analyze* (as in Johnson's Dictionary), in the 17th century also *analize*, < *F. analyser* = Pr. Pg. *analysar* = Sp. *analizar* = It. *analizzare*, analyze; from the noun, *F. analyse*, *E. obs. analyse*, analysis, the term conforming to *-ize*, as also in *paralyze*, *q. v.*: see *analysis* and *-ize*.] 1. To take to pieces; resolve into elements; separate, as a compound into its parts; ascertain the constituents or causes of; ascertain the characters or structure of, as a plant: as, to *analyze* a mineral, a sentence, or an argument; to *analyze* light by separating it into its prismatic constituents.

But do what we will, there remains in all deeply agreeable impressions a charming something we cannot analyze.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 244.

The analyzing prism is fitted into the body [of the microscope] above the Weuhann prism, in such a manner that, when its fitting is drawn out, . . . it is completely out of the way of the light-rays.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 68.

Hence—2. To examine critically, so as to bring out the essential elements or give the essence of: as, to *analyze* a poem.—3. In *math.*, to submit (a problem) to treatment by algebra, and especially by the calculus.

analyzer, analyser (an'a-li-zēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which analyzes, or has the power of analyzing.

Fire is the great analyzer in the world, and the product ashes.

Bushnell, *Sermons on Living Subjects*.

By this title [man of science] we do not mean the mere calculator of distances, or analyzer of compounds, or labeler of species.

H. Spencer, *Education*, p. 93.

Specifically—2. In *optics*, the part of a polariscope which receives the light after polarization and exhibits its properties: usually a section or prism cut from a doubly refracting crystal.

When two instruments, whether of the same or of different kinds, are used, they are called respectively the "polariser" and the "analyser"; and the two together are included under the general name of "polariscope."

Spotlight, *Polarisation*, p. 2.

Anamense, *a. and n.* See *Anamense*.

anamnesite (a-nam'e-sit), *n.* [*an-* + *ἀνάμνησις*, intermediate (< ἀνά, upon, + μέσος, middle), + *-ite*.] The name given by lithologists to those varieties of basalt which are of so fine a texture that the separate crystals cannot be distinguished by the naked eye. See *basalt*.

Anamite (an'a-mit), *n.* Same as *Anamense*.

anamnesis (an-am-nē'sis), *n.* [*an-* + *ἀνάμνησις*, a recalling to mind, < ἀναμνήσκω, recall

to mind, < ἀνά, again, + μνήσκω, call to mind: see *mnemonic*. Cf. *amnesia*.] 1. In *psychol.*, the act or process of reproduction in memory; reminiscence.—2. In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in calling to remembrance something overlooked.—3. In *Platonic philos.*, the vague recollection of a state of existence preceding the present life. *Is. Taylor*.—4. In *med.*, the account given by a patient or his friends of the history of his case up to the time when he is placed under the care of a physician.

anamnesitic (an-am-nēs'tik), *a. and n.* [*an-* + *ἀναμνηστικός*, able to recall to mind, < ἀναμνήστικός, that may be recalled, < ἀναμνήσκω: see *anamnesis*.] 1. *a.* Aiding the memory.

II. *n.* The art of recollection or reminiscence. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Anamnia (an-am'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. *pl.* of *anamnius*, < *Gr. ἀν-* priv. + ἀμνιον, amnion.] In *zool.*, those vertebrates, as fishes and amphibians, which are destitute of an amniotic sac: opposed to *Amnionata* (which see).

Anamniata (an-am-ni-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, as *Anamnia* + *-ata*.] The more correct form of *Anamniotata*.

Anamnionata (an-am'ni-ō-nā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀν-* priv. + ἀμνιον, amnion, + *-ata*; more correctly *Anamniotata*.] Vertebrates which have no amnion, as the *Ichthyopsida*: synonymous with *Anallantoidea*, and opposed to *Amnionata*. Also written *Anamniota*.

anamniotic (an-am-ni-ō'tik), *a.* [*an-* + *ἀν-* priv. + ἀμνιον, amnion, + *-ic*; the more correct form would be **anamniac*.] Same as *anamniotic*.

Anamniota (an-am-ni-ō'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀν-* priv. + ἀμνιον, amnion, + *-ωτάς*: see *-ote*.] Same as *Anamnionata*.

anamniotic (an-am-ni-ō'tik), *a.* [As *Anamniota* + *-ic*.] Without amnion: as, fishes and amphibians are *anamniotic* vertebrates. An equivalent form is *anamniotic*.

anamorphism (an-a-môr'fiz'm), *n.* [*an-* + *an-* + *morphosis* + *-ism*.] Same as *anamorphosis*, 2 and 3.

anamorphoscope (an-a-môr'fô-skôp), *n.* [*an-* + *ἀναμóρφωσις* (see *anamorphosis*) + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical toy consisting of a vertical cylindrical



Anamorphoscope.

cal mirror which gives a correct image of a distorted picture drawn at the base on a plane at right angles to the axis of the mirror. See *anamorphosis*.

anamorphose (an-a-môr'fôs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anamorphosed*, ppr. *anamorphosing*. [*an-* + *anamorphosis*.] To represent by *anamorphosis*; distort into a monstrous projection. *N. E. D.*

anamorphosis (an-a-môr'fô-sis or an'a-môr'fô'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀναμóρφωσις*, a forming anew, < ἀναμóρφω, form anew, transform, < ἀνά, again, + μóρφω, form, < μóρφη, a form: see *morphology*.] 1. In *perspec.*, a method of drawing which gives a distorted image of the object represented when it is viewed directly or nearly so, but a natural image when it is viewed from a certain point, is reflected by a curved mirror, or is seen through a polyhedron.—2. In *bot.*, an anomalous or monstrous development of any part of a plant, owing to some unusual condition affecting growth, so that it presents an appearance altogether unlike the typical form, as when the calyx of a rose assumes the form of a leaf. Lichens are so liable to this change of form from modifications of climate, soil, etc., that some varieties have been placed in three or four different genera.

3. In *zool. and bot.*, the gradual change of form, generally ascending, traced in a group of animals or plants the members of which succeed each other in point of time. Thus, the earlier members of any group observed in the lower geological formations are by some said to be of a lower type than, and in point of development inferior to, their analogues in more recent strata or among living forms; but this has been controverted, especially by opponents of Darwinism.

In senses 2 and 3 also called *anamorphism*.



Anamorphosis.

anamorphosy (an-a-môr'fô-si), *n.* Same as *anamorphosis*. *Imp. Dict.*

anamorphous (an-a-môr'fus), *a.* [As *anamorphosis* + *-ous*, after *amorphous*.] Distorted; out of shape. *N. E. D.*

anan (a-nan'), *adv. and interj.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [*ME. anan*, *anæn*, originally with long *a* (ā), *anān*; also *anon*, *anoon*, *anone*: see *anon*.] 1. *adv.* At once; immediately; anon.

Go to, little blusket, for this, *anan*,
You'll steal forth a laugh in the shade of your fan.
B. Jonson, *Entertainments*.

II. *interj.* An interrogative particle signifying that one has not heard or comprehended what has been said. [*Eng.*]

Hast. Well, what say you to a friend who would take the bitter bargain off your hand?

Tony. *Anan!* *Goldsmith*, *She Stoops to Conquer*, ii.

[In this sense formerly, and still dialectally, much used in replying to questions or commands, to gain a slight delay, though originally implying "I will attend to you at once"; hence, with an interrogative tone, it came to imply that the question or command was not understood. It is the same word as *anon*.]

anana† (an-an'ā), *n.* [See *ananas*.] A pineapple.

ananas (an-an'ās), *n.* [Formerly also *anana* = *F. and It. ananas*, < *Sp. ananas*, also *anana*, *Pg. ananaz*, the pineapple, < *Braz. (Tupi) ananas*, *anassa*, or *nanas*, first mentioned as *Peruv. nanas*.] 1. A native name in tropical America of the pineapple, and of other plants resembling it. The wild ananas of the West Indies is *Bromelia Pinguin*.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A small genus of tropical plants, belonging to the natural order *Bromeliaceæ*. *A. sativa* produces the pineapple. Also called *Ananassa*.

Ananchytes (an-ang-ki'tēz), *n.* [*NL.*; formation appar. irreg. and not obvious.] A genus of fossil petalostichous sea-urchins, of the family *Spatangiada*, found in the Cretaceous formation. They are called in the south of England "shepherds' crowns" and "fairly leaves" and are especially characteristic of the Upper Chalk. They have a raised helmet-like form, simple ambulacra, transversed mouth, an oblong outlet.



Ananchytes.

1, *A. ovatus*. 2, *A. tuberculatus*.

Ananchytinæ (an-ang-ki-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ananchytes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sea-urchins, of the family *Spatangiada*, typified by the genus *Ananchytes*, containing many fossil and a few surviving forms.

androus (an-an'drus), *a.* [*an-* + *ἀνδρῆς*, < *Gr. ἀν-* priv. + ἄνδρ (ἀνδρ-), a man, a male, in mod. bot. a stamen.] In *bot.*, without stamens: applied to female flowers. Also formerly applied to cryptogamic plants, because they were supposed to have no male organs.

anatherous (an-an'thēr-us), *a.* [*NL. anatherus*, < *Gr. ἀν-* priv. + *NL. anthera*, anther.] In *bot.*, destitute of anthers.

ananthous (an-an'thus), *a.* [*Gr. ἀνανθής*, < ἀν- priv. + ἄνθος, a flower, + *-ous*.] Destitute of flowers.

anapæst, anapæstic, etc. Same as *anapest*, etc., with Latin *a* retained.

anapaganize (an-a-pā-gan-iz), *v. t.* [*Gr. ἀνά, again (see ana-), + paganize, q. v.*] To make pagan again; repaganize. *Southey.* [Rare.]

anapeiratic (an'a-pi-rat'ik), *a.* [*Prop. *anapeiratic, < Gr. ἀναπειράσθαι, try again, do again, exercise, < ἀνά, again, + πειράω, attempt, try: see pirate, piratic.*] Arising from too long or too frequent exercise: applied to a kind of paralysis produced by the habitual use of certain muscles in the same way for a long time, such as writers' palsy, telegraphers' paralysis, etc.

anapest, a. [*In fustian anapes, an apes, and apes, a Naples, corrupted from of Naples.*] Of Naples: applied to fustian produced there.

anapest, anapæst (an'a-pest), *n.* [*L. anapestus, < Gr. ἀναπαιστος, prop. a verbal adj., struck back, rebounding, because the foot is the reverse of a dactyl (L. dactylus reperensusus, antidactylus), < ἀναπαιεω, strike back or again, < ἀνά, back, + παιεω, strike, = L. pavire, strike: see pave.*] In *pros.*, a foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short or unaccented, the last long or accented: the reverse of the dactyl.

anapestic, anapæstic (an-a-pest'ik), *a. and n.* [*< anapest, anapæst, + -ic.*] *I. a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an anapest; consisting of anapests.

II. n. The anapestic measure; an anapestic verse. The following is an example of anapestics:

"And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea
Where the blue waves roll nightly o'er deep Galilee."
Byron, Descent of Sennacherib.

anapestical, anapæstical (an-a-pest'ik-al), *a.* Same as *anapestic*. [Rare.]

anapestically, anapæstically (an-a-pest'ik-al-i), *adv.* In anapestic rhythm.

anaphalantiasis (an-a-fal-an-ti'a-sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀναφαλάντιασις, baldness in front, < ἀνά, up, + φάλαθος, *φάλατος, bald in front.*] In *pathol.*, the falling out of the eyebrows.

anaphora (an-af'ō-rā), *n.*; pl. *anaphoræ* (-rē). [*L., < Gr. ἀναφορά, a coming up, ascension, a bringing up, a reference, recourse, an offering, < ἀναφέρειν, bring up, bring back, refer, pour forth, offer, etc., < ἀνά, up, back, + φέρω, carry, bear, = E. bear¹.*] *1.* In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in the repetition of the same word or words at the beginning of two or more succeeding verses, clauses, or sentences: as, "Where is the wise? where is the scribe? where is the disputer of this world?" 1 Cor. i. 20.—*2.* In *astron.*, the oblique ascension of a star.—*3.* In *liturgies*, the more solemn part of the eucharistic service: probably so called from the oblation which occurs in it. The anaphora begins with the Sursum Corda, and includes all that follows, that is, the preface, consecration, great oblation, communion, thanksgiving, etc. In some of the more ancient forms it is preceded by a benediction.

anaphrodisia (an-af-rō-diz'i-ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀναφροδισία, < ἀναφρόδιτος, without venereal desire, < ἀν-priv. + φροδότης, Venus.*] The absence of sexual power or appetite; impotence.

anaphrodisiac (an-af-rō-diz'i-ak), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. ἀν-priv. + φροδισιακός, venereal: see aphrodisiac.*] *I. a.* Tending to diminish sexual desire; pertaining to anaphrodisia, or to anaphrodisiacs.

II. n. That which dulls or diminishes sexual appetite, as a drug, bathing, etc.; an antaphrodisiac.

anaphroditic (an-af-rō-dit'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀναφρόδιτος: see anaphrodisia.*] Agamogenetic; asexually produced.

anaphroditous (an-af-rō-dī'tus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀναφρόδιτος: see anaphrodisia.*] Without sexual appetite. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anaplastic (an-a-plas'tik), *a.* [*As anaplasty + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, performed by, or used in the operation of anaplasty: as, an *anaplastic* instrument.

anaplasty (an'a-plas-ti), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀνάπλαστος, that may be formed anew, verbal adj. of ἀναπλάσσειν, form anew, remodel, < ἀνά, again, + πλάσσειν, mold, form: see plastic.*] In *surg.*, the repairing of superficial lesions, or solutions of continuity, by the employment of adjacent healthy structure, as by transplanting a neighboring portion of skin. Noses, etc., are thus restored.

anaplerosis (an'a-plē-rō'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀναπλήρωσις, < ἀναπληρῶν, fill up, < ἀνά, up, + πληρῶν, fill, < πλήρης, full, akin to L. plenus, full: see plenty.*] The addition of what is lacking;

specifically, in *med.*, the filling up of a deficiency caused by loss of substance, as in wounds.

anaplerotic (an'a-plē-rot'ik), *a. and n.* [*L. anapleroticus, < Gr. ἀναπληρωτικός, fit for filling up, < ἀναπληρῶν, fill up, restore: see anaplerosis.*] *I. a.* In *med.*, filling up; promoting granulation of wounds or ulcers.

II. n. A substance or application which promotes the granulation of wounds or ulcers.

Anaplotherium, n. Erroneous form of *Anoplotherium*. *Brande.*

anapnograph (an-ap'nō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀναπνοή, respiration (< ἀναπνεῖν, take breath, < ἀνά, again, + πνεῖν, breathe), + γράφω, write.*] An instrument for registering the movements and amount of expiration and inspiration. *N. E. D.*

anapnometer (an-ap-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀναπνοή, respiration (see anapnograph), + μέτρον, a measure.*] An instrument for measuring the force of respiration; a spirometer. *N. E. D.*

anapodictic (an-ap-ō-dik'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀναπόδεικτος, not demonstrable, < ἀν-priv. + ἀποδεικτός, demonstrable: see apodictic.*] Incapable of being demonstrated by argument.

anapophysial (an-ap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [*< anapophysis.*] Relating or pertaining to an anapophysis.

anapophysis (an-a-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *anapophyses* (-sēz). [*NL., < Gr. ἀνά, back, + ἀπόφωσις, an offshoot, process of a bone, < ἀποφύω, put forth, in pass. grow as an offshoot, < ἀπό, from, off (see apo-), + φύω, produce, in pass. grow: see physis.*] In *anat.*, a small backward projecting process on the neural arch of a vertebra, between the prezygapophysis and the diapophysis. It is developed especially in the posterior dorsal and lumbar regions of the spine. Also called an *accessory process*. See cut under *lumbar*.

Anapptomorphidæ (an-ap-tō-mōr'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Anapptomorphus + -idæ.*] A family of extinct Eocene lemuroid mammals and a dental formula like that of the higher apes.

The most evident lemuroids yet found in North America belong to the family of the *Anapptomorphidæ*. *Cope, Amer. Naturalist* (1885), p. 465.

Anapptomorphus (an-ap-tō-mōr'fus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀν-priv. + ἀπτειν, fasten, + μορφή, form.*] The typical genus of the family *Anapptomorphidæ*, founded on the jaw of a small species, *A. amulus*. *A. homunculus* is another species, found in the Wahsatch beds of Wyoming. The lacrymal foramen is external, and the symphysis of the jaw is ossified.

As far as dental characters go, *Anapptomorphus* comes closer to man than any of the existing Primates. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 493.

anaprotic (an-ap-tot'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀνά, back, again, + ἀπρωτος, indeclinable: see aptote.*] In *philol.*, becoming again uninflected: applied to languages which have a tendency to lose or have already lost the use of inflections.

anaptychus (an-ap'ti-kus), *n.*; pl. *anaptychi* (-ki). [*NL., < Gr. ἀνάπτυχος, var. of ἀνάπτωτος, that may be opened, verbal adj. of ἀναπτύσσειν, open, unfold, < ἀνά, back, + πύσσειν, fold.*] One of the heart-shaped plates divided by a suture found in some fossil cephalopods, as goniatites and ammonites. See *aptychus*.

anarch (an'ärk), *n.* [Formed after the analogy of *monarch*; < Gr. ἀναρχος, without a head or chief: see *anarchy*.] A promoter of anarchy; one who excites revolt against all government or authority; an anarchist.

Him thus the *anarch* old,
With faltering speech and visage incompod,
Answer'd. *Milton, P. L.*, il. 983.

"A torpedo," cried Zero, brightening, "a torpedo in the Thames! Superb, dear fellow! I recognize in you the marks of an accomplished *anarch*."
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 305.

anarchal, anarchial (a-när'kal, -ki-al), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀναρχος, without a head or chief: see anarchy.*] Ungoverned; lawless; anarchical. [Rare.]

We are in the habit of calling those bodies of men *anarchal* which are in a state of effervescence. *Landor, Imaginary Conversations*, I. 135.

anarchic (a-när'kik), *a.* [*< anarchy + -ic.*] *1.* Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, or dictated by anarchy; without rule or government; in confusion. An equivalent form is *anarchical*.

Mr. Arnold is impatient with the unregulated and, as he thinks, *anarchic* state of our society; and everywhere displays a longing for more administrative and controlling agencies. *II. Spencer, Study of Sociol.*, p. 231.

2. Relating or pertaining to the theory of society called anarchy; founded on anarchy or anarchism. See *anarchy*, 2.

Not only is he [Bakunin] the father of Nihilism in Russia, but he has been the apostle of International *Anarchic*

Socialism throughout the south of Europe, and it is the substance of his doctrines that we meet in those of the Paris Revolution of the 18th of March. *Orpen, tr. of Laveleye's Socialism*, p. 196.

anarchical (a-när'ki-kal), *a.* Same as *anarchic*, 1.

anarchism (an'är-kizm), *n.* [*< anarchy + -ism.*] *1.* Confusion; disorder; anarchy.—*2.* The doctrines of the anarchists; the anarchic and socialistic scheme of society proposed by Proudhon. See *anarchy*, 2.

anarchist (an'är-kist), *n.* [*< anarchy + -ist; = F. anarchiste.*] *1.* Properly, one who advocates anarchy or the absence of government as a political ideal; a believer in an anarchic theory of society; especially, an adherent of the social theory of Proudhon. See *anarchy*, 2.—*2.* In popular use, one who seeks to overturn by violence all constituted forms and institutions of society and government, all law and order, and all rights of property, with no purpose of establishing any other system of order in the place of that destroyed; especially, such a person when actuated by mere lust of plunder.—*3.* Any person who promotes disorder or excites revolt against an established rule, law, or custom. See *anarch* and *nihilist*.

anarchistic (an'är-kis'tik), *a.* [*< anarchist + -ic.*] Pertaining to, having the characteristics of, or advocating anarchism.

Secret conspirators and *anarchistic* agitators. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1884, p. 357.

anarchize (an'är-kiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anarchized*, ppr. *anarchizing*. [*< anarchy + -ize.*] To put into a state of anarchy or confusion; reduce to anarchy; throw into confusion.

anarchy (an'är-ki), *n.* [*< F. anarchie, < Gr. ἀναρχία, lack of a ruler or of government, anarchy, < ἀναρχος, without a ruler or chief, < ἀν-priv. + ἀρχός, a ruler, ἀρχή, rule, government, < ἀρχω, rule, be first: see arch-. Cf. monarchy.*] *1.* Absence or insufficiency of government; a state of society in which there is no capable supreme power, and in which the several functions of the state are performed badly or not at all; social and political confusion.

It seemed but too likely that England would fall under the most odious and degrading of all kinds of government, . . . uniting all the evils of despotism to all the evils of anarchy. *Macaulay.*

Specifically—2. A social theory which regards the union of order with the absence of all direct government of man by man as the political ideal; absolute individual liberty. The most noted expounder of this theory was Pierre Joseph Proudhon (1809-1865), whose views have been adopted, with various modifications, by many agitators.

Proudhon . . . said that "the true form of the state is *anarchy*," . . . meaning by *anarchy*, of course, not positive disorder, but the absence of any supreme ruler, whether king or convention. *Rae, Contemp. Socialism*, p. 141.

3. Confusion in general.

The late beauteous prospect presents one scene of *anarchy* and wild uproar, as though old Chaos had resumed his reign, and was hurling back into one vast turmoil the conflicting elements of nature. *Iring, Knickerbocker*, p. 185.

= *Syn.* *Anarchy, Chaos.* *Anarchy* is an absence of government; *chaos* is an absence of order.

anarcotin, narcotine (a-när'kō-tin), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀ-priv. (a-18) + narcotic + -in², -ine².*] A name proposed for narcotine, because of its apparent freedom from narcotic properties.

anareta (an-ar'e-tā), *n.* [*ML., prop. *anareta, < Gr. ἀναετήρης, destroyer, murderer: see Anaretes.*] In *astrol.*, the lord of the eighth house; the killing planet.

The length of time which the apheta and *anareta*, as posited in each respective figure of a nativity, will be in forming a conjunction, or coming together in the same point of the heavens, is the precise length of the native's life. *Sibley, Astrology.*

anaretic (an-a-ret'ik), *a.* [*Prop. *anaretic, < Gr. ἀναετητικός, destructive, with ref. to anareta, q. v.*] In *astrol.*, destructive; killing: with reference to the *anareta*.

The *anaretic* or killing places are the places of Saturn and Mars, which kill according to the direction of the hyleg to the succeeding signs. *Sibley, Astrology.*

anaretical (an-a-ret'ik-al), *a.* Same as *anaretic*. *Sibley.*

Anarhynchus (an-a-ring'kus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀνά, up, back, + βύγχος, snout, bill.*] A remarkable genus of plovers, differing from all other birds in having the end of the bill bent sidewise and upward, but otherwise quite like ordinary plovers. *A. frontalis*, the only species, is a native of New Zealand. Also spelled *Anarrhynchus*. *Quoy and Gaimard, 1833.* See cut under *plover*.

Anarnacinae (an-är-nä-si'nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anarnacus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of toothed cetaceans, of the family *Ziphiidae*. It is distinguished from *Ziphiinae* by the greatly developed incurved lateral crests of the maxillary bone. It contains the species commonly referred to the genera *Hyperoodon*, which is a synonym of *Anarnacus*.

Anarnacus (an-är-nä-kus), *n.* [NL., < *anarnak*, given as a native name of a kind of porpoise.] A genus of toothed cetaceans, giving name to the subfamily *Anarnacinae*: synonymous with *Hyperoodon*.

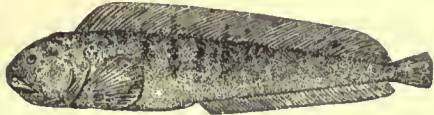
anarrhexis (an-a-rek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναρρηξις*, a breaking up, < *ἀναρρηγνίω*, break up, break through, < *ἀνά*, up, + *ρρηγνίω*, break, akin to *E. break*, *q. v.*] In *surg.*, the rebreaking of a united fracture.

anarrichadid (an-a-rik'a-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Anarrichadidae*.

Anarrichadidae (an'a-ri-kad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anarrichas* (-chad-) + *-idae*.] A family of blennioid fishes, typified by the genus *Anarrichas*.

Anarrichadini (an-a-rik-a-di'ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anarrichas* (-chad-) + *-ini*.] A subfamily of blennioid fishes, same as the family *Anarrichadidae*. Bonaparte.

Anarrichas (an-ar'i-kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναρρηχάσαι*, clamber up with hands and feet, < *ἀνά*, up, + *ῥρηχάσαι* (only in comp.), clamber.] A genus of blennioid fishes, typical of the family



Wolf-fish (*Anarrichas lupus*).

Anarrichadidae, containing *A. lupus*, the common wolf-fish (which see), and several closely related species. Also written *Anarrichas*, *Anarrhicas*, *Anarhicas*.

Anarrhynchus, *n.* See *Anarrhynchus*.

anarthria (an-är'thri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναρθρία*, lit. absence of joints, used only in fig. sense want of strength, < Gr. *ἀναρθρος*, without joints, not articulated, inarticulate: see *anarthrous*.] 1. Absence of joints or of jointed limbs.—2. Inability to articulate distinctly in speaking, dependent on a central nervous defect, but not involving paralysis of the muscles of articulation.

anarthric (an-är'thrik), *a.* [< *anarthria* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to anarthria; suffering from anarthria.

Anarthropoda (an-är-throp'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-priv.* + *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *πόδος* (pod-) = *E. foot*. See *Arthropoda*.] In *zool.*, in some systems of classification, one of two prime divisions (*Arthropoda* being the other) of the *Animalia* or ringed animals, namely, those which have no articulated appendages or jointed limbs, such as the *Annelida* and the *Gephyrea*. It is continuous with these two classes, together with the *Chaetognatha* (*Sagitta*). The term is not now current, *Arthropoda* being ranked as a subkingdom, including crustaceans, myriapods, arachnids, and insects, and all arthropodous ringed animals being contrasted with them under the name *Vermes*.

anarthropodous (an-är-throp'ō-dus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Anarthropoda*; hence, without articulated limbs.

anarthrous (an-är'thrus), *a.* [< NL. *anarthrus*, < Gr. *ἀναρθρος*, without joints, without articulation, without the article, < *ἀν-priv.* + *ἄρθρον*, a joint, in gram. the article: see *arthritis*, etc.] 1. In *zool.*: (a) Without joints; not jointed; inarticulate. (b) Having no articulated limbs; anarthropodous.—2. In *gram.*, without the article: applied especially to Greek nouns so used exceptionally.

Anas (ä'nas), *n.* [L. *anas* (*anat-*) = Gr. *ἄνασσα*, *Epie* and Ionic *ἄνασσα*, Dor. *ἄνασσα*, = Lith. *antis* = OHG. *anut*, *enit*, MHG. *ant* (pl. *ente*), *ent*, G. *ente* = AS. *ened*, ME. *ened*, *ende*, a duck, ME. deriv. **endrake*, by apheresis *drake*, *E. drake*: see *drake*.] A genus of palmiped lamellirostral swimming birds, typical of the family *Anatidae*. It was nearly continuous with *Anatidae* in the early systems, as the Linnaean, but has been successively restricted by different authors, till it has come to be applied only to the mallard, *Anas boschas*, and its immediate conspecifics, as the dusky duck, *A. obscura*, of North America. It was for some time coextensive with the subfamily *Anatinae*, including the fresh-water ducks as distinguished from the *Fuligulinae*. With Linnaeus it was synonymous with *Anseres*, exclusive of *Mergus*, and contained the swans, geese, etc., as well as the ducks. A form *Anasus* is also found. See cut under *mallard*.

Anasa (an'a-sä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of hemipterous insects, of the group *Coreinae*, containing

such species as the common squash-bug, *A. tristis*.

anasarca (an-a-sär'kä), *n.* [ML. and NL., < Gr. *ἀνά*, up, through (see *ana-*), + *σάρκα*, acc. of *σάρξ*, flesh.] 1. In *pathol.*, a wide-spread edema or dropsical affection of the skin and subcutaneous connective tissue.—2. In *bot.*, the condition of plants when the tissues become gorged with fluid in very wet weather.

anasarcous (an-a-sär'kus), *a.* [< *anasarca* + *-ous*.] Belonging to or affected by *anasarca* or dropsy; dropsical.

anaseismic (an-a-sis'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνάσεισμα*, *ἀνασεισμός*, a shaking up and down, < *ἀνάσειν*, shake up and down, < *ἀνά*, up, + *σειν*, shake, > *σεισμός*, a shaking: see *ana-* and *seismic*.] Characterized by upward movement: applied to earthquakes, or to earthquake-shocks. Milne, *Earthquakes*, p. 11.

Anaspidea (an-as-pid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-priv.* + *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπίδ-*), a shield.] One of three divisions of the tectibranchiate gastropods, correlated with *Cephalaspidea* and *Notaspidea*. It includes the families *Aplysiidae* and *Ozyroidea*.

anastatic (an-a-stal'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀναστατικός*, fitted for checking, < *ἀναστέλλειν*, check, keep back, send back, < *ἀνά*, back, + *στέλλειν*, send.] In *med.*, astringent; styptic.

anastate (an'a-stät), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνάστατος*, made to rise up, verbal adj. of *ἀνίστασθαι*, rise up, < *ἀνά*, up, + *ίστασθαι*, stand.] The material result of anabolism; a substance resulting from or characterized by anabolic processes; any substance which is evolved from one simpler than itself, with absorption of energy. See *anabolism*.

The substances or mesostates appearing in the former [series of anabolic processes] we may speak of as *anastates*, those of the latter we may call *katastates*.

M. Foster, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 19.

anastatic (an-a-stat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνάστατος*, made to rise up, verbal adj. of *ἀνίστασθαι*, rise up (see *anastate*), + *-ic*; cf. *static*.] Raised; consisting of or furnished with raised characters: as, *anastatic plates*.—**Anastatic printing or engraving**, a mode of obtaining a facsimile of any printed page or engraving by moistening the print with dilute phosphoric acid and transferring the ink from the impression to a plate of zinc. The plate is then subjected to the action of an acid, which etches or eats away the surface in all portions not protected by the ink, so that the portions thus protected are left in relief and prints can readily be taken from them. Also called *zincography*.

Anastatica (an-a-stat'i-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνάστατος*, made to rise up; cf. *ἀνάστασις*, a making to rise up, resurrection: see *anastatic*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Cruciferae*. *A. Hierochuntina*, the rose of Jericho, is found near the Dead Sea and in the deserts of Arabia Petraea, Egypt, and southern Persia.



Rose of Jericho (*Anastatica Hierochuntina*).
1, the living plant; 2, the plant withered; 3, the same expanded by moisture.

resurrection-plant. This name has reference also to the popular belief that the plant blooms at Christmas and remains expanded till Easter. The plants are gathered to be sent to Jerusalem, where they are sold to pilgrims.

Anastomatinae (a-nas'tō-mā-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anastomus* (-mat-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Ciconiidae*, or storks, formed for the reception of the genus *Anastomus*. Bonaparte, 1850.

anastome (an'a-stōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Anastomus*.

Anastominae (a-nas-tō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anastomus* + *-inae*.] Same as *Anastomatinae*. Bonaparte, 1849.

anastomize (a-nas'tō-miz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *anastomized*, ppr. *anastomizing*. [As *anastomose* + *-ize*.] Same as *anastomose*. [Rare.]

anastomosant (a-nas-tō-mō'zant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *anastomoser*, *anastomose*: see below.] *Anastomosant*; *anastomotie*. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1879. [Rare.]

anastomose (a-nas'tō-mōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *anastomosed*, ppr. *anastomosing*. [< F. *anastomoser*, < *anastomose*, *anastomosis*: see *anastomosis*.] I. *intrans.* To communicate or unite by anastomosis; intercommunicate, inosculate,

or run into one another: said chiefly of vessels conveying fluid, as blood or lymph, as when arteries unite with one another or with veins.

The ribbing of the leaf, and the *anastomosing* net-work of its vessels. 1. Taylor.

In some species they branch and *anastomose*. W. B. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, § 500.

II. *trans.* To connect by anastomosis. N. E. D.

anastomosis (a-nas-tō-mō'sis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *anastomose*), < Gr. *ἀναστόμωσις*, an opening, outlet, discharge, sharpening of the appetite, < *ἀναστόμω*, open, discharge, as one sea into another, furnish with a mouth, sharpen the appetite, < *ἀνά*, again, + *στόμω*, furnish with a mouth, < *στόμα*, mouth: see *stoma*.] 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*, the union, intercommunication, or inosculature of vessels of any system with one another, or with vessels of another system, as the arteries, veins, and lymphatics. In surgery, after ligation of an artery, collateral circulation is established by arterial *anastomosis*. Hence—2. The interlacing or network of any branched system, as the veins of leaves or the nervures of insects' wings. See cut under *venation*.

anastomotie (a-nas-tō-mō'tik), *a. and n.* [< NL. *anastomotieus*, < Gr. *ἀναστομωτικός*, lit. pertaining to opening, fit for sharpening, < *ἀναστομω*, open: see *anastomosis*.] In the first sense formerly also *anastomatic*, after Gr. *στοματικός*, pertaining to the mouth.] I. *a. 1*†. In *med.*, having the quality of removing obstructions, as from the blood-vessels.—2. Pertaining to or exhibiting anastomosis.

In the former (*Spatangus*), a distinct *anastomotie* trunk connects the intestinal vessels with the circular ambulacral vessel. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 495.

II.† *n.* One of a class of medicines formerly supposed to have the power of opening the mouths of blood-vessels and promoting circulation, such as cathartics, deobstruents, and sudorifics.

Anastomus (a-nas'tō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνά* + *στόμα*, mouth: see *anastomosis*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of storks, of the family *Ciconiidae* and subfamily *Anastomatinae*. The name is derived from the form of the beak, the mandibles separating so as to leave an interval between them, and coming together again or anastomosing at the tip. There are two very distinct species, the East Indian *A. oculatus* and the African *A. lamelligeris*. The former is white with black wings and tail, the latter black. Also called *Apertirostra*, *Chenoramphus*, *Iians*, *Iliator*, and *Ihynchochasma*. 2. In *ichth.*, a genus of *Salmonidae*. G. Cuvier, 1817. [Not in use.]

anastrophe (a-nas'trō-fē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναστροφή*, a turning back, < *ἀναστρέφειν*, turn back, < *ἀνά*, back, + *στρέφειν*, turn. Cf. *strophe*.] In *rhet.* and *gram.*, an inversion of the usual order of words: as, "echoed the hills" for "the hills echoed."

anastrous (a-nas'trus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀναστρός*, without stars, < *ἀν-priv.* + *ἄστρον*, star.] Not constituting a constellation.—**Anastrous sign**, a sign of the zodiac, not a constellation corresponding to such a sign.

anatase (an'a-tās), *n.* [So named from the length of its crystals; < Gr. *ἀνάτασις*, extension, < *ἀνατείνω*, extend, < *ἀνά*, back, + *τείνω*, stretch (> *τάσις*, tension): see *tend*, *tension*.] One of the three forms of native titanium dioxide; octahedrite. In color it is indigo-blue, reddish-brown, and yellow; it is usually crystallized in acute, elongated, pyramidal octahedrons.

anathem, *n.* Obsolete form of *anathema*.

anathema (a-nath'ē-mā), *n.*; pl. *anathemas*, *anathemata* (-māz, an-a-them'a-tā). [LL. *anathēma*, < Gr. *ἀνάθεμα* (in the Septuagint and the New Testament and hence in eccles. Gr. and L.), anything devoted to evil, an accursed thing, a curse; esp. of excommunication, an accursed or excommunicated person; in classical Greek simply 'anything offered up or dedicated,' being another form of the regular *ἀνάθημα*, a votive offering set up in a temple, esp. as an ornament, hence also an ornament, a delight (> LL. *anathēma*, an offering, a gift), lit. 'that which is set up'; < *ἀνατίθειν*, set up, dedicate, offer, < *ἀνά*, up, + *τίθειν*, put, place, set: see *ana-* and *theme*.] The forms of *anathema* are thus distinguished: *anathēma*, when the dedication is carried out by the preservation of the object as a pious offering (Luke xxi. 5); *anathēma*, when it has in view the destruction of the object as accursed (Josh. vii. 12). A relief of the former and original sense of the word is found in the *anathēmata* of the middle ages, which were gifts and ornaments bestowed upon the church and con-

secrated to the worship of God. The principal English uses, however, are derived from the form *anathēma*.] 1. A person or thing held to be accursed or devoted to damnation or destruction.

The Jewish nation was an *anathema* destined to destruction. St. Paul . . . says he could wish to save them from it, and to become an *anathema*, and to be destroyed himself.

Locke, Paraphrase of Rom. ix. 3.

It is God's will, the Holy Father's will,
And Philip's will, and mine, that he should burn.
He is pronounced *anathema*.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 1.

2. A curse or denunciation pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority, involving excommunication. This species of excommunication was practised in the ancient churches against incorrigible offenders. Churches were warned not to receive them, magistrates and private persons were admonished not to harbor or maintain them, and priests were enjoined not to converse with them or attend their funerals. Also called *judiciary anathema*. The formula, "which if anybody deny let him be *anathema*," is commonly added to the decrees of ecclesiastical councils, and especially to the doctrinal canons of ecumenical councils. It is denied by some theologians that the idea of a curse properly belongs to the *anathema* as used in the Christian church. See *excommunication*.

In pronouncing *anathema* against wilful heretics, the Church does but declare that they are excluded from her communion, and that they must, if they continue obstinate, perish eternally.

Cath. Dict.

Hence—3. Any imprecation of divine punishment; a curse; an execration.

She fled to London, followed by the *anathemas* of both.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

Drawing his falchion and uttering a thousand *anathemas*, he strode down to the scene of combat.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 332.

4. Anything devoted to religious uses.—**Abjuration anathema**, the act of a convert who anathematizes the heresy which he abjures.—**Anathema maranatha** (mar-ān-ā-thā, prop. ma-ran-ā-thā). [LL. (Vulgate) *anathema, Maran atha*, < Gr. ἀνάθεμα, μαρὰν ἀθά, prop. separated by a period, being the end of a sentence, Gr. ἦτο ἀνάθεμα, LL. *sit anathema*, let him be anathema, followed by another sentence, μαρὰν ἀθά, < Syr. māran' ethā', lit. the Lord hath come, here used appar. as a solemn formula of confirmation, like *amen*, q. v.] A phrase, properly two separate words (see etymology), occurring in the following passage, where it is popularly regarded (and hence sometimes elsewhere used) as an interform of *anathema*.

If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *Anathema Maran-atha*. [Revised version, "let him be anathema. Maran atha."] 1 Cor. xvi. 22.

—Syn. 2 and 3. *Curse, Execration*, etc. See *malediction*. **anathematic** (a-nath-ē-mat'ik), *a.* [< ML. *anathematicus*, < LL. *anathēma*, a curse; and the Gr. ἀναθεματικός, better ἀναθηματικός, means only 'pertaining to votive offerings': see *anathema*.] Pertaining to or having the nature of an anathema.

anathematical (a-nath-ē-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *anathematic*.

anathematically (a-nath-ē-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an anathema; as or by means of anathemas.

anathematization, anathematise, etc. See *anathematization*, etc.

anathematism (a-nath-ē-ma-tizm), *n.* [< MGr. ἀναθεματισμός, < Gr. ἀναθεματίζω: see *anathematize*.] The act of anathematizing; an excommunicatory curse or denunciation; hence, a decree of a council ending with the words, "let him be anathema." See *anathema*. [Rare.]

We find a law of Justinian forbidding *anathematisms* to be pronounced against the Jewish Hellenists.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1839), XIII. 540.

anathematization (a-nath-ē-mat-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *anathematizatio(n)*, < LL. *anathematizare*, pp. **anathematizatus*, anathematize: see *anathematize*.] The act of anathematizing or denouncing as accursed; excommunication. Also spelled *anathematization*.

Prohibiting the . . . *anathematization* of persons deceased in the peace of the church.

Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy.

anathematize (a-nath-ē-ma-tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *anathematized*, ppr. *anathematizing*. [= F. *anathématiser*, < LL. *anathematizare*, < Gr. ἀναθεματίζω, devote to evil, excommunicate, curse, < ἀνάθεμα: see *anathema*.] I. *trans.* To pronounce an anathema against; denounce; curse.

The priests continued to exorcise the possessed, to prosecute witches, and to *anathematize* as infidels all who questioned the crime.

Lecky, Rationalism, I. 115.

At length his words found vent, and for three days he [William the Testy] kept up a constant discharge, *anathematizing* the Yankees, man, woman, and child.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 222.

II. *intrans.* To pronounce anathemas; curse.

Well may mankind shriek, inarticularly *anathematizing* as they can.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. 1. 6.

Also spelled *anathematise*.

anathematizer (a-nath-ē-ma-ti-zēr), *n.* One who anathematizes. Also spelled *anathematist*.

anatheme (an'a-thēm), *n.* [< OF. *anatheme* (Cotgrave), < LL. *anathēma* or *anathēma*: see *anathema*.] Same as *anathema*, in any sense. [Rare.]

Your holy father of Rome hath smitten with his thunderbolt of excommunications and *anathemes* . . . most of the orthodox churches of the world.

Sheldon, Miracles (1616), p. 129.

Anatidæ (a-nat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anas* (*Anat-*), a duck, + *-idæ*.] A family of birds corresponding to the Linnean genera *Anas* and *Mergus*, and conforming with the order *Anseres* or *Lamellirostres*, exclusive of the flamingos; a family of palmiped, lamellirostral, natatorial birds, containing the ducks, geese, swans, and mergansers; the *Chenomorphæ* of Huxley. They are commonly divided into 5 subfamilies: *Cygninæ*, the swans; *Anserinæ*, the geese; *Anatinæ*, the river or freshwater ducks; *Fuligininæ*, the sea-ducks; and *Merginæ*, the mergansers. There are upward of 175 species, representing about 70 modern genera or subgenera, of all parts of the world, and commonly called collectively *wild fowl* or *water-fowl*. A distinctive character is the lamellate or toothed bill, invested with a tough coriaceous integument hardened at the end into a more or less distinct nail, whence the *Anatidæ* are sometimes called *Unguirostræ*. The technical characters are: short legs, more or less posterior, buried beyond the knees in the common integument, and feathered nearly or quite to the suffrago; tarsi scutellate or reticulate, or both; feet palmate and 4-toed; hallux free, simple or lobed; desmognathous palate; sessile oval basipyrgoid facets; the angle of the mandible produced and recurved; oil-gland present; two carotids; the tongue large and fleshy, with a greatly developed glossy bone and lateral processes corresponding to the lamellæ of the bill; and the trachea sometimes folded in an excavation of the breast-bone.

Anatifa (a-nat'i-fā), *n.* [NL., contr. from *anatifa*, fem. of *anatiferus*: see *anatiferous*.] A genus of thoracic or ordinary cirripeds, of the family *Lepadidæ*, established by Bruguière; barnacles, goose-mussels, or tree-geese. The name is derived from some fancied resemblance of the *Lepas anatifa* to a bird, whence arose the vulgar error that the barnacle-geese, *Anas* or *Anser bernicla*, was produced from this cirriped, which was supposed to turn into the bird when it dropped from the tree upon which it was fabled to grow. [Disused.] See *Lepadidæ*, *Lepas*.

anatifer (a-nat'i-fēr), *n.* [< NL. *anatifer*, *anatiferus*: see *anatiferous*.] A barnacle; a goose-mussel or tree-geese; a member of the genus *Anatifa*.

anatiferous (an-a-tif'ēr-us), *a.* [< NL. *anatifer*, *anatiferus*, < L. *anas* (*anat-*), a duck (see *Anas*), + *-fer*, < *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Producing geese; that is, producing the cirripeds formerly called tree-geese or goose-mussels, which adhere to submerged wood or stone, but were formerly supposed to grow on trees, and then to drop off into the water and turn into geese: an epithet of the barnacle, *Lepas anatifa*, and of the trees upon which it was supposed to grow. See *Anatifa*, *Lepas*.

Anatiferous trees, whose corruption breaks forth into barnacles.

Sir T. Brown, Vulg. Err. (1646), p. 133.

Anatina (an-a-ti'nā), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *anatinus*, of or pertaining to the duck: see *anatine*.] A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Anatinidæ*. Lamarck, 1809.

Anatina¹ (an-a-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anas* (*Anat-*) + *-inæ*: see *Anas*.] A subfamily of anatine birds, of the family *Anatidæ*, including the fresh-water ducks or river-ducks, typified by the restricted genus *Anas*. They are separated from the *Fuligininæ*, or sea-ducks, by having the hallux simple, not lobed. The name *Anatina* has occasionally been used to distinguish the "ducks," collectively, from other *Anatidæ*, as the swans, geese, and mergansers; in this use it includes the *Fuligininæ*. The *Anatinæ* proper include the mallard (*Anas boschas*), the wild original of domestic ducks, and many other species, as the widgeon, gadwall, pintail, shoveler, wood-duck, and the various kinds of teal. See cuts under *Chaulelasmus*, *mallard*, and *widgeon*.

Anatina² (an-a-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl.; cf. *Anatina*.] In conch., a group of bivalve mollusks related to the clams, now restricted to the family *Anatinidæ* (which see). Lamarck.

anatine (an'a-tin), *a.* [< L. *anatinus*, of the duck, < *anas* (*anat-*), a duck: see *Anas*.] Resembling a duck; duck-like; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Anatina* or to the *Anatidæ*.

anatinid (a-nat'i-nid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Anatinidæ*.

Anatinidæ (an-a-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anatina* + *-idæ*.] Lantern-shells, a family of siphonate lamellibranch mollusks, typified by the genus *Anatina*, to which various limits have been assigned. As generally used, it embraces forms which have the mantle-margins united, the long siphons partly united, the gills single on each side, and the small foot compressed. The shell is somewhat inequivalve, thin, and nacreous inside; there is an external ligament and an internal cartilage fitting into the pit of the hinge, and

generally an ossicle is developed (whence the family is sometimes called *Ostodesmaceæ*). Species are numerous in the present seas, but were still more so in the ancient, especially during the Jurassic epoch. See cut under *Pholidomyia*.

anaticism (a-nat'ō-sizm), *n.* [< L. *anaticismus*, < Gr. ἀνατικισμός, < ἀνά, again, + τίκτείν, lend on interest, < τόκος, interest, produce, < τίκεν, second aor. τικεῖν, produce, bear.] Compound interest; the taking of compound interest, or the contract by which such interest is secured. [Rare.]

Anatoideæ (an-a-toi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anas* (*Anat-*) + *-oidæ*.] A superfamily of birds, the duck tribe in the broadest sense, corresponding to the *Lamellirostres* of some writers, the *Anseres*, *Unguirostræ*, or *Dernorhynchi* of others; the *Chenomorphæ* of Huxley.

Anatolian (an-a-tō'li-an), *a.* [< *Anatolia*, < Gr. ἀνατολή, a rising, esp. of the sun, the east.] Of or pertaining to Anatolia, that is, Asia Minor, or the greater part of it on the west and north-west.

Bismarck "would not sacrifice one Pomeranian soldier" for the sake of the Sultan, or the Sultan one *Anatolian* Turk for Bismarck.

Contemporary Rev., XLVIII. 587.

Anatolian pottery, pottery made in Anatolia. The name is given by dealers and collectors to a pottery of soft paste with a white glaze, supposed to be from the factories of Kutahia or Kutayah, in Asia Minor. The pieces are generally small; the decoration is in bright colors, similar to Damascus or Rhodian ware, but coarser, and the glaze is less adherent to the surface.

Anatolic (an-a-tol'ik), *a.* [< MGr. ἀνατολικός, pertaining to Ἄνατολία, Anatolia (cf. Gr. ἀνατολικός, eastern), < ἀνατολή, the east: see *Anatolian*.] Same as *Anatolian*. Amer. Jour. of Archæol., II. 124.

anatomic (an-a-tom'ik), *a.* Same as *anatomical*.

anatomical (an-a-tom'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *anatomicus*, < Gr. ἀνατομικός, < ἀνατομή = LGr. ἀνατομία, anatomy: see *anatomy*.] 1. Of or pertaining to anatomy; according to the principles of anatomy; relating to the parts of the body when dissected or separated.—2. Structural or morphological, as distinguished from functional or physiological: as, *anatomical* characters.

anatomically (an-a-tom'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an anatomical manner; as regards structure; by means of anatomy or dissection.

anatomico-physiological (an-a-tom'i-kō-fiz'i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Relating both to anatomy and to physiology.

anatomiet, *n.* A former spelling of *anatomy*.

anatomiless (a-nat'ō-mi-les), *a.* [< *anatomy* + *-less*.] Structureless; improperly formed; amorphous, as if anatomically unnatural, or constructed without regard to anatomy.

Ugly goblins, and formless monsters, *anatomiless* and rigid.

Ruskin, Stones of Venice, II. vi. § 14. (N. E. D.)

anatomisation, anatomise, etc. See *anatomization*, etc.

anatomism (a-nat'ō-mizm), *n.* [< F. *anatomisme*: see *anatomy* and *-ism*.] 1. Anatomical analysis; organization with reference to anatomical structure; exhibition of anatomical details or features, as in painting or statuary.—2. Anatomical structure regarded as a basis of biological phenomena; anatomy considered as the foundation of the phenomena of life exhibited by organized bodies.—3. The doctrine that anatomical structure accounts for all manifestations of vitality; anatomical materialism, as opposed to *animism*.

anatomist (a-nat'ō-mist), *n.* [< F. *anatomiste*: see *anatomy* and *-ist*.] One who is versed in anatomy; one skilled in the art of dissection.

anatomization (a-nat'ō-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [< *anatomize* + *-ation*.] 1. Same as *anatomy*, 1.—2. Figuratively, analysis; minute examination.—3†. Anatomical structure.

Also spelled *anatomisation*.

anatomize (a-nat'ō-miz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *anatomized*, ppr. *anatomizing*. [< F. *anatomiser*: see *anatomy* and *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To dissect, as a plant or an animal, for the purpose of showing the position, structure, and relation of the parts; display the anatomy of.—2. Figuratively, to analyze or examine minutely; consider point by point.

My purpose and endeavour is, in the following discourse to *anatomize* this humour of melancholy, through all its parts and species.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. (To the Reader), p. 76.

In her painter had *anatomized* Time's ruin.

Shak., Lucrece, 1. 1450.

3†. In *chem.*, to make an analysis of.

II. *intrans.* To practise the art of dissection; pursue anatomy as an employment, a science, or an art. [Rare.]

He [Keats] no doubt penned many a stanza when he should have been *anatomizing*.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 308.

Also spelled *anatomise*.

anatomizer (a-nat'ō-mī-zēr), *n.* One who dissects or anatomizes; a dissector; an anatomist; an analyst. Also spelled *anatomiser*.

anatomy (a-nat'ō-mī), *n.*; pl. *anatomies* (-miz). [Early mod. E. also *anatomie*, < F. *anatomie* = Sp. *anatomía* = Pg. It. *anatomia*, < LL. *anatomia*, *anatomy*, < LGr. *ánatōmía*, in classical Gr. *ánatōmḗ*, a cutting up, dissection, < *ánatēnein*, cut up, cut open, < *áná*, up, + *τέμνειν*, second aor. *τέμειν*, cut, > *τομή*, MGr. *τομία*, a cutting, *τόμος*, a cut, a section, tome: see *tome*. Hence, by misunderstanding, *anatomy*, a skeleton: see *atomy*².] 1. Dissection; the act or art of dissecting organized bodies with reference to their structure; the practice of anatomizing; anatomization. —2. That which is learned from dissection; the science of the bodily structure of animals and plants; the doctrines of organization derived from structure. See *histology*, *organography*, *organology*, *morphology*, *zoötomy*, *phytotomy*, *anthropotomy*. —3. Anatomical structure or organization; the formation and disposition of the parts of an organized body. Hence —4. The structure of any inanimate body, as a machine; the structure of a thing, with reference to its parts. [Rare.] —5. A treatise on anatomical science or art; anatomical description or history; a manual of dissection. —6. Figuratively, any analysis or minute examination of the parts or properties of a thing, material, critical, or moral. —7. That which is dissected or results from dissection; a dissected body, part, or organ. —8. A subject of or for dissection; that which is or appears to be ready or fit for dissecting; in various obsolete, colloquial, or figurative uses. Specifically—(a) A corpse procured or prepared for dissection. (b) An anatomical model; a model of a dissected body, as in plaster, wax, or papier mâché, displaying the structure and position of parts or organs; an anatomical cast or waxwork. (c) The solid or bony framework of a body; a skeleton.

The *anatomy* of a little child . . . is accounted a greater rarity than the skeleton of a man in full stature. Fuller.

(d) A much emaciated person or other living being; one almost reduced to a skeleton. [Now only jocose.]

They brought one Pinch, a hungry, lean-fac'd villain, A mere *anatomy*, a mountebank. Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

Passion and the vows I owe to you Have changed me to a lean *anatomy*. Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, II. 1.

(e) Of persons, the body or any part of it; the physique, as if a mere anatomical structure. (f) A mummy; a corpse, dried and shriveled. (g) Figuratively, the withered, lifeless form of anything material or immaterial; meaningless form; shadow without substance.—**Anatomy Act**, an English statute of 1832 (2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 75) regulating schools of anatomy and the practice of dissection.—**Animal anatomy**, the anatomy of animals as distinguished from that of plants; zoötomy and anthropotomy as distinguished from phytotomy.—**Artificial anatomy**, a term sometimes applied to the art of making anatomical models.—**Avian anatomy**, the dissection of birds; ornithotomy.—**Clastic anatomy**, the art (invented by Anzoux, 1825) of making manikins or anatomical models in papier mâché representing the natural appearance of all the parts in separate pieces, which can be joined as a whole and taken apart.—**Comparative anatomy**, (a) The investigation or study of the anatomy of animals in its special relation to human structure, or as exhibiting the relation of the human type to the types of lower orders. (b) A comprehensive account of the anatomy of living organisms lower than man, or of any one group alone. [Obsolete.] (c) The examination and comparison of the structure of all animals, including man, with reference to morphology, organology, and taxonomy; anatomy in general.—**Descriptive anatomy**, an account of parts and organs of the body with special regard to their structure, position, or relations, but without regard to their morphological significance: the opposite of *comparative anatomy*. It denotes specifically anthropotomy, in its medical and surgical aspects. Also called *special anatomy*.—**General anatomy**, a branch of descriptive anatomy which treats especially of histology, or the structure and physical properties of the tissues of the body, without regard to the disposition of the parts and organs composed of them.—**Gross anatomy**, the anatomy of parts and organs discernible by the naked eye, and handled without special appliances; organology as distinguished from histology: the opposite of *minute anatomy*.—**Minute anatomy**, microscopic anatomy; the study of parts or organs requiring the aid of the microscope; histological anatomy.—**Pathological anatomy**, the anatomy of diseased parts, organs, or tissues, or of organic lesions or malformations, the latter being more specifically called *teratological anatomy*.—**Quick anatomy**, live anatomy, vivisection.—**Special anatomy**, same as *descriptive anatomy*.—**Surgical anatomy**, the anatomy of parts and organs with reference to their situation and relative position, in view of surgical operations which it may be necessary to perform upon them.—**Textural anatomy**, a description of organs with regard to their histological structure.—**Topographical anatomy**, the descriptive and surgical anatomy of any particular region of the body, as of the axilla, the groin, the popliteal space, or the triangles of the neck.—**Transcendental anatomy**, anatomical inductions, theories, and hypotheses with reference to the type, model, or plan upon which organized

bodies are constructed; sometimes used with a shade of criticism, as being "ideal" rather than actual or practical anatomy.

anatopism (a-nat'ō-pizm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *áná*, back, + *τόπος*, a place, + *-ism*.] Faulty or incongruous arrangement; specifically, in *art*, an inharmonious grouping of objects.

anatreptic (an-a-trep'tik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ánatrep-tikós*, refuting, overturning, < *ánatrepéin*, refute, overturn, < *áná*, up, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] Refuting; defeating: applied to certain dialogues of Plato.

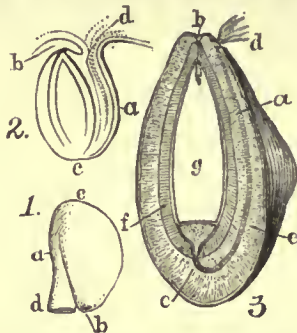
anatripsis (an-a-trip'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ánatripsiς*, rubbing, < *ánatrisein*, rub, chafe, < *áná*, again, + *τρέβειν*, rub.] In *med.*, friction employed as a remedy for disease.

anatripsology (an'a-trip-sol'ō-jī), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ánatripsiς*, rubbing, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. In *med.*, the science of friction as a remedy.—2. A treatise on friction. Dumlison.

anatron (an'a-tron), *n.* [= F. *anatron*, < Sp. *anatron*, < Ar. *an-natrūn*, < *al*, the, + *natrūn*, natron: see *natron*.] 1. Glass-gall or sandiver, a scum which rises upon melted glass in the furnace. It consists of fused salts, chiefly sulphate and chlorides of the alkalis, which have not combined with silica to form glass. 2. The salt which collects on the walls of vaults; saltpeter.

anatropal (a-nat'rō-pal), *a.* Same as *anatropon*.

anatropus (a-nat'rō-pus), *a.* [*<* NL. *anatropon*, < Gr. *áná*, up, + *τρέπειν*, turn: see *trope*.] Inverted: in *bot.*, applied to the reversed ovule,



1, Anatropous Ovule of Magnolia. 2, Section of same. 3, Section of Seed of Magnolia. a, raphe; b, micropyle; c, chalaza; d, hilum; e, fleshy coat of seed inclosing the raphe; f, nony testa; g, albumen, inclosing the embryo above. (Magnified.)

having the hilum close to the micropyle, and the chalaza at the opposite end. An equivalent form is *anatropal*.

anatto (a-nat'ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto*.

Anaxagorean (an-aks-ag-ō-rē'an), *a.* and *n.* [*<* L. *Anaxagoras*, Gr. *Ἀναξαγόρας*.] I. *a.* Relating or pertaining to the person or the doctrines of Anaxagoras, a celebrated Greek philosopher, born at Clazomenæ, near Smyrna, about 500 B. C. Anaxagoras taught the eternity of matter, and ascribed the origin of the world and the order of nature to the operation of an eternal self-existing principle, which he termed *nous* (νοῦς), mind or intelligence. II. *n.* A follower of Anaxagoras.

Anaxagorize (an-aks-ag'ō-rīz), *v. i.* [*<* *Anaxagoras* + *-ize*.] To favor the principles of Anaxagoras. Cudworth.

Anaximandrian (an-aks-i-man'dri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*<* L. *Anaximander*, Gr. *Ἀναξίμανδρος*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek philosopher Anaximander of Miletus (sixth century B. C.), or to his doctrines. II. *n.* A follower of Anaximander.

Anaxonia (an-ak-sō-ni-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *án*-priv. + *ἄξων*, axle, axis: see *axle*, *axis*.] Organic forms, animal or vegetable, having no axes, and consequently wholly irregular in figure: the opposite of *Axonía* (which see). See *cut* under *anaba*.

Anaxonia—forms destitute of axes, and consequently wholly irregular in form, e. g., *Amebe* and many Sponges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

anazoturia (an-az-ō-tū'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *án*-priv. + *αζοτ*, q. v., + Gr. *οὔρον*, urine.] In *med.*, a condition of the urine characterized by marked diminution in its nitrogenous constituents.

anbury (an'bēr-i), *n.* [Chiefly E. dial.; also written *anberry*, by assimilation *ambury*, with prosthetic *n*, *namberry*, by apparent extension *anlebury*, *angleberry*, in earliest recorded form *anburie* (Florio); of uncertain origin, but perhaps repr. **angberry*, < AS. *ange*, painful (as in *ang-nagl*, E. **angnail*, *agnail*, q. v., and *angseta*, a boil or wart), + *berie*, E. *berry*¹, transferred to pimple or tumor. Hardly an extension of

amper, q. v.] 1. A swelling, full of blood and soft to the touch, peculiar to horses and cattle. —2. Club-root, a sort of gall or excrescence in some plants of the natural order *Crucifera*, and chiefly in the turnip, produced by a puncture made by the ovipositor of an insect for the deposition of its eggs. [Eng.]

-ance. [*<* ME. *-ance*, *-aunce*, < OF. *-ance*, repr. both L. *-ant-ia* and *-ent-ia*, forming nouns from pp. adjectives in *-an(t)-s*, *-en(t)-s*: see *-ant*¹, *-ent*. In later F. and E. many nouns in *-ance*, < L. *-entia*, were changed to *-ence*, in nearer accord with the L. Nouns of recent formation have *-ance* < *-antia*, and *-ence* < *-entia*. Extended *-ancy*, q. v.] A suffix of Latin origin, forming nouns from adjectives in *-ant*, or directly from verbs, as *significance*, *defiance*, *pureyance*, etc.; also used with native English verbs, as in *abid-ance*, *forbearance*, *furtherance*, *hindrance*, *rid-dance*, etc.

Anceidæ (an-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anceus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopods, named from the genus *Anceus*. See *Gnathiidæ* and *Pranizidæ*.

Ancerata (an-ser'a-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., improp. for **acerata*, < Gr. *án*- (before a consonant prop. *á*-) priv., without, + *κέρας*, a horn: see *Acera*.] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a term proposed to distinguish the camels and llamas from the other ruminant *Artiodactyla*. The distinction is a good one, and has been recently insisted upon, as the structure of these animals is now better known. The term is precisely equivalent to *Tylopoda* or *Phalangipræda* (which see), but it is not in use.

ancestor (an'ses-tər), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ancestor*, *ancestour*, *ancestor*, *ancestour*, etc., < ME. *ancestre*, *aucestre*, *ancessour*, *aucestour*, etc. (also, without *s*, *ancetre*, *aucestre*, *anceter*, *ancetor*, *ausetter*, etc.,) mod. dial. *anceter*, *anster*, < OF. *ancestre*, and *ancestor*, *anceisor*, *anceisur*, *anceissor*, etc., commonly in pl. *ancestres* (Cotgrave), mod. F. *ancêtres* = Pr. *anceissor*, < L. *antecessor*, a forerunner, in pl. an advance-guard, in LL. a predecessor in office, a teacher or professor of law, eccles. a forerunner (> E. *antecessor*); < *antecedere*, pp. *antecessus*, go before, < *ante*, before, + *cedere*, go: see *antecedent*.] 1. One from whom a person is descended in the line of either father or mother; a forefather; a progenitor.—2. In *law*, one, whether a progenitor or a collateral relative, who has preceded another in the course of inheritance; one from whom an inheritance is derived: the correlative of *heir*: sometimes used specifically of the immediate progenitor.—3. In *biol.*, according to the theory of evolution, the hypothetical form or stock, of an earlier and presumably lower type, from which any organized being is inferred to have been directly or indirectly developed.

The first and simplest plants had no ancestors; they arose by spontaneous generation or special creation. Sachs, *Botany* (trans.), p. 846.

Collateral ancestors. See *collateral*.

ancestral (an-ses-tō'ri-al), *a.* [*<* *ancestor* + *-ial*.] Ancestral: as, "his *ancestral* seat," Grote, *Hist. Greece*, I. xiv. [Rare.]

ancestrally (an-ses-tō'ri-āl-i), *adv.* In an ancestral manner; with regard to ancestors. Sydney Smith. [Rare.]

ancestor-worship (an'ses-tər-wēr'ship), *n.* The worship of ancestors.

Ancestor-worship, the worship of father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, has among the Hindus a most elaborate liturgy and ritual, of which the outlines are given in the law-books, and with special fulness in the Book of Vishnu. Maine, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 55.

ancestral (an-ses'tral), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ancestrel*, *ancestrell*, *aucestrell*, < OF. *ancestrel*, < *ancestre*, *ancestor*: see *ancestor* and *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to ancestors or progenitors; descending or claimed from ancestors: as, an *ancestral* estate; *ancestral* trees; a king on his *ancestral* throne.

Tenure by homage *ancestral* was merely tenancy-in-chief by immemorial prescription in the family. C. H. Pearson, *Early and Middle Ages of Eng.*, xxxiv.

2. In *biol.*, of or pertaining to an ancestor; being an earlier, and presumably lower or more generalized, type from which later more specialized forms of organized beings are asserted to have been evolved.

The common descent of all the Chalk Sponges from a single *ancestral* form, the Olynthus, can be proved with certainty. Haeckel, *Evol. of Man* (trans.), I. 117.

Homage ancestral. See *homage*.

ancestrally (an-ses'tral-i), *adv.* With reference to ancestry; as regards descent.

Ancestrally, yellow-rattle is a near relation of the pretty little blue veronicas. G. Allen, *Colin Clout's Calendar*, p. 96.

ancestrelet, *a.* See *ancestral*.
ancestress (an'ses-tres), *n.* [*< ancestor + -ess.*]
 A female ancestor. [*Rare.*]

This *ancestress* is a lady, or rather the ghost of a lady.
Carlyle, Misc. Ess., II, 274.

ancestral (au-ses'tri-əl), *a.* Same as *ancestral*.
N. E. D.

ancestry (an'ses-tri), *n.* [*< ME. ancestry, an-cestrie, uncestric, anistry, etc., also, without s, anctry, uncestry, uncestric, uncestre, < OF. an-ceserie, uncesserie, < uncessor, ancestor: see ancestor.*] 1. A series or line of ancestors or progenitors; lineage, or those who compose a preceding line of natural descent.

Headless statues of his *ancestry*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

That senior posterity which was such for Homer, but for us has long ago become a worshipful *ancestry*.
De Quincey, Homer, i.

Hence—2. Descent from a line of honorable ancestors; high birth.

Title and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious, but a bad man more conspicuous.
Addison.

3. In *biol.*, the series of ancestors or ancestral types through which an organized being may have come to be what it is in the process of evolution.

ancestry, *n.* A Middle English form of *ancestry*.
Chaucer.

Anceus (an-sē'us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of isopods, based by Risso in 1816 upon the male form of an isopod the female of which Leach called *Praniza* (which see). See *Gnathia*. Also written *Anceus*.

ancheson, *n.* An earlier form of *encheson*.

Anchilophus (ang-kil'ō-fus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἀχι, near, + λόφος, crest.*] A genus of fossil perissodactyl ungulate quadrupeds, of the family *Lophodontidae*, related to the *Tapiridae*. *Ger-rals, 1852.*

anchilops (ang'ki-lops), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἀχι-λωψ, a sore at the inner corner of the eye (Galenus), as if from ἀχι, near; appar. a corruption of αἰγίλωψ, ægilops: see ægilops.*] In *pathol.*, an abscess in the inner angle of the eye, superficial to the lacrymal sac. When such an abscess opens at the inner angle it is called *ægilops*.

anchippodontid (ang-kip-ō-don'tid), *n.* A hoofed mammal of the family *Anchippodontidae*.

Anchippodontidæ (ang-kip-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Anchippodus (-odont-) + -idæ.*] A family of fossil perissodactyl ungulate mammals. It is related to the older forms of the *Perissodactyla*, but differs from them in having the incisor teeth in part gliriform, the outer ones having persistent pulps and growing continuously in a circular direction, like those of rodents.

Anchippodontoidea (ang-kip'ō-don-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Anchippodus (-odont-) + -oidea.*] A superfamily group of perissodactyl quadrupeds, by which the family *Anchippodontidæ* is singularly contrasted with all other perissodactyls collectively.

Anchippodus (ang-kip'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., *< Anchippus + Gr. ὀδούς (odont-) = E. tooth.*] A genus of fossil perissodactyls, the type of the family *Anchippodontidæ* and superfamily *Anchippodontoidea*: synonymous with *Trogosus* of Leidy.

Anchippus (ang-kip'us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἀχι, near, + ἵππος, horse.*] A genus of fossil horses, of the family *Anchitheriidae* (which see).

anchisaurid (ang-ki-sā'rid), *n.* A dinosaur of the family *Anchisauridae*.

Anchisauridæ (ang-ki-sā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Anchisaurus + -idæ.*] A family of theropod dinosaurian reptiles, represented by the genus *Anchisaurus*. The family includes several genera of the Triassic period, the members of which had amphicealous vertebrae, slender pubes, pentadactyl fore feet, and tridactyl hind feet. Formerly called *Amphisauridae*.

Anchisaurus (ang-ki-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἀχι, near, + σαῖρος, a lizard.*] The typical genus of the family *Anchisauridae*. Also called *Amphisaurus*, a name preoccupied for a different genus.

anchithere (ang'ki-thēr), *n.* [*< Anchitherium.*] An animal of the genus *Anchitherium*.

The horse can even boast a pedigree in this quarter of the world, in a right line, through a slender three-toed ancestry, as far back as the *anchithere* of the eocene period.
Edinburgh Rev.

anchitheriid (ang-ki-thē'ri-id), *n.* A hoofed mammal of the family *Anchitheriidae*.

Anchitheriidae (ang'ki-thē'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Anchitherium + -idæ.*] A family of fossil perissodactyl ungulate mammals. It shares the ungulate characters of the *Equidae*, or horses, but differs

from them in having the ulna complete, moderately developed, and more or less distinct from the radius; the fibula complete, though ankylous with the tibia; the orbit of the eye incomplete behind; the upper molar teeth marked by a deep anterior groove reentering from the middle of the inner side and ending in lateral branches, and a posterior groove reentering from the posterior wall; and the lower molars marked by a V-shaped groove reentering from the outer wall, and two V-shaped grooves reentering from the inner wall, the crowns thus having W-shaped ridges. Besides the typical genus *Anchitherium*, the family contains the *Hypotherium*, *Parahippus*, and *Anchippus* of Leidy.

anchitherioid (ang-ki-thē'ri-oid), *a.* [*< Anchitherium + -oid.*] Relating or belonging to or resembling the genus *Anchitherium*.

The only genus of animals of which we possess a satisfactory . . . ancestral history is the genus *Equus*, the development of which in the course of the Tertiary epoch from an *Anchitherioid* ancestor, through the form of *Hipparion*, appears to admit of no doubt.

Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II, 49.

Anchitherium (ang-ki-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἀχι, near, + θηρίον, a wild beast.*] A genus of extinct perissodactyl or odd-toed hoofed mammals, found in the Upper Eocene and Lower Miocene of Europe and the United States. It was a kind of horse about the size of a small pony, and had three functionally developed toes. By some naturalists it is referred to the same family as the modern horse, *Equidae*; but by others it is placed with *Palaotherium* in the family *Palaotheriidae*. It is also, with greater exactness, made the type of a distinct family, *Anchitheriidae* (which see). A species is *A. aurelianense*. Synonymous with *Hipparitherium*.

anchor¹ (ang'kor), *n.* [The spelling has been changed to make it look like *anchora*, a corrupt mod. spelling of *L. ancora*; prop. *anker*, in early mod. E. reg. *anker*, also *anchor*, *ankor*, *ancour*, etc., *< ME. reg. anker* (also *ankre, ancre*, after *OF. ancre*), *< AS. ancor, ancer, oncer = D. anker = OHG. anchar, MHG. G. anker (> Pol. ankier) = Icel. akkeri = Sw. ankar = Dan. anker = OF. and F. ancre = Sp. ancla, ancora = Pg. ancora = It. ancora, < L. ancora* (in mod. spelling corruptly *anchora*, *> E. anchor*¹, prob. by confusion with *anker*², later *anchor*², where the "restored" spelling has an actual *Gr. basis*) = *OBulg. anūkyura, anūkira = Russ. yakorī = Lith. inkoras = Lett. enkuris = Alban. ankure, < Gr. ἄγκυρα, an anchor, a hook, connected with ἄγκος, a bend, ἄγκυλος, crooked, curved, L. angulus, an angle, a corner: see angle¹, angle³, ankle, ankylose, etc.*] 1. A device for securing a vessel to the ground under water by means of a cable.

Anchors are generally made of iron, and consist of a strong shank *a*, at one extremity of which is the crown *c*, from which branch out two arms *b b*, curved inward, and each terminating in a broad palm or fluke *d d*, the sharp extremity of which is the peak or bill. At the other end of the shank is the stock *e e*, a trans-

verse piece, behind which is a shackle or ring, to which a cable may be attached. The principal use of the stock, which in nearly all anchors is now made of iron and is placed at right angles to the curved arms *b b*, is to cause the arms to fall so that one of the flukes shall enter the ground. According to their various forms and uses, anchors are called *star-board-bower, port-bower, sheet, spare, stream, kedje, and grapnel* or *boat anchors*. Those carried by men-of-war are

the *starboard- and port-bowers*, on the starboard and port bows respectively; the *sheet*, on either side of the ship further aft; and the *spare anchor*, which is usually in the hold. These are all of equal or nearly equal size and weight. To these are added for various purposes the *stream and kedje anchors*, which are smaller and of various sizes. Many improvements and novelties in the shape and construction of anchors have been introduced in recent times. The principal names connected with these alterations are those of Lient, Rodgers, who introduced the *hollow-shanked anchor*, with the view of increasing the strength without adding to the weight; Mr. Porter, who made the arms and flukes movable by pivoting them to the shank instead of fixing them immovably, causing the anchor to take a readier and firmer hold, and avoiding the danger of fouling the cable; Mr. Trotman, who has further improved Porter's invention; and M. Martin, whose anchor is of very peculiar form, and is constructed so as to be

self-canting, the arms revolving through an angle of 90° either way, and the sharp points of the flukes being always ready to enter the ground. Of the many other forms, all

(except Tyzack's anchor, which has only one arm, pivoted on a bifurcation of the shank and arranged to swing between the two parts) are more or less closely related to the forms illustrated. The anchor is said to be a *cockbill* when it is suspended vertically from the cathead ready to be let go; *apeak* when the cable is drawn in so tight as to bring it directly under the ship; *atrip* or *aveigh* when it is just drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction; and *avash* when the stock is hove up to the surface of the water.

2. Any similar device for holding fast or checking the motion of a movable object.

That part of the apparatus (in the curricle) which fell to the ground to assist in stopping the carriage was called the *anchor*. This was made of wood and iron, or iron alone, fixed to the axle-tree by two couplings on each side.
E. M. Stratton, World on Wheels, p. 360.

Specifically—(a) The apparatus at the opposite end of the field from the engine of a steam-plow, to which pulleys are fixed, round which the endless band or rope that moves the plow passes. (b) The device by which the extremities of the chains or wire ropes of a suspension-bridge are secured. See *anchorage*¹.

3. Figuratively, that which gives stability or security; that on which dependence is placed.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul, both sure and steadfast.
Heb. vi. 19.

4. In *arch.*: (a) A name for the arrow-head or tongue ornament used especially in the so-called egg-and-dart molding. (b) A metallic clamp, sometimes of fanciful design, fastened



Medieval Tie-rod Anchors.
 (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

on the outside of a wall to the end of a tie-rod or strap connecting it with an opposite wall to prevent bulging.—5. In *zool.*: (a) Some appendage or arrangement of parts by which a parasite fastens itself upon its host.

A powerful *anchor*, by which the parasite is moored to its hapless prey. *P. H. Gosse, Marine Zool. (1855), I, 114.*

(b) Something shaped like an anchor; an *ancora*. See *ancora*¹.—6. An iron plate placed in the back part of a coke-oven before it is charged with coal. See *anchor-oven*.—Anchor and collar, an upper hinge used for heavy gates. The anchor is embedded in the adjacent masonry, and the collar is secured to it by a clevis. Through the collar passes the heel-post of the gate.—Anchor escapement. See *escapement*.—At single anchor, having only one anchor down.—Floating or sea anchor, an apparatus variously constructed, designed to be sunk below the swell of the sea where there is no anchorage, to prevent a vessel from drifting.—Foul anchor. See *foul, a.*—Mooring anchor, a large, heavy mass, usually of iron, placed at the bottom of a harbor or roadstead, for the purpose of fixing a buoy, or of affording safe and convenient anchorage to vessels. In the latter case a floating buoy, to which a ship may be easily and speedily attached by a cable, is fastened to it by a chain.—Mushroom anchor, an anchor with a saucer-shaped head on a central shank, used for mooring.—Nuts of an anchor, two projections welded on the shank to secure the stock in place.—To back an anchor (*naut.*), to lay down a small anchor ahead of a large one, the cable of the small one being fastened to the crown of the large one to prevent it from coming home.—To cast anchor, to let run the cathead stopper, thus releasing the anchor from the cathead, and permitting it to sink to the bottom.—To eat the anchor, to draw the anchor perpendicularly up to the cathead by a strong tackle called the *eat*.—To drag anchor, to draw or trail it along the bottom when loosened, or when the anchor will not hold: said of a ship.—To fish the anchor, to hoist the flukes of an anchor to the top of the gunwale by an appliance called a *fish*, in order to stow it after it has been catted.—To lie at anchor, or ride at anchor, said of a vessel when kept at some particular spot by her anchor.—To shoe an anchor, to secure to the flukes broad, triangular pieces of plank to give better holding in soft bottom.—To sweep for an anchor, to drag the bottom with the bight of a rope to find a lost anchor.—To weigh anchor, to heave or raise the anchor or anchors from the ground; free a vessel from anchorage in preparation for sailing.

anchor¹ (ang'kor), *v.* [Early mod. E. reg. *anker*, *< ME. ankren, ancren, < AS. *ancran = D. ankeren = G. ankern = Sw. ankra = Dan. ankre; cf. F. ancre = Sp. anclar, ancorar = Pg. ancorar = It. ancorare, < ML. ancorare; from the noun.*] 1. To fix or secure in a particular place by means of an anchor; place at anchor: as, to anchor a ship.—2. Figuratively, to fix or fasten; affix firmly.

anchor² (ang'kor), *v.* [Early mod. E. reg. *anker*, *< ME. ankren, ancren, < AS. *ancran = D. ankeren = G. ankern = Sw. ankra = Dan. ankre; cf. F. ancre = Sp. anclar, ancorar = Pg. ancorar = It. ancorare, < ML. ancorare; from the noun.*] 1. To fix or secure in a particular place by means of an anchor; place at anchor: as, to anchor a ship.—2. Figuratively, to fix or fasten; affix firmly.

anchor³ (ang'kor), *v.* [Early mod. E. reg. *anker*, *< ME. ankren, ancren, < AS. *ancran = D. ankeren = G. ankern = Sw. ankra = Dan. ankre; cf. F. ancre = Sp. anclar, ancorar = Pg. ancorar = It. ancorare, < ML. ancorare; from the noun.*] 1. To fix or secure in a particular place by means of an anchor; place at anchor: as, to anchor a ship.—2. Figuratively, to fix or fasten; affix firmly.

anchor⁴ (ang'kor), *v.* [Early mod. E. reg. *anker*, *< ME. ankren, ancren, < AS. *ancran = D. ankeren = G. ankern = Sw. ankra = Dan. ankre; cf. F. ancre = Sp. anclar, ancorar = Pg. ancorar = It. ancorare, < ML. ancorare; from the noun.*] 1. To fix or secure in a particular place by means of an anchor; place at anchor: as, to anchor a ship.—2. Figuratively, to fix or fasten; affix firmly.

anchor⁵ (ang'kor), *v.* [Early mod. E. reg. *anker*, *< ME. ankren, ancren, < AS. *ancran = D. ankeren = G. ankern = Sw. ankra = Dan. ankre; cf. F. ancre = Sp. anclar, ancorar = Pg. ancorar = It. ancorare, < ML. ancorare; from the noun.*] 1. To fix or secure in a particular place by means of an anchor; place at anchor: as, to anchor a ship.—2. Figuratively, to fix or fasten; affix firmly.

Let us anchor our hopes . . . upon his goodness.
South, Sermons, VIII. 141.
 The water-lily starts and slides
 Upon the level in little puffs of wind,
 The anchor'd to the bottom.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

II. intrans. 1. To cast anchor; come to anchor; lie or ride at anchor: as, the ship anchored outside the bar.

You'll tall anchoring bark. *Shak., Lear, iv. 6.*

2. Figuratively, to keep hold or be firmly fixed in any way.

Gladly we would anchor, but the anchorage is quicksand.
Emerson, Experience.

anchor² (ang'kor), *n.* [The spelling has been changed to make it more like *anchoret*, and orig. **anchoretta* (cf. *anchor*¹); prop. *anker*, in early mod. E. reg. *anker*, < ME. reg. *anker*, *ankre*, *anere*, an anchoret or anchoress, monk or nun, < AS. *ancra*, also, rarely, *ancer*, *ancor* (in comp. *ancer-*, *aneor-*, once *anacor-*), *m.*, an anchoret, also perhaps **ancra*, *f.*, an anchoress, = OS. *ēnkoro* = OHG. *einchoro*, anchoret, spelled as if from OS. *ēn* = OHG. *ein*, one (cf. *monk*, ult. < Gr. *μόνος*, one), but all corruptions of ML. **anchoreta*, *anachorita*, LL. *anachoreta*, whence the later E. forms *anchoret* and *anchorite*, *q. v.*] An anchoret; a hermit.

An anchor's cheer in prison be my scope!
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

anchor³, *n.* Erroneous spelling of *anker*³.
anchorable¹ (ang'kor-ə-bl), *a.* [*< anchor*¹ + *-able*.] Fit for anchorage. [Rare.]

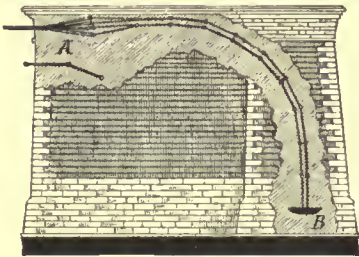
The sea everywhere twenty leagues from land anchorable.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 40.

Anchoracea (ang'kor-ə-sē-rā'sē-ŷ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anchoraca* (< L. *ancora*, improp. *anchora*, anchor (see *anchor*¹, *n.*), + Gr. *κέρας*, horn) + *-acea*.] In Milne-Edwards's system of classification, a tribe of parasitic entomostracous crustaceans, which anchor or fasten themselves to their host by means of hooked lateral appendages of the head. The name is approximately equivalent to one of the divisions of *Lernaeoidea* (which see).

anchorage¹ (ang'kor-əj), *n.* [*< anchor*¹ + *-age*; suggested by F. *ancrage*, < *ancra*.] 1. Anchoring-ground; a place where a ship anchors or can anchor; a customary place for anchoring.

The fleet returned to its former anchorage.
Southey, Life of Nelson, II. 102.
 Early in the morning we weighed anchor and steamed up the bay to the man-of-war anchorage.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

Hence—2. That to which anything is fastened: as, the anchorage of the cables of a suspension-bridge.



Anchorage of a Cable of the East River Bridge, New York.
 A, suspension-cable; B, anchor-plate.

3. The anchor and all the necessary tackle for anchoring. [Rare.]

The bark, that hath discharg'd her freight,
 Returns with precious lading to the bay
 From whence at first she weigh'd her anchorage.
Shak., Tit. And., I. 2.

If that supposal should fail us, all our anchorage were loose, and we should but wander in a wild sea.
Wotton.

4. A duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbor; anchorage-dues.

This corporation, otherwise a poor one, holds also the anchorage in the harbour. *R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

anchorage² (ang'kor-əj), *n.* [*< anchor*² + *-age*.] The cell or retreat of an anchoret.

Anchorastomacea (ang'kor-ə-stō-mā'sē-ŷ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *ancora*, improp. *anchora*, anchor, + Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *-acea*.] In Milne-Edwards's system of classification, a tribe of parasitic entomostracous crustaceans, or fish-lice, representing a division of the *Lernaeoidea* which contains the *Chondranchthidae*. The species of this group, like the other lernæans, fasten on their host by stout hooked appendages like anchors.

anchorate (ang'kor-ət), *a.* In *zool.*, fixed as if anchored.

anchor-ball (ang'kor-bāl), *n.* A pyrotechnical combustible attached to a grapnel for the purpose of setting fire to ships. *Smyth, Sailor's Word-book.*

anchor-bolt (ang'kor-bōlt), *n.* A bolt having the end of its shank bent or splayed, to prevent it from being drawn out.

anchor-buoy (ang'kor-boi), *n.* A buoy used to mark the position of an anchor when on the bottom.

anchor-chock (ang'kor-chok), *n.* 1. A piece inserted into a wooden anchor-stock where it has become worn or defective.—2. A piece of wood or iron on which an anchor rests when it is stowed.

anchor-drag (ang'kor-drag), *n.* Same as *drag-sheet*.

anchored (ang'kord), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. reg. *anchored*, *ankored*; < *anchor*¹, *anker*¹, + *-ed*².] 1. Held by an anchor.—2. Shaped like an anchor; fluked; forked.

Shooting her anchored tongue,
 Threatening her venom'd teeth.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, II. ii. 29.

3. In *her.*, an epithet applied to a cross whose extremities are turned back like the flukes of an anchor.

Equivalent forms are *anecée*, *anered*, *anchry*.

Anchorella (ang-ko-rel'ŷ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *ancora*, improp. *anchora*, anchor: see *anchor*¹.] A genus of fish-lice, small parasitic crustaceans, of the family *Lernaeopodidae* and order *Lernaeoidea*: so called from the appendages by which, like other lernæans, the animal fastens itself on its host. There are several species, parasitic upon fishes. The genus is sometimes made the type of a family *Anchorellidae*.

Anchorellidæ (ang-ko-rel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anchorella* + *-idæ*.] A family of lernæan crustaceans, or fish-lice, typified by the genus *Anchorella*. Also spelled *Anchorelladæ*.

anchoress, **anchoritess** (ang'kor-es, -i-tes), *n.* [Early mod. E. reg. *ankress*, *anecress*, < ME. *ankresse*, *ankrisse*, *ankres*: see *anchor*², *anker*², and *-ess*.] A female anchoret.

She is no anchoress, she dwells not alone.
Latimer, 4th Serm. led. solif. life.
 Pega, his sister, an Anchoritess, led a solitary life.
Fuller, Church Hist., ii. 96.

anchoret, **anchorite** (ang'ko-ret, -rit), *n.* [Early mod. E. *anchoret*, *-ete*, *-it*, usually *-ite*, also *anachoret*, etc., < ME. *aneorite*, < OF. *anachoret*, mod. F. *anachorète*, < LL. *anachorēta*, ML. also *anachorita*, < Gr. *ἀναχωρητής*, a recluse, lit. one retired, < *ἀναχωρεῖν*, retire, < *ἀνά*, back, + *χωρεῖν*, withdraw, make room, < *χωρος*, room, space. The form *anchoret* has taken the place of the earlier *anchor*², *anker*², *q. v.*] A hermit; a recluse; one who retires from society into a desert or solitary place, to avoid the temptations of the world and to devote himself to contemplation and religious exercises. Also *anachoret*.

Macarius, the great Egyptian anchoret.
Abp. Ussher, Ans. to a Jesuit.
 To an ordinary layman the life of the anchorite might appear in the highest degree opposed to that of the Teacher who began His mission in a marriage feast.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 111.

= *Syn. Monk, Hermit, Anchoret*. In the classification of religious ascetics, monks are those who adopt a secluded habit of life, but dwell more or less in communities; hermits, or eremites, those who withdraw to desert places, but do not deny themselves shelter or occupation; and anchorites, those most excessive in their austerities, who choose the most absolute solitude, and subject themselves to the greatest privations.

anchoretic (ang-ko-ret'ik), *a.* [*< anchor*² + *-ic*, after *anachoretic*, *q. v.*] Pertaining to an anchoret, or to his mode of life. Equivalent forms are *anchoretical*, *anchoretic*, *anchoretical*.

anchoretism (ang-ko-ret'izm), *n.* [*< anchor*² + *-ism*.] The state of being secluded from the world; the condition of an anchoret. Also written *anchoritism*.

anchoretish (ang'ko-ret-ish), *a.* [*< anchor*² + *-ish*¹.] Of or pertaining to an anchoret, or to his mode of life; anchoretic. Also *anchoritish*.

Sixty years of religious reverie and anchoretish self-denial.
De Quincey, Autobiographical Sketches, I. 134.

anchoretism (ang'ko-ret-izm), *n.* [*< anchor*² + *-ism*.] The state of being secluded from the world; the condition of an anchoret. Also written *anchoritism*.

anchor-gate (ang'kor-gāt), *n.* A kind of heavy gate used in the locks of canals, having for its upper bearing a collar embedded in the adjacent masonry.

anchor-hold (ang'kor-hōld), *n.* 1. The hold of an anchor upon the ground.—2. Firm hold in a figurative sense; ground of expectation or trust; security.

The one and only assurance and fast anchor-hold of our souls' health.
Camden.

anchor-hoy (ang'kor-hoi), *n.* A small vessel or lighter fitted with capstans, etc., used for handling and transporting anchors and chains about a harbor. Also called *chain-boat*.

anchor-ice (ang'kor-is), *n.* Ice that is formed on and incrusts the bottom of a lake or river in-shore; ground-ice.

anchorite, *n.* See *anchoret*.

anchoritess, *n.* [*< anchorite* + *-ess*.] See *anchoretic*.

anchoretic, **anchoretical**, etc. See *anchoretic*, etc.

anchorless (ang'kor-less), *a.* [*< anchor*¹ + *-less*.] Being without an anchor; hence, drifting; unstable.

My homeless, anchorless, unsupported mind.
Charlotte Brontë, Vilette, vi.

anchor-lift (ang'kor-lift), *n.* A gripping device for lifting a pole or pile which has been driven into the mud to serve as an anchor for a dredge-boat.

anchor-lining (ang'kor-li'ning), *n.* Sheathing fastened to the sides of a vessel, or to stanchions under the fore-channel, to prevent injury to the vessel by the bill of the anchor when it is fished or hauled up. See *bill-board*.

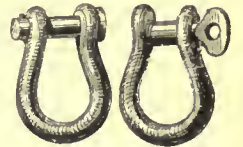
anchor-oven (ang'kor-nv'u), *n.* A coke-oven, so named from a wrought-iron plate called an anchor which is placed at the rear of the oven before it is charged with coal. At the end of the heat the anchor is embedded in coke, and when withdrawn by means of a winch takes all the coke with it.

anchor-plate (ang'kor-plāt), *n.* 1. A heavy metal plate to which is secured the extremity of a cable of a suspension-bridge. See *cut* under *anchorage*.—2. In *zool.*, one of the calcareous plates to which the anchors or ancora are attached, as in members of the genus *Synapta*. See *ancora*¹.

anchor-ring (ang'kor-ring), *n.* 1. The ring or shackle of an anchor to which the cable is bent.—2. A geometrical surface generated by the revolution of a circle about an axis lying in its plane, but exterior to it.

anchor-rocket (ang'kor-rok'et), *n.* A rocket fitted with an anchor-head consisting of two or more flukes. With a line attached to the rocket-stick it is used for life-saving purposes, and may be fired either over a stranded vessel or beyond a bar on which the water is breaking. The best rocket of this class is the German rocket, which has an anchor-head of four palmate flukes placed at right angles to each other.

anchor-shackle (ang'kor-shak'l), *n.* *Naut.*, the bow or clevis, with two eyes and a screw-bolt, or bolt and key, which is used for securing a cable to the ring of the anchor. Also used for coupling lengths of chain-cable.
E. H. Knight.



Anchor-shackles.

anchor-shot (ang'kor-shot), *n.* A projectile made with arms or flukes and having a rope or chain attached, designed to be fired from a mortar in order to establish communication between the shore and a vessel or wreck, or between vessels. It is used principally in the life-saving service.

anchor-stock (ang'kor-stok), *n.* *Naut.*, a beam of wood or iron placed at the upper end of the shank of an anchor transversely to the plane of the arms. (See *cuts* under *anchor*.) Its use is to cause the anchor when let go to lie on the bottom in such a position that the peak or sharp point of the arm will penetrate the ground and take a firm hold.—**Anchor-stock fashion**, a peculiar way of planking the outside of a ship with planks that are widest in the middle and taper toward the ends, somewhat like an anchor-stock.—**Anchor-stock planking**. See *planking*.

anchor-tripper (ang'kor-trip'er), *n.* A device for tripping or casting loose a ship's anchor.

anchor-watch (ang'kor-woch), *n.* *Naut.*, a subdivision of the watch kept constantly on deck during the time a ship lies at single anchor, to be in readiness to hoist jib- or staysails in order to keep the ship clear of her anchor, or to veer more cable, or to let go a second anchor in case she should drive or part from her first one. Also called *harbor-watch*.

anchor-well (ang'kor-wel), *n.* *Naut.*, a cylindrical recess in the forward end of the overhanging deck of the first monitor-built vessels, in which the anchors were carried to protect them and the chain from the enemy's shot, as well as to cause the vessels to ride more easily at anchor.

anchovy (an-ehō'vi), *n.*; *pl. anchovies* (-viz). [Formerly also *anchovie* and *anchora*, earlier

anchoveye, anchoveyes, anchove = D. *ansjovis* = G. *anschove* = Sw. *ansjovis* = Dan. *ansjos* = F. *anchois* (> Russ. *anchousi* = Pol. *anczos*), < It. dial. *anciora, ancioa, ancua, anchioa, anchioa*, < Sp. *anchova, anchoa* = Pg. *anchova, anchova, anchovy*; of uncertain origin; cf. Basque *anchova, anchoa, anchua, anchovy*, perhaps related to Basque *antzua*, dry, hence lit. a dried or pickled fish, anchovy. Diez refers the Rom. forms ult. to Gr. *ἀψίν*, commonly supposed to be the anchovy or sardine.] An abdominal mal-



Anchovy (*Stolephorus encrasicolus*).

acoapterygious fish, of the genus *Stolephorus* or *Engraulis*, family *Stolephoridae*. The species are all of diminutive size, and inhabitants of most tropical and temperate seas. Only one species, *S. encrasicolus*, is known upon the European coasts, but fifteen approach those of the United States. The common anchovy of Europe, *S. encrasicolus*, esteemed for its rich and peculiar flavor, is not much larger than the middle finger. It is caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation. A sauce held in much esteem is made from anchovies by pounding them in water, simmering the mixture for a short time, adding a little cayenne pepper, and straining the whole through a hair sieve.—**Anchovy paste**, a preparation of anchovy and various clupeids (sprats, etc.).

anchovy-pear (an-ehō'vi-pār), *n.* The fruit of *Grias cauliflora*, a myrtaceous tree growing in Jamaica. It is large, and contains generally a single seed protected by a stony covering. It is pickled and eaten like the mango.

anchry (ang'kri), *a.* [Bad spelling of *anery*, < F. *anerée*, < *ancrer*, anchor: see *anchor*, *v.* and *n.*] In *her.*, same as *anchored*, 3.

Anchusa (ang-kū'sā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἄγχουσα*, Attic *ἄγχουσα*, alkanet.] A genus of herbaceous plants, chiefly perennial, of the natural order *Boraginaceae*. There are 30 species, rough, hairy herbs, natives of Europe and western Asia. The more common species of Europe is the bugloss or common alkanet, *A. officinalis*. *A. italica* is cultivated for ornament. See *alkanet* and *Alkanna*.

anchusic (ang-kū'sik), *a.* [*< anchusin + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to anchusin: as, *anchusic acid*.

anchusin (ang'kū-sin), *n.* [*< Anchusa + -in².*] A red coloring matter obtained from *Alkanna* (*Anchusa tinctoria*). It is amorphous, with a resinous fracture, and when heated emits violet vapors, which are extremely suffocating.

anchyloblepharon, *n.* See *ankyloblepharon*.

anchylose, anchylosis, etc. See *ankylose*, etc.

Anchylostoma (ang-ki-los'tō-mā), *n.* [NL., prop. *Anchylostoma*, < Gr. *ἄγκυλος*, crooked, curved, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Same as *Dochmius*, 2.

ancienty (ān'shēnt-si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ancientie*, etc., for earlier *ancienty*, *q. v.*] **Ancientness**; antiquity.

ancient¹ (ān'shēnt), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ancient* (a spelling but recently obsolete, after *patient*, etc., or with ref. to the orig. L.), < ME. *ancient*, *ancienty*, *ancient*, etc. (with excrescent *-t*, as in *tyrant*, etc.: see *-ant²*), earlier *ancien*, *ancian*, < OF. *ancien*, mod. F. *ancien* = Pr. *ancian* = Sp. *anciano* = Pg. *ancião* = It. *anziano*, < ML. *antianus*, *ancianus*, former, old, *ancian*, prop. **anteanus*, with term. *-anus* (E. *-an*, *-en*), < L. *ante*, before, whence also *anticus*, *antiquus*, former, ancient, antique: see *antic*, *antique*, and *ante*.] **I. a.** 1. Existing or occurring in time long past, usually in remote ages; belonging to or associated with antiquity; old, as opposed to *modern*: as, *ancient authors*; *ancient records*. As specifically applied to history, *ancient* usually refers to times and events prior to the downfall of the Western Roman Empire, A. D. 476, and is opposed to *medieval*, which is applied to the period from about the fifth century to the end of the fifteenth, when modern history begins, and to *modern*, which is sometimes used of the whole period since the fifth century. In other uses it commonly has no exact reference to time.

We lost a great number of *ancient* authors by the conquest of Egypt by the Saracens, which deprived Europe of the use of the papyrus.

I. D'Israeli, *Curios*, of Lit., I. 67.

The voice I hear this passing night was heard
In *ancient* days by emperor and clown.

Keats, *Ode to Nightingale*.

His [Milton's] language even has caught the accent of the ancient world. *Lovell*, *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 154.

2. Having lasted from a remote period; having been of long duration; of great age; very old: as, an *ancient* city; an *ancient* forest: generally, but not always, applied to things.

I do love these *ancient* ruins.
We never tread upon them but we set
Our foot upon some reverend history.
Webster, *Duchess of Malfi*, v. 3.
The Governor was an *ancient* gentleman of great courage, of y^e order of St. Jago. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Feb. 10, 1657.
3. Specifically, in *law*, of more than 20 or 30 years' duration: said of anything whose continued existence for such a period is taken into consideration in aid of defective proof by reason of lapse of memory, or absence of witnesses, or loss of documentary evidence: as, an *ancient* boundary.—**4.** Past; former.

If I longer stay,
We shall begin our *ancient* bickerings.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.
Know'st thou Amoret?
Hath not some newer love for'd thee forget
Thy *ancient* faith?
Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, iv. 4.

5. In *her.*, formerly worn; now out of date or obsolete: thus, France *ancient* is azure semée with fleurs-de-lys or, while France modern is azure, 3 fleurs-de-lys, or 2 and 1.—**Ancient demesne**. See *demesne*.—**Syn.** *Ancient*, *Old*, *Antique*, *Antiquated*, *Old-fashioned*, *Quaint*, *Obsolete*, *Obsolescent*, *Bygone*. *Ancient* and *old* are generally applied only to things subject to change. *Old* may apply to things which have long existed and still exist, while *ancient* may apply to things of equal age which have ceased to exist: as, *old laws*, *ancient* republics. *Ancient* properly refers to a higher degree of age than *old*: as, *old times*, *ancient* times; *old* institutions, *ancient* institutions. An old-looking man is one who seems advanced in years, while an *ancient*-looking man is one who seems to have survived from a past age. *Antique* is applied either to a thing which has come down from antiquity or to that which is made in imitation of ancient style: thus, *ancient* binding is binding done by the ancients, while *antique* binding is an imitation of the ancient style. *Antiquated*, like *antique*, may apply to a style or fashion, but it properly means *too old*; it is a disparaging word applied to ideas, laws, customs, dress, etc., which are out of date or outgrown: as, *antiquated* laws should be repealed; his head was full of *antiquated* notions. *Old-fashioned* is a milder word, noting that which has gone out of fashion, but may still be thought of as pleasing. *Quaint* is old-fashioned with a pleasing oddity: as, a *quaint* garb, a *quaint* manner of speech, a *quaint* face. *Obsolete* is applied to that which has gone completely out of use: as, an *obsolete* word, idea, law. *Obsolescent* is applied to that which is in process of becoming obsolete. *Ancient* and *antique* are opposed to *modern*; *old* to *new*, *young*, or *fresh*; *antiquated* to *permanent* or *established*; *old-fashioned* to *new-fashioned*; *obsolete* to *current* or *present*. *Aged*, *Elderly*, *Old*, etc. See *aged*.

In these nooks the busy outsider's *ancient* times are only old; his old timea are still new.

T. Hardy, *Far from the Madding Crowd*.

His singular dress and *obsolete* language confounded the baker, to whom he offered an *ancient* medal of Decius as the current coin of the empire.

I. D'Israeli, *Curios*, of Lit., I. 150.

He was shown an old worm-eaten coffer, which had long held papers, untouched by the incursions generations, of Montaigne.

I. D'Israeli, *Curios*, of Lit., I. 73.

While Beddoes's language seems to possess all the elements of the Shaksperian, there is no trace of the consciously *antique* in it.

Amer. Jour. of Philol., IV. 450.

I was ushered into a little misshapen back-room, having at least nine corners. It was lighted by a skylight, furnished with *antiquated* leathern chairs, and ornamented with the portrait of a fat pig.

Irving, *Boar's Head Tavern*.

Somewhat back from the village street
Stands the *old-fashioned* country seat.

Longfellow, *Old Clock on the Stairs*.

We might picture to ourselves some knot of speculators, debating with calculating brow over the *quaint* binding and illuminated margin of an *obsolete* author.

Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 31.

Evidence of it [the disappearance of words from the language] is to be seen in the *obsolete* and *obsolescent* material found recorded on almost every page of our dictionaries.

Whitney, *Lang. and Study of Lang.*, p. 98.

II. n. 1. One who lived in former ages; a person belonging to an early period of the world's history: generally used in the plural.

We meet with more raillery among the moderns, but more good sense among the *ancients*.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 249.

2. A very old man; hence, an elder or person of influence; a governor or ruler, political or ecclesiastical.

Long since that white-haired *ancient* slept.

Bryant, *Old Man's Counsel*.

The Lord will enter into judgment with the *ancients* of his people.

Isa. iii. 14.

3. A senior.

In Christianity they were his *ancients*.

Hooker.

4. In the Inns of Court and Chancery in London, one who has a certain standing or seniority: thus, in Gray's Inn, the society consists of benchers, *ancients*, barristers, and students under the bar, the *ancients* being the oldest barristers. *Wharton*.

When he was *Ancient* in Inne of Courte, certaine yong Ientlemen were brought before him, to be corrected for certaine misorders.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 62.

Ancient of days, the Supreme Being, in reference to his existence from eternity.

I beheld till the thrones were cast down, and the *Ancient of days* did sit, whose garment was white as snow.

Dan. vii. 9.

Council of Ancients, in *French hist.*, the upper chamber of the French legislature (Corps Législatif) under the constitution of 1795, consisting of 250 members, each at least forty years old. See *Corps Législatif*, under *corps²*.

ancient² (ān'shēnt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ancient*, *ancienty*, *ancient*, *ancient*, and even *antesign*, corrupt forms of *ensign*, in simulation of *ancient¹*: see *ensign*.] 1. A flag, banner, or standard; an ensign; especially, the flag or streamer of a ship.

Ten times more dishonourable ragged than an old-faced [that is, patched] *ancient*.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

I made all the sail I could, and in half an hour she spied me, then hung out her *ancient*, and discharged a gun.

Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, i. 8.

2. The bearer of a flag; a standard-bearer; an ensign.

Ancient, let your colours fly; but have a great care of the butchers' hooks at Whitechapel; they have been the death of many a fair *ancient*.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 2.

This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it.

Shak., *Othello*, v. 1.

anciently (ān'shēnt-li), *adv.* 1. In ancient times; in times long since past; of yore: as, Persia was *anciently* a powerful empire.

The colwort is not an enemy (though that were *anciently* received) to the vine only; but it is an enemy to any other plant.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 480.

2. In or from a relatively distant period; in former times; from of old; formerly; remotely: as, to maintain rights *anciently* secured or enjoyed.

With what arms

We mean to hold what *anciently* we claim.

Milton, *P. L.*, v. 723.

ancientness (ān'shēnt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ancient; antiquity. *Dryden*.

High-priest whose temple was the woods, he felt
Their melancholy grandeur, and the awe
Their *ancientness* and solitude beget.

R. H. Stoddard, *Dead Master*.

ancientry (ān'shēnt-ri), *n.* [*< ancient¹ + -ry.*]

1. Ancientness; antiquity; qualities peculiar to that which is old.—**2.** †. Old people: as, "wringing the *ancientry*." *Shak.*, *W. T.*, iii. 3.—**3.** †. Ancient lineage; dignity of birth.

His father being a gentleman of more *ancientry* than estate.

Fuller, *Worthies*, *Durham*.

4. Something belonging or relating to ancient times.

They [the last lines] contain not one word of *ancientry*.

West, *Letter to Gray*.

ancienty (ān'shēnt-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ancientie*, *ancientie*, < ME. *ancient*, *ancientie*, < AF. *anciente*, OF. *ancientie* = Pr. *ancianat* = Sp. *ancianidad* = It. *anzianità*, *anzianitate*, *anzianitate*, on ML type **antianita*(-t)-s, < *antianus*, *ancient*: see *ancient¹* and *-ty*.] Age; antiquity; ancientness; seniority.

Is not the forenamed council of *ancienty* above a thousand years ago? *Dr. Martin*, *Marriage of Priests*, sig. I. 2b.

ancile (an-si'le), *n.*; pl. *ancilla* (an-sil'i-ā). [L., an oval shield having a semicircular notch at each end; perhaps < *an-* for *ambi-*, on both sides (cf. *anfractuoso* and see *ambi-*), + *-cile*, ult. < √ **skal*, **skar*, cut: see *shear*.] The sacred shield of Mars, said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, and declared by the diviners to be the palladium of Rome so long as it should be kept in the city. With eleven other ancilla, made in imitation of the original, it was given into the custody of the Salii, or priests of Mars, who carried it annually in solemn procession through Rome during the festival of Mars in the beginning of March.

Ancilla (an-sil'ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *ancilla*: see *ancille*.] A genus of mollusks. See *Ancillina*.

ancillary (an'si-lā-ri), *a.* [L. *ancillarī*, < *ancilla*, a maid-servant: see *ancille*.] Serving as an aid, adjunct, or accessory; subservient; auxiliary; supplementary.

The hero sees that the event is *ancillary*: it must follow him.

Emerson, *Character*.

In an *ancillary* work, "The Study of Sociology," I have described the various perversions produced in men's judgments by their emotions.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 434.

Ancillary administration, in *law*, a local and subordinate administration of such part of the assets of a decedent as are found within a state other than that of his domicile, and which the law of the state where they are found requires to be collected under its authority in order that they may be applied first to satisfy the claims of its own citizens, instead of requiring the latter to resort to the jurisdiction of principal administration to obtain payment; the surplus, after satisfying such claims, being remitted to the place of principal administration.—**Ancillary letters**, letters testamentary or of administration for the purposes of ancillary administration, granted usually to the executor or administrator who has been appointed in the place of principal administration.

ancillet, *n.* [ME. *ancille*, *ancelle*, *ancile*, < OF. *ancelle*, *ancle*, < L. *ancilla*, a maid-servant, dim. of *ancula*, a maid-servant, fem. of *anculus*, a man-servant, < OL. **ancus*, a servant, as in the L. proper name *Ancus Martius*; cf. *ancus*, applied to one with a stiff, crooked arm: see *angle*³.] A maid-servant. *Chaucer*.

Ancillinae (an-si-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ancilla* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of mollusks, of the family *Olividae*, typified by the genus *Ancilla*. The head is concealed, the eyes are absent, the tentacles are rudimentary, and the foot is much enlarged; the shell is polished and the sutures are mostly covered with a calcareous deposit. Between 20 and 30 living species are known, and numerous fossil ones. Also called *Ancillarinae*.

ancipital (an-sip'i-tal), *a.* [As *ancipitous* + *-al*.] 1. Same as *ancipitous*, 1.—2. In *zool.* and *bot.*, two-edged.—**Ancipital stem**, a compressed stem, with two opposite thin or wing-margined edges, as in blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium*).

ancipitate (an-sip'i-tāt), *a.* [As *ancipitous* + *-ate*.] Same as *ancipital*, 2.

ancipitous (an-sip'i-tūs), *a.* [< L. *anceps* (*ancipit-*), two-headed, double, doubtful (< *an-* for *ambi-*, on both sides (see *ambi-*), + *caput*, head: see *capital*), + *-ous*.] 1. Doubtful or double; ambiguous; double-faced or double-formed.—2. Same as *ancipital*, 2.

Ancistrodon (an-sis'trō-don), *n.* [NL.: so called from the hooked fangs; < Gr. *ἀγκιστρών*, a fish-hook (< *ἄγκας*, a hook, bend: see *angle*³), + *ὄδους* (*όδου-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of venomous serpents, with hooked fangs, belonging to the family *Crotalidae* of the suborder *Solenoglypha*: by some authors placed under *Trigonocephalus*. The genus contains the well-known copperhead of North America, *Ancistrodon contortrix*, and the water-moccasin, *A. piscivorus*. See cut under *copperhead*. Also written *Ankistrodon*.

ancle, *n.* See *ankle*.

ancome (an'kum), *n.* [E. dial., also *income* (cf. *Sc. income*, an attack of disease, *income*, any bodily infirmity not apparently proceeding from an external cause), < ME. *onkome*, a swelling, as on the arm, earlier ME. *oncume*, *oncume*, an unexpected evil, < *ancomen*, *oncumen*, < AS. *oncoman*, pp. of *oncumian*, come upon, happen, < *on*, on, + *cuman*, come: see *come*, *income*, *income*.] A small inflammatory swelling arising suddenly.

ancon (ang'kon), *n.*; *pl. ancones* (ang-kō'nēs). [< L. *ancon*, < Gr. *ἀγκών*, the bend of the arm, akin to *ἄγκας*, a bend, *ἄγκυρα*, anchor: see *anchor*¹, *angle*³.] 1. In *anat.*, the olecranon; the upper end of the ulna; the elbow. See cut under *forarm*.—2. In *arch.*, any projection designed to support a cornice or other structural feature, as a console or a corbel. The projections cut upon keystones of arches to support busts or other ornaments are sometimes called *ancones*. See cuts under *cantative*, *console*, and *corbel*. [Rare.]

Also written *ancone*.

3. The name of a celebrated breed of sheep, originated in Massachusetts in 1791 from a ram having a long body and short, crooked legs, and therefore unable to leap fences. It was also known as the *otter* breed, and is now extinct.

anconad (ang'kō-nad), *a.* [< *ancon* + *-ad*.] Toward the ancon or elbow.

anconal (ang'kō-nal), *a.* [< *ancon* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to the ancon or elbow.—2. Being on the same side of the axis of the fore limb as the elbow: as, the *anconal* aspect of the hand, that is, the back of the hand: corresponding to *rotular* as applied to the hind limb.

Equivalent forms are *anconal* and *anconous*.

ancone (ang'kōn), *n.* Same as *ancon*, 1 and 2.

anconial (ang-kō'nē-al), *a.* Same as *anconal*.

—**Anconial fossa of the humerus**, in *anat.*, the olecranon fossa, which receives the olecranon or head of the ulna.

The internal condyle is prominent, the *anconial fossa* small. W. H. Flower, *Osteology*, xv.

anconei, *n.* Plural of *anconeus*.

anconeous (ang-kō'nē-us), *a.* Same as *anconal*.

ancones, *n.* Plural of *ancon*.

anconous (ang-kō'nē-us), *n.*; *pl. anconei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *ancon*: see *ancon*.] A name once given to any of the muscles attached to the ancon or olecranon; now usually restricted to a small muscle arising from the back part of the external condyle of the humerus, and inserted into the side of the olecranon and upper fourth of the posterior surface of the ulna.

anconous, *n.* Same as *anconous*.

anconoid (ang-kō-noid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀγκωνοειδής*, curved (elbow-like), < *ἀγκών*, a bend, curve, the elbow (see *ancon*), + *εἶδος*, form.] Elbow-like: applied to the olecranon of the ulna.

ancort, *n.* A former spelling of *anchor*¹.

ancora¹ (ang'kō-rā), *n.*; *pl. ancore* (-rē). [L., an anchor: see *anchor*¹.] In *zool.*, one of the anchor-shaped calcareous spicules which are attached to and protrude from the flat perforated calcareous plates in the integument of echinoderms of the genus *Synapta*. They are used in locomotion.

ancora^{2†} (ang-kō'rā), *adv.* [It., = F. *encore*, again; see *encore*.] Again: formerly used like *encore* (which see).

ancoræ, *n.* Plural of *ancora*.

ancoral (ang'kō-ral), *a.* [< L. *ancoralis*, < *ancora*, anchor: see *anchor*¹.] Relating to or resembling an anchor, in shape or use: in *zool.*, specifically applied to the anchors or ancore of members of the genus *Synapta*.

Ancorina (ang-kō-rī'nā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fibrous sponges, typical of the family *Ancorinidae*.

Ancorinidae (ang-kō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ancorina* + *-idae*.] A family of *Fibrospongiae*, typified by the genus *Ancorina*.

ancorist (ang'kō-ris-t), *n.* [An erroneous form of *anchoret* or *anchoress* with *accom* term. *-ist*: see *anchor*², *anchoret*.] An anchoret or anchoress.

A woman lately turned an *ancorist*. Fuller, *Worthies*, Yorkshire.

ancrée, **ancred** (ang'krā, ang'kērd), *a.* [F. *ancrée*, pp. fem. of *ancrer*, anchor: see *anchor*¹, *v.* and *n.*] In *her.*, same as *anchored*, 3.

-ancy. A modern extension of *-ance*, in imitation of the original Latin *-anti-a*, and perhaps also of *-acy*: see *-ance* and *-cy*, and cf. *-ence*, *-ency*. The two forms seldom differ in force.

ancylid (an'si-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Ancylidae*.

Ancylidae (an-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ancylus* + *-idae*.] A family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Ancylus*, and distinguished by their patelliform shell. The species are inhabitants of the fresh waters of various countries, and are known as river-limpets.

Ancylinae (an-si-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ancylus* + *-inae*.] The ancylids, considered as a subfamily of *Limnæida*, and characterized by the flattened and limpet-like instead of spiral shell.

Ancyloceras (an-si-lō'ser-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγκύλος*, crooked, curved, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn.] A genus of fossil tetrabranchiate cephalopods, of the family *Ammonitidae*, or made the type of a special family *Ancyloceratidae*. One of these ammonites, *Ancyloceras calloviensis*, occurs in the Kelloway rocks, England.

ancyloceratid (an'si-lō-ser'ā-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Ancyloceratidae*.

Ancyloceratidae (an'si-lō-ser-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ancyloceras* (-rat-) + *-idae*.] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Ancyloceras*.

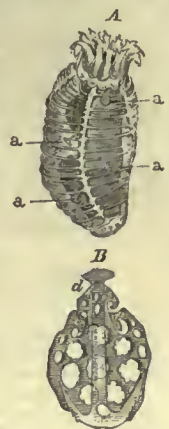
ancylomele (an'si-lō-mē'lē), *n.*; *pl. ancylomele* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *ἀγκυλομήλη*, a curved probe, < *ἀγκύλος*, crooked, + *μήλη*, a surgical probe.] A curved probe used by surgeons. Also spelled *ankylomele*.

Ancylostoma (an-si-lōs'tō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγκύλος*, crooked, curved, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Same as *Docthinus*, 2.

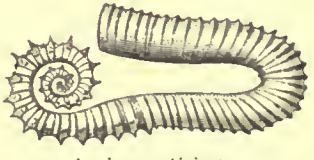
ancylotheriid (an'si-lō-thē-ri-id), *n.* An edentate mammal of the family *Ancylotheriidae*.

Ancylotheriidae (an'si-lō-thē-ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ancylotherium* + *-idae*.] A family of edentate mammals, typified by the genus *Ancylotherium*. It is known only from fragments of a skeleton found in Tertiary deposits in Europe, and is supposed to be related to the recent pangolins, or *Manidae*.

Ancylotherium (an'si-lō-thē-ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγκύλος*, crooked, curved, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of large extinct edentate mammals, typical of the family *Ancylotheriidae*.



Ancore. A, young synapta, showing four ancore or anchors (a, a). B, a single ancore hooked in its perforated plate, a.



Ancyloceras spinigerum.

ancylostome, **ancylostomus** (an-sil'ō-tōm, an-si-lōt'ō-mus), *n.* Same as *ankylostome*.

Ancylus (an'si-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγκύλος*, crooked, curved: see *angle*³.] 1. A genus of pulmonate gastropods, typical of the family *Ancylidae*. The species are fluviatile, and are called river-limpets, from the resemblance of the shell to a patella or limpet. There are upward of 50 living species. They live in ponds and brooks, adhering to stones and aquatic plants.

2. A genus of hymenopterous insects.

Ancyrene (an'si-rēn), *a.* [< L. *Ancyra*, Gr. *Ἄγκυρα*, a town in Galatia, now *Angora* (see *Angora*); cf. Gr. *ἄγκυρα*, an anchor, a hook.] Of or pertaining to Ancyra, a city of ancient Galatia, where a synod was held about A. D. 314, at which the *Ancyrene canons*, twenty-five in number, were passed. Synods of Semi-Arians were also held there A. D. 358 and 375. Also written *Ancyran*.—**Ancyrene inscription** (commonly known as the *Monumentum Ancyranum*), a highly important document for Roman history, consisting of an inscription in both Greek and Latin upon a number of marble slabs fixed to the walls of the temple of Augustus and the goddess Roma (Rome personified) at Ancyra. The inscription is a copy of the statement of his acts and policy prepared by the Emperor Augustus himself, which statement is often called the political testament of Augustus. This inscription was discovered by Augier de Busbeque in 1554, but was first adequately copied by Georges Perrot in 1864.

ancyroid (an-sī'roid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀγκυροειδής*, anchor-shaped, < *ἄγκυρα*, anchor, + *εἶδος*, form.] Anchor-shaped; specifically, in *anat.*, curved or bent like the fluke of an anchor: applied (a) to the coracoid process of the shoulder-blade (see cut under *scapula*), and (b) to the cornua of the lateral ventricle of the brain. Also written *ankyroid*.

and (and, unaccented and: see *an*²), *conj.*

[< ME. *and*, *ant*, *an*, sometimes *a*, < AS. *and*, *ond*, rarely *end* (in AS. and ME. usually expressed by the abbrev. symbol or ligature), later *ē* (mod. &), for L. *et*, and), = OS. *endi*, rarely *en*, = OFries. *anda*, *ande*, *and*, *an*, rarely *ond*, also *ende*, *enda*, *end*, *en*, mod. Fries. *an*, *ān*, *en*, *in*, *enda*, *inde* = OD. *onde*, *ende*, D. *en* = OHG. *anti*, *enti*, *inti*, *unta*, *unti*, *endi*, *indi*, *undi*, MHG. *unde*, *und*, *unt*, G. *und*, and, = Icel. *enda*, and if, in case that, even, even if, and then, and yet, and so (appar. the same word, with conditional or disjunctive force, the Scand. equiv. to 'and' is Icel. *auk* = Sw. *och*, *ock* = Dan. *og* = AS. *eac*, E. *eke*; not found as *conj.* in Goth., where the ordinary copula is *jah*), *conj.*, orig. a prep., AS. *and*, *ond* (rare in this form, but extremely common in the reduced form *an*, *on*, being thus merged with orig. *an*, *on*: see below), before, besides, with, = OS. *ant*, *unto*, *until*, = OFries. *anda*, *ande*, *and*, *an*, also *enda*, *ende*, *end*, *en*, in, on, = OHG. *ant* = Goth. *and*, *on*, upon, unto, along, over, etc.; this prep. being also common as a prefix, AS. *and-*, *an-*, *ond-*, *on-* (see *and-*), and appearing also in the reduced form *an*, *on* (merged with orig. *an*, *on* = Goth. *ana* = Gr. *ἀνά*, etc.: see *on*), and with a close vowel in AS. *ōth* (for **onth*) = OS. *unt* (also in comp. *un-*, as in *unte*, *untō*, *untuo* (= ME. and E. *unto*), and in *untat*, *untath* for *unt that*) = OFries. *und*, *ont*, *unto*, = OHG. *unt* (in comp. **unze*, *unz*), *unto*, = Icel. *unz*, *unnz*, *unst*, *undz*, *until*, = Goth. *und*, *unto*, *until*, as far as, up to (also in comp. *unte*, *until*), most of these forms being also used conjunctionally. The Teut. prepositions and prefixes containing a radical *n* tended to melt into one another both as to form and sense. There appear to have been orig. two forms of *and*, namely, (a) AS. *and*, *ond*, OS. *ant*, Goth. *and*, *anda-*, Teut. **anda-*, and (b) AS. *end*, OS. *endi*, etc., Teut. **andi-*, the latter being = L. *ante*, before, = Gr. *ἀντί*, against, = Skt. *anti*, over against, near, related with *anta*, *end*, = Goth. *andais* = AS. *ende*, E. *end*: see *end*, and cf. *andron*. See *and-*, *an-*², *on-*², *ante-*, *anti-*, prefixes ult. identical. For the transition from the prep. *and*, before, besides, with, to the *conj.* *and*, cf. the prep. *with* in such constructions as "The passengers, with all but three of the crew, were saved," where *and* may be substituted for *with*. From the earliest ME. period *and* has also existed in the reduced form *an*: see *an*².] **A.** *Coordinate use*. 1. Connective: A word connecting a word, phrase, clause, or sentence with that which precedes it: a colorless particle without an exact synonym in English, but expressed approximately by 'with, along with, together with, besides, also, moreover,' the elements connected being grammatically coordinate.

In our last conflict four of his five wits went halting off, and now is the whole man governed with one.

Shak., *Much Ado*, 1. 1.

We have been up and down to seek him.
Shak., *M.* of *V.*, iii. 1.
 His fame and fate shall be
 An echo and a light unto eternity.
Shelley, *Adonais*, l. 8.
 Along the heath and near his favourite tree.
Gray, *Elegy*, l. 110.

When many words, phrases, clauses, or sentences are connected, the connective is now generally omitted before all except the last, unless retained for rhetorical effect. The connected elements are sometimes identical, expressing continuous repetition, either definitely, as, to walk two and two; or indefinitely, as, for ever and ever, to wait years and years.
 To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
 Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
 To the last syllable of recorded time.
Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 5.

The repetition often implies a difference of quality under the same name: as, there are deacons and deacons (that is, according to the proverb, "There's odds in deacons"); there are novels and novels (that is, all sorts of novels). To make the connection distinctly inclusive, the term both precedes the first member: as, both in England and in France. For this, by a Latinism, and . . . and has been sometimes used in poetry (Latin and French . . . et).
 Thrones and civil and divine.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas*.

2. Introductory: in continuation of a previous sentence expressed, implied, or understood.
 And the Lord spake unto Moses. Num. i. 1.
 And he said unto Moses. Ex. xxiv. 1.

In this use, especially in continuation of the statement implied by assent to a previous question. The continuation may mark surprise, incredulity, indignation, etc.: as, And shall I see him again? And you dare thus address me?
 And do you now put on your best attire,
 And do you now call out a holiday,
 And do you now strew flowers in his way,
 That comes in triumph over Pompey's blood?
Shak., *J. C.*, i. 1.
 Alas! and did my Saviour bleed? *Watts*.

3. Adverbial: Also; even. [Rare; in imitation of the Latin *et* in like use.]
 He that hateth me, hateth *also*, *Purv.* in *fadir*.
Wyclif, *Joh* xv. 23 (*Oxf. ed.*).
 Not only he brak the saboth, but *and* [*but*, *Purv.*] he seide his *fadir* God.
Wyclif, *Joh* v. 18.

Hence, *but and*, and also: common in the old ballads.
 And they hae chased in gude green-wood
 The buck *but* and the rae.
Rose the Red, and *White Lilly*,
Child's Ballads, III. 180.

She brought to him her beauty and truth,
 But *and* broad earldoms three.
Lovell, *Singing Leaves*.

B. Conditional use. [In this use not found in AS., but very common in ME.; cf. Icel. *enda* and MHG. *unde* in similar use: a development of the coordinate use; cf. *so*, adv. conj., marking continuation, with *so*, conditional conj., if. This *and*, though identical with the coordinate, has been looked upon as a different word, and in modern editions is often artificially discriminated by being printed *an*: see *an*.] If; supposing that: as, *and you please*. [Common in the older literature, but in actual speech now only dialectal.]
 For, *and* I sholde rekenen every vice
 Which that she hath, *ywis* I were to nice.
Chaucer, *Prol.* to *Squire's Tale*, l. 15.
 Disadvantage ys, that now childern of gramer-scole conne
 no more Frensch than can here lift [their left] heele,
 & that is harm for ham [them] & a [if they] scholle passe
 the se, & traouayle in strange londes.
Trevisa, tr. of *Higden*, *Polychron.*, i. 1ix.
 And I suffer this, may I go graze.
Fletcher, *Woman's Prize*, l. 3.

Often with added *if* (whence mod. dial. *an if*, *nif*, *if*). Hence, *but and if*, but *if*.
 But *and if* that servant say. *Luke* xii. 45.

and- [ME. *and-*, *ond-*, *an-*, *on-*, AS. *and-*, *ond-*, often reduced to *an-*, *on-* = OS. *ant-* = OFries. *and-*, *ond-*, *an-*, *on-* = D. *ont-* = OHG. MHG. *ant-*, *ent-*, G. *ant-*, *ent-* (emp- before *f*) = Goth. *and-*, *anda-* = L. *ante-* = Gr. *ἀντι-*, orig. meaning 'before' or 'against,' being the prep. and (AS. and = Goth. *and*, etc.) as prefix: see *and*, *an-*, *ante-*, *anti-*.] A prefix in Middle English and Anglo-Saxon, represented in modern English by *an-* in *answer*, *a-* in *along*, and (mixed with original *on-*) by *on-* in *onset*, etc.

andabata, andabate (an-dab'a-tā, an'dā-bāt), *n.*; pl. *andabata, andabates* (-tā, -bāts). [L. *andabata* (see def.), appar. a corrupt form for **anabata*, < Gr. *ἀναβάτης*, a rider, lit. one who mounts, < *ἀναβαίνει*, go up, mount: see *Anabas, anabasis*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a gladiator who fought blindfolded by wearing a helmet without openings for the eyes; hence, in modern application, one who contends or acts as if blindfolded.

With what eyes do these owls and blind *andabates* look upon the Holy Scriptures.
Becon, *Works*, l. 331.

andabatism (an-dab'a-tizm), *n.* [L. *andabata* + *-ism*.] The practice of fighting blindly like an *andabata*; blind contention.

Andalusian (an-dā-lū'zian), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Andalusia*, Sp. *Andaluca*, < Sp. *Andaluz*, an Andalusian, prob. ult. < L. *Vandalii*, the Vandals: see *Vandal*.] **I. a.** Belonging or pertaining to Andalusia, a large division of southern Spain, or to its inhabitants.
II. n. 1. An inhabitant of Andalusia in Spain.—2. A variety of fowl of the Spanish type, of medium size.

andalusite (an-dā-lū'sit), *n.* [L. *Andalusia* + *-ite*.] A mineral of a gray, green, bluish, flesh, or rose-red color, consisting of anhydrous silicate of aluminium, sometimes found crystallized in four-sided rhombic prisms. Its composition is the same as that of cyanite and fibrolite. It was first discovered in Andalusia. Chastolite (which see), or macle, is an impure variety, showing a peculiar tessellated appearance in the cross-section.

Andamanese (an'da-man-ēs' or -ēz'), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Andaman* + *-ese*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the Andaman islands, or to their inhabitants.
II. n. *sing.* or *pl.* A native or the natives of the Andaman islands, situated in the eastern part of the bay of Bengal. The Andamanese are robust and vigorous, resembling negroes, but of small stature, and are still in a state of savagery.

andante (an-dān'te), *a.* and *n.* [It., lit. walking, ppr. of *andare*, walk, go: see *alley*.] **I. a.** In music, moving with a moderate, even, graceful progression.
II. n. A movement or piece composed in andante time: as, the *andante* in Beethoven's fifth symphony.

andantino (an-dān-tē'nō), *a.* and *n.* [It., dim. of *andante*, *q. v.*] **I. a.** In music, somewhat slower than *andante*.
II. n. Properly, a movement somewhat slower than *andante*, but more frequently a movement not quite so slow as *andante*.

andarac (an'da-rak), *n.* Same as *sandarac*.
andaze (an'dā-ze), *n.* [Turk. *andaze*, *endaze*, < Ar. *hindāze*, an ell.] A Turkish cloth measure equal to 27 (or according to Redhouse 25) inches. *Morgan*, U. S. Tariff.

Andean (an'dē-an), *a.* [L. *Andes*: said to be named from Peruv. *anti*, copper, or metal in general.] Pertaining to the Andes, a great system of mountains extending along the Pacific coast of South America, and sometimes regarded as including the highlands of Central America and Mexico.

Andersch's ganglion. See *ganglion*.
Anderson battery. See *battery*.
andesin, andesine (an'dē-zin), *n.* [L. *Andes* + *-in*.] A triclinic feldspar, intermediate between the soda feldspar albite and the lime feldspar anorthite, and consequently containing both soda and lime. It was originally obtained from the Andes, but has since been found in the Vosges and other localities. See *feldspar*.

andesite (an'dē-zit), *n.* [L. *Andes* + *-ite*.] A volcanic rock of wide-spread occurrence, especially in the Cordilleran region of North America. It consists essentially of a mixture of a triclinic feldspar with either hornblende or augite. Those varieties containing the former are called hornblende andesite, the latter augite andesite. There are also varieties of andesite which contain a considerable percentage of quartz. The line of separation between the basalts and rocks called by many lithologists andesite cannot be sharply drawn. See *basalt*.

andesitic (an-dē-zit'ik), *a.* [L. *andesite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing andesite.

Andigena (an-dij'e-nā), *n.* [NL., < *Andes* + L. *-igenus*, -born: see *-gen*, *-genous*.] A genus of toucans, family *Rhamphastidae*, embracing several Andean species. *J. Gould*, 1850.

Andine (an'din or -din), *a.* [NL. *Andinus*, < *Andes*.] Of or pertaining to the Andes; Andean. *Andine* plants are especially those of the high alpine regions of the Andes.

Andira (an-di'rā), *n.* [NL., from native name.] A genus of leguminous trees, of about 20 species, natives of tropical America. They have pinnate leaves, and bear a profusion of showy flowers, followed by fleshy one-seeded pods. The timber is used for building. *A. inermis*, the angellin- or cabbage-tree of the West Indies, furnishes the worm-bark, which has strong narcotic properties and was formerly used in medicine as a vermifuge.

andira-guaca (an-dē'rā-gwā'kā), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name in South America of the vampire-bat, *Vampyrus spectrum*. See *Phyllostomidae, Vampyrus*. Also written *andira-guacu*.

andiron (an'dī-ēr-n), *n.* [Early mod. E. *andiron*, *andryon*, *aundryon*, *aundryern*, *andyar* (also with aspirate *handern*, *handiron*, *handryon*,

mod. E. *handiron*, simulating *hand*; also *landryon*, after F. *landier*), < ME. *andryon*, earlier *aundryon*, *aundryne*, *aundryre* (the termination being popularly associated with ME. *iron*, *iren*, *yron*, *gren*, *gre*, E. *iron*; cf. ME. *brandiren*, *brondiron*, *brondyre*, < AS. *brand-isen*, *andiron*, = D. *brandijzer*, an andiron, also a branding-iron, lit. 'brand-iron'; cf. also AS. *brand-rōd*, *andiron*, lit. 'brand-rod'), < OF. *andier*, *endier*, later, by inclusion of the art. *le*, *l'*, *landier*, mod. F. *landier*, dial. *andier*, *andain*, *andi*, in ML. with fluctuating term. *andarius*, *anderia*, *andera*, *andrea*, *andeda*, *andedus*, *andedula*, *angedula*, more commonly *andena*, *andenus*, the fluctuation showing that the word was of unknown and hence prob. either of Celtic or Teut. origin, perhaps < Teut. **andja-*, Goth. *andcis* = OHG. *enti*, MHG. G. *ende* = AS. *ende*, E. *end*, the reason of the name being reflected in the mod. popular adaptation *end-iron*, *q. v.* *End* is prob. connected in its origin with the conj. *and* and the prefix *and-*, which would thus be brought into remote relation with the first syllable of *andiron*: see *and*, *and-*, *end*. But *andiron* has nothing to do, etymologically, with *hand* or *brand*, or, except very remotely, if at all, with *end*.]



Ancient Andirons, from Cobham, Kent, England.

with brass- or silver-work. The standards, before the general adoption of grate-fires, were often made very high; those for kitchen use had brackets for holding the roasting-spit and hooks upon which kettles could be hung, and sometimes flat or bracket-shaped tops for holding dishes; others were artistically forged in wrought-iron, or had the whole upright piece carved in bronze or some other costly material. Seldom used in the singular. Also called *fire-dog*.

Her *andirons*
 (I had forgot them) were two winking Cupids
 Of silver, each on one foot standing, nicely
 Depending on their brands. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, ii. 4.
 The brazen *andirons* well brightened, so that the cheerful fire may see its face in them.
Hawthorne, *Old Manse*, I. 165.

Andorran (an-dor'ran), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Andorra* + *-an*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to Andorra.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Andorra, a small republic, semi-independent since Charlemagne, situated in the eastern Pyrenees, between the French department of Ariège and the Spanish province of Lérida. It is under the joint protection of France and the Bishop of Urgel, in Catalonia, Spain.

andr- See *andro-*.

andra (an'drā), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] A species of gazel found in northern Africa, *Gazella ruficollis* (the *Antilope ruficollis* of Smith), related to the common Egyptian species, *G. dorcas*.

andradite (an'drā-dit), *n.* [After the Portuguese mineralogist *d'Andrada*.] A variety of common garnet containing calcium and iron. See *garnet*.¹

andranatomy (an-dra-nat'ō-mi), *n.* [L. *ἀνθρωπος* (*ánthrōpōs*), a man, + *ἀνατομή*, dissection: see *anatomy*.] The dissection of the human body, particularly that of the male; human anatomy; anthropotomy; androtomy. *Hooper*, *Med. Dict.*, 1811. [Rare.]

Andreaea (an-drē-ē'ā), *n.* [NL., named after G. R. *Andreaea*, a German botanist. *Andreaea* was orig. gen. of LL. *Andreas*, *Andrew*. See *Andrew*.] A genus of mosses constituting the natural order *Andreaeaceae*, intermediate between the *Sphagnaceae* and the *Bryaceae*, or true mosses. It is distinguished by the longitudinal dehiscence of the capsule into four valves; otherwise it closely resembles the genus *Grimmia*.



Andreaea alpestris. Fructiferous branch and dehiscent capsule with its apophysis (a). (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Andrea Ferrara (an'drē-ē' fo-rā'rā), *n.* A sword or sword-blade of a kind greatly es-

teemed in Scotland toward the end of the sixteenth century and later. The blades are commonly marked ANDREA on one side and FARARA or FERARA on the other, with other devices. The swords known by this name among the Scotch Highlanders were basket-hilted broadswords. See *claymore*. It is now asserted by Italian writers that these were made at Belluno in Venetia by Cosmo, Andrea, and Gianantonio Ferrara, and that the surname is not geographical, but derived from the occupation. [Compare *It. ferrajo*, a cutler, an ironmonger, = *E. farrier*, < *L. ferrarius*, a blacksmith: see *farrier*.] Sometimes called *Andrev*.

Andrena (an-drē'nā), *n.* [NL.: see *Anthrenus*.] A genus of solitary bees, typical of the family *Andrenidae* (which see). It is of large extent, including nearly 200 European species. Its members burrow in the ground to the depth of several inches, and are among the earliest insects abroad in the spring. *A. vicina* is a characteristic example. *Melitta* is a synonym.

Andrenetæ (an-dren'e-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Andrena + -etæ*.] In Latreille's classification of bees, the first section of *Mellifera*, or *Anthophila*, corresponding to the modern family *Andrenidae*: opposed to *Apiariæ*.

andrenid (an'dre-nid), *n.* A solitary bee, of the family *Andrenidae*.

Andrenidæ (an-dren'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Andrena + -idæ*.] A family of aculeate melliferous hymenopterous insects; the solitary bees. The mentum orchi is elongate and the tongue short, the labium and terminal maxillary lobes not being lengthened into a proboscis. The labium is either hastate or cordate, on which account some authors divide the family into two groups, *Acutilingues* and *Obtusilingues*. These bees consist of only males and females; the latter collect pollen, the trochanters and femora of the hind legs being usually adapted for this purpose. All the species are solitary, and most of them burrow in the ground, though some live in the interstices of walls. The cells are provisioned with pollen or honey, in the midst of which the female deposits her eggs. The genera and species of the family are numerous.

Andrenoides (an-drē-noi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Andrena + -oides*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of *Apiariæ*; a group of solitary bees, including the carpenter-bees of the genus *Xylocopa*, and corresponding to a portion of the modern family *Apidae*.

andrealite (an'drē-ō-lit), *n.* [*Andreas* (= *E. Andrew*), a mining locality in the Harz mountains, + *-lite*, < *Gr. λίθος*, a stone.] A name of the mineral commonly called harmotome or cross-stone. See *harmotome*.

Andrew (an'drō), *n.* [*Andrew*, a common personal name, < ME. *Andrew* = Bret. *Andreu*, *Andreo*, < OF. *Andreu*, mod. F. *Andrieu*, *André* = Pr. *Andriou*, *André* = Sp. *Andrés* = Pg. *André* = It. *Andrea* = D. G. Dan. *Andreas* = Sw. Dan. *Anders*, < LL. *Andreas*, < Gr. *Ἀνδρέας*, a personal name, equiv. to *ἀνδρείος*, manly, strong, courageous, < *ἀνὴρ* (*ánōr*), a man. The name *Andrew* is thus nearly equiv. in meaning to *Charles*.] A broadsword: an English equivalent of *Andrea Ferrara* (which see).—**St. Andrew's cross**. See *cross*.—**St. Andrew's day**. See *day*.—**andria**. See *-androus*.

andro- [L., etc., *andro-*, before a vowel *andr-*, < Gr. *ἀνδρ-*, *ánōr*, combining form of *ἀνὴρ* (*ánōr*), **ánōr*, *ánōr*), a man, L. *vir*, as opposed to a woman, to a youth, or to a god (sometimes, esp. in later usage, equiv. to, but usually distinguished from, *ἀνδρῶπος*, L. *homo*, a man, a human being, a person); specifically, a husband, sometimes merely a male.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning man, and hence masculine, male; especially, in *bot.* (also terminally, *-androus*, *-ander*, *-andria*), with reference to the male organs or stamens of a flower. See *-androus*.

androcephalous (an-drō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*Gr. ἀνὴρ* (*ánōr*), a man, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a human head: said of a monster such as a sphinx, an Assyrian bull, etc.

Upon a Gaulish coin, an *androcephalous* horse. *Jour. Archæol. Ass.*, V. 21.

androctonid (an-drok'tō-nid), *n.* A scorpion of the family *Androctonidae*.

Androctonidæ (an-drok-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Androctonus + -idæ*.] A family of scorpions, of the order *Scorpioidea*, typified by the genus *Androctonus*, and characterized by the triangular shape of the sternum.

Androctonus (an-drok'tō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνδροκτόνος*, man-slaying, < *ἀνὴρ* (*ánōr*), man, + *κτείνειν*, slay.] A genus of scorpions, typical of the family *Androctonidae*. *Prionurus* is synonymous.

androdicæous (an'drō-dī-ē'shius), *a.* [*Gr. ἀνὴρ* (*ánōr*), male, + *dicæous*.] In *bot.*, having hermaphrodite flowers only upon one plant and male only upon another of the same species, but no corresponding form with only female flowers. *Darwin*.

androcium (an-drō'shi-um), *n.*; *pl. androcia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνὴρ* (*ánōr*), a man, male, + *οἶκος*, a house, = L. *vicus*, > *E. wick*, a village.] In *bot.*, the male organs of a flower; the assemblage of stamens.

androgynal (an-droj'i-nal), *a.* Same as *androgynous*.

androgynally (an-droj'i-nal-i), *adv.* With the sexual organs of both sexes; as a hermaphrodite. [Rare.]

No real or new transexion, but were *androgynally* borne. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 17.

androgyne (an'drō-jin), *n.* [= F. *androgyne*, < L. *androgynus*, masc., *androgynæ*, fem., < Gr. *ἀνδρόγυνος*, a man-woman, a hermaphrodite, an effeminate man: see *androgynous*.] 1. A hermaphrodite.

Plato . . . tells a story how that at first there were three kinds of men, that is, male, female, and a third mixt species of the other two, called, for that reason, *androgynes*. *Chilmead*.

2. An effeminate man. [Rare.]

What shall I say of these vile and stinking *androgynes*, that is to say, these men-women, with their curled locks, their crisped and frizzled hair? *Harmar*, tr. of *Beza*, p. 173.

3. An androgynous plant.—4. A eunuch. [Rare.]

androgyneity (an'drō-gi-nē'i-ti), *n.* [As *androgynous + -ity*.] Androgyny; bisexuality; hermaphroditism.

androgynia (an-drō-jin'i-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *androgyny*.] Same as *androgyny*.

androgynism (an-droj'i-nizm), *n.* [As *androgynous + -ism*.] In *bot.*, a monœcious condition in a plant normally diœcious.

androgynous (an-droj'i-nus), *a.* [Repr. Gr. *ἀνδρόγυνος*: see *androgynæ*.] A hermaphrodite; an androgyne.

An *androgynous* was born at Antiochia ad Mæandrum, when Antipater was archon at Athens. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 2.

androgynous (an-droj'i-nus), *a.* [*L. androgynus*, < Gr. *ἀνδρόγυνος*, both male and female, common to man and woman, < *ἀνὴρ* (*ánōr*), a man, + *γυνή*, a woman, akin to *E. queen*, *quean*, q. v.] 1. Having two sexes; being both male and female; of the nature of a hermaphrodite; hermaphroditical.

On the opposite side of the vase is an *androgynous* figure. *Cat. of Vases in Brit. Museum*, II. 148.

(a) In *bot.*: (1) Having male and female flowers in the same inflorescence, as in some species of *Carex*. (2) In mosses, having antheridia and archegonia in the same involucre. (b) In *zool.*, uniting the characters of both sexes; having the parts of both sexes; being of both sexes; hermaphrodite. The androgynous condition is a very common one in invertebrate animals. The two sexes may coexist at the same time in one individual, which impregnates itself, as a snail; or two such individuals may impregnate each other, as earthworms; or one individual may be male and female at different times, developing first the product of the one sex and then that of the other. 2. Having or partaking of the mental characteristics of both sexes.

The truth is, a great mind must be *androgynous*. *Coleridge*.

Also *androgynal*.
androgyny (an-droj'i-ni), *n.* [Erroneously written *androgeny* (Pascoe); < NL. *androgynia*, < L. *androgynus*: see *androgynous*.] The state of being androgynous; union of sexes in one individual; hermaphroditism.

Instances of *androgyny* . . . depend upon an excessive development of this structure. *Todd's Cyc. of Anat. and Phys.*, IV. 1425. (N. E. D.)

android, androides (an'droid, an-droi'dēz), *n.* [*Gr. ἀνδροειδής*, like a man, < *ἀνὴρ* (*ánōr*), a man, + *εἶδος*, form.] An automaton resembling a human being in shape and motions.

If the human figure and actions be represented, the automaton has sometimes been called specially an *androides*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 142.

andromania (an-drō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνδρομανία*, < *ἀνὴρ* (*ánōr*), man, + *μανία*, madness.] Nymphomania (which see).

andromed (an'drō-med), *n.* [*Andromeda*.] A meteor which proceeds, or a system of meteors which appears to radiate, from a point in the constellation *Andromeda*.

Andromeda (an-drom'e-dā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀνδρομέδη*, in myth. daughter of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, bound to a rock in order to be destroyed by a sea-monster, but rescued by Perseus; after death placed as a constellation in the heavens.] 1. A northern constellation, surrounded by Pegasus, Cassiopeia, Perseus, Pisces, Aries, etc., supposed to represent the figure of a woman chained. The constellation contains three stars of the second magnitude, of which the brightest is *Alpheratz*.—2. [NL.]

A genus of plants, natural order *Ericaceæ*. The species are hardy shrubs, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America. They are more or less narcotic, and sev-



The Constellation Andromeda, including its stars down to 5th magnitude, according to Heis; the figure from Ptolemy's description.

eral are known to be poisonous to sheep and goats, as *A. Mariana* (the stagger-bush of America), *A. polifolia*, and *A. ovalifolia*. *A. floribunda* and others are sometimes cultivated for ornament.

andromonœcious (an'drō-mō-nē'shius), *a.* [*Gr. ἀνδρόμονος*, of man's form or figure, < *ἀνὴρ* (*ánōr*), a man, + *μονῆς*, form.] Shaped like a man; of masculine form or aspect: as, an *andromorphous* woman.

andron (an'dron), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀνδρῶν*, < *ἀνὴρ* (*ánōr*), a man.] Same as *andronitis*.

andronitis (an-drō-nī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνδρονίτις*, also *ἀνδρών*, < *ἀνὴρ* (*ánōr*), man. Cf. *gynæceum*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the portion of a house appropriated especially to males, including dining-room, library, sitting-rooms, etc.

andropetalous (an-drō-pet'a-lus), *a.* [*Gr. ἀνὴρ* (*ánōr*), a man, in mod. bot. a stamen, + *πέταλον*, a leaf, in mod. bot. a petal.] In *bot.*, an epithet applied to double flowers produced by the conversion of stamens into petals, as in the garden ranunculus.

androphagi, *n.* Plural of *androphagus*.
androphagous (an-drof'a-gus), *a.* [*Gr. ἀνδροφάγος*, man-eating, < *ἀνὴρ* (*ánōr*), a man, + *φαγεῖν*, eat. Cf. *anthropophagous*.] Man-eating; pertaining to or addicted to cannibalism; anthropophagous. [Rare.]

androphagi (an-drof'a-gus), *n.*; *pl. androphagi* (-ji). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνδροφάγος*: see *androphagous*.] A man-eater; a cannibal. [Rare.]

androphomania (an'drō-fon-ō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνδροφόνος*, man-slaying (< *ἀνὴρ* (*ánōr*), man, + *φόνειν*, kill, slay), + *μανία*, madness.] A mania for committing murder; homicidal insanity.

androphore (an'drō-fōr), *n.* [*Gr. ἀνὴρ* (*ánōr*), a man, a male, in mod. bot. a stamen, + *φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = *E. bear*.] 1. In *bot.*, a staminal column, usually formed by a union of the filaments, as in the *Malvaceæ* and in many genera of *Leguminosæ*.—2. In *zool.*, the branch of a gonoblastidium of a hydrozoan which bears male gonophores; a generative bud or medusiform zooid in which the male elements



Tubular Androphore and section of flower of *Malva sylvestris*.

only are developed, as distinguished from a gynophore or female gonophore. See *gynophore*, and cut under *gonoblastidium*.

androphorous (an-drof'ō-rus), *a.* [*Gr. ἀνὴρ* (*ánōr*), a man, + *φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = *E. bear*.] 1. In *Hydrozoa*, bearing male elements, as an androphore; being male, as a medusiform zooid.

Andropogon (an-drō-pō'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνὴρ* (*ánōr*), a man, + *πῶγων*, beard, the male flowers often having plumose beards: see *pogon*.] A large genus of grasses, mostly natives of warm countries. Several species are extensively cultivated in India, especially in Ceylon and Singapore, for their essential oils, which form the grass-oils of commerce. *A. Nardus* yields the citronella-oil; the lemon-grass, *A. citratus*, yields the lemon-grass oil, also known as oil of verbena or Indian melissa-oil. *A. Schenanthus* of

central and northern India is the source of what is known as rusa-oil, or oil of ginger-grass or of geranium. These oils are much esteemed in India for external application in rheumatism, but in Europe and America they are used almost exclusively by soap-makers and perfumers. The rusa-oil is used in Turkey for the adulteration of attar of roses. The cuscus of India is the long, fibrous, fragrant root of *A. muricatus*, which is woven into screens, ornamental baskets, and other articles. There are about 20 species in the United States, commonly known as broom-grass or broom-sedge, mostly tall perennial grasses, with tough, wiry stems, of little value.

androsphinx (an'drō-sfīngks), *n.* [*<* Gr. ἀνδρόσφιγξ, a sphinx with the bust of a man, *<* ἀνὴρ (ἀνδρ-), a man, + σφίγξ, a sphinx.] In *anc. Egypt.* *sculp.*, a man-sphinx; a sphinx having the body



Androsphinx of Thothmes III. (15th century B. C.), Boulak Museum, Cairo.

of a lion with a human head and masculine attributes, as distinguished from one with the head of a ram (*criosphinx*), or of a hawk (*hieracosphinx*). See *sphinx*.

androspre (an'drō-spōr), *n.* [*<* NL. *androsporus*, *<* Gr. ἀνδρ- (ἀνδρ-), a man, male, + σπόρος, seed, *<* σπείρειν, sow: see *spore* and *sperm*.] In *bot.*, the peculiar migratory antheridium occurring in the suborder *Edogonia* of *Algae*, which attaches itself near or upon an oogonium and becomes a miniature plant, developing antherozoids.

These antherozoids are not the immediate product of the sperm-cells of the same or of another filament, but are developed within a body termed an *androspre*.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 255.

androtomous (an-drot'ō-mus), *a.* [*<* NL. *androtomus*, *<* Gr. ἀνδρ- (ἀνδρ-), a man, in mod. bot. a stamen, + -τομος, *<* τέμνειν, ταμείν, cut. Cf. *androtomy*.] In *bot.*, characterized by having the stamens divided into two or more parts by chorisis. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

androtomy (an-drot'ō-mi), *n.* [*<* Gr. ἀνδρ- (ἀνδρ-), a man, + τομή, a cutting, *<* τέμνειν, ταμείν, cut. Cf. *anatomy*.] Human anatomy; anthropotomy as distinguished from zoöotomy; the dissection of the human body. [Rare.]

-androus. [*<* NL. *-andrus*, *<* Gr. ἀνδρ- (ἀνδρ-), a man, a male: see *andro-*.] In *bot.*, a termination meaning having male organs or stamens, as in *monandrous*, *diandrous*, *triandrous*, *polyandrous*, etc., having one, two, three, or many stamens, and *gynandrous*, having stamens situated on the pistil. The corresponding English noun ends in *-ander*, as in *monander*, etc., and the New Latin class name in *-andria*, as in *Monandria*, etc.

ane (ān), *a.* and *n.* Scotch and northern English form of *one*.

-ane. [*<* L. *-ānus*, reg. repr. by E. *-an*, in older words by *-ain*, *-en*: see *-an*.] 1. A suffix of Latin origin, the same as *-an*, as in *mundane*, *ultramontaine*, etc. In some cases it serves, with a difference of accent, to differentiate words in *-ane*, as *germane*, *humane*, *urbane*, from doublets in *-an*, as *german*, *human*, *urban*.

2. In *chem.*, a termination denoting that the hydrocarbon the name of which ends with it belongs to the paraffin series having the general formula C_nH_{2n+2} : as, *methane*, CH_4 ; *ethane*, C_2H_6 .

aneal¹ (a-nēl'), *v. t.* The earlier and historically correct form of *aneal*¹.

aneal² (a-nēl'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *aneal*, *aneel*, *<* late ME. *anele*, earlier *anelien*, *enelien*, *<* AS. **anelian* or **onelian* (the AS. **onelan* usually cited is incorrect in form and unauthorized), *<* *an*, *on*, *on*, + **elian* (*>* ME. *elien*), oil, *<* *ete*, oil: see *oil*, and cf. *anoil*.] To anoint; especially, to administer extreme unction to. Also spelled *anle*.

He was housled and aneled, and had all that a Christian man ought to have. *Morte d'Arthur*, iii. 175.

anear (ā-nēr'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [*<* *a*⁴ + *near*; of mod. formation, after *afar*.] I. *adv.* 1. Near (in place): opposed to *afar*.

Dark-brow'd sophist, come not anear. *Tennyson*, *Poet's Mind*.

2. Nearly; almost.

II. *prep.* Near.

Much more is needed, so that at least the measure of misery anear us may be correctly taken. *Is. Taylor*.

Anear some river's bank. *J. D. Long*, *Æneid*, ix. 889. (*N. E. D.*)

[Poetic in all senses.]

anear (ā-nēr'), *v. t.* [*<* *anear*, *adv.*] To come near; approach. *Mrs. Browning*. [Poetical.]

aneath (ā-nēth'), *prep.* and *adv.* [*<* *a-* + *neath*; cf. *beneath*, and the analogy of *afore*, *before*, *ahint*, *behind*.] Beneath. [Chiefly poetical.]

anecdote (an'ek-dō-tāj), *n.* [*<* *anecdote* + *-age*.] 1. Anecdotes collectively; matter of the nature of anecdotes. [Rare.]

We infer the increasing barbarism of the Roman mind from the quality of the personal notices and portraits exhibited throughout these biographical records [History of the Cæsars]. The whole may be described by one word—*anecdote*. *De Quincy*, *Philos. of Rom. Hist.*

2. [Humorously taken as *anecdote* + *age*, with a further allusion to *dotage*.] Old age characterized by senile garrulousness and fondness for telling anecdotes. [Colloq.]

anecdotal (an'ek-dō-taj), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of anecdotes.

Conversation, argumentative or declamatory, narrative or anecdotal. *Prof. Wilson*.

anecdotalian (an'ek-dō-tā'ri-an), *n.* [*<* *anecdote* + *-arian*.] One who deals in or retails anecdotes; an anecdotist. [Rare.]

Our ordinary anecdotalians make use of libels.

Roger North, *Examen*, p. 644.

anecdote (an'ek-dōt), *n.* [*<* F. *anecdote*, first in pl. *anecdotes*, ML. *anecdota*, *<* Gr. ἀνέκδοτα, pl., things unpublished, applied by Procopius to his memoirs of Justinian, which consisted chiefly of gossip about the private life of the court; prop. neut. pl. of ἀνέκδοτος, unpublished, not given out, *<* Gr. ἀν-priv. + ἐκδοτός, given out, verbal adj. of ἐκδίδοναι, give out, publish, *<* ἐκ, out (= L. *ex*: see *ex-*), + δίδοναι, give, = L. *dare*, give: see *dose* and *date*.] 1. *pl.* Secret history; facts relating to secret or private affairs, as of governments or of individuals: often used (commonly in the form *anecdota*) as the title of works treating of such matters.

—2. A short narrative of a particular or detached incident or occurrence of an interesting nature; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life. = *Syn. Anecdote, Story*. An *anecdote* is the relation of an interesting or amusing incident, generally of a private nature, and is always reported as true. A *story* may be true or fictitious, and generally has reference to a series of incidents so arranged and related as to be entertaining.

anecdotic, anecdotal (an-ek-dōt'ik, -i-kaj), *a.* 1. Pertaining to anecdotes; consisting of or of the nature of anecdotes; anecdotal.

Anecdotal traditions, whose authority is unknown.

Bolingbroke, Letter to Pope.

He has had rather an anecdotic history. . . . lazy as he is. *George Eliot*, *Daniel Deronda*, xxxv.

It is at least no fallacy to say that childhood—or the later memory of childhood—must borrow from such a background [the old world] a kind of anecdotal wealth.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 10.

2. Given to relating anecdotes.

He silenced him without mercy when he attempted to be anecdotic. *Savage*, *R. Medicott*, iii. 6.

anecdotally (an-ek-dōt'ikaj), *adv.* In anecdotes; by means of anecdote.

anecdotalist (an'ek-dō-tist), *n.* [*<* *anecdote* + *-ist*.] One who tells or is in the habit of telling anecdotes.

anechinoplacid (an-e-kī-nō-plas'id), *a.* [*<* Gr. ἀν-priv. (*an*-⁵) + *echinoplacid*, *q. v.*] Having no circle of spines on the madreporic plate, as a starfish: opposed to *echinoplacid*. Often abbreviated to *a*.

anelacet, anelast, *n.* See *anlace*.

anelet, *v. t.* See *aneal*².

anelectric (an-ē-lek'trik), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. ἀν-priv. (*an*-⁵) + *electric*.] I. *a.* Having no electric properties; non-electric.

II. *n.* 1. A name early given to a substance (*e. g.*, a metal) which apparently does not become electrified by friction when held in the hand. This was afterward proved to be due to the conductivity of the substance, the electricity generated passing off immediately to the ground.

Hence—2. A conductor, in distinction from a non-conductor or insulator.

anelectrode (an-ē-lek'trōd), *n.* [*<* Gr. ἀνά, up (*an*-⁶), + *electrodē*, *q. v.* Cf. *anode*.] The posi-

tive pole, or anode, of a galvanic battery. See *electrode*.

anelectrotonic (an-ē-lek-trō-ton'ik), *a.* [*<* *anelectrotonus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to anelectrotonus.

anelectrotonus (an-ē-lek-trot'ō-nus), *n.* [*<* Gr. ἀν-priv. + ἤλεκτρον, amber (implying *electric*, *q. v.*), + τόνος, strain: see *tone*.] The peculiar condition of a nerve (or muscle) in the neighborhood of the anode of a constant electric current passing through a portion of it. The irritability is diminished, the electrical potentials are increased, and the conductivity for nervous impulses is diminished. The wave of lowered potential which attends a nervous impulse and gives rise to currents of action diminishes in going from a region of greater to one of less anelectrotonus, and increases in going in the opposite direction. The nervous impulse itself presumably behaves in the same way.

Anelytropidæ (an'ē-li-trop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Anelytrops* (*-trop*-) + *-idæ*.] An African family of anelytropoid eriglossate lacertilians, typified by the genus *Anelytrops*, having the clavicles undilated proximally, the premaxillary single, no arches, and no osteodermal plates.

anelytropoid (an-ē-lit'rō-poid), *a.* In *zool.*, having the characters of, or pertaining to, the *Anelytropoidea*.

Anelytropoidea (an-ē-lit-rō-poi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Anelytrops* (*-trop*-) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, represented by the family *Anelytropidæ*, having the vertebræ concavo-convex, the clavicles undilated proximally, and no postorbital or postfrontal squamosal arches. *T. Gill*, *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1885.

Anelytrops (an-ē-l'i-trops), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. ἀν-priv. + ἔλυτρον, shard (see *elytrum*), + ὄψις, ὄψη, face (appearance).] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Anelytropidæ*.

anelytrous (an-ē-l'i-trus), *a.* [*<* Gr. ἀνέλυτρος, unsharded (of bees, wasps, etc.), *<* ἀν-priv. + ἔλυτρον, shard: see *elytrum*.] In *entom.*, having no elytra; having all the wings membranous.

Anemaria, Anæmaria (an-ē-mā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (prop. *Anæmaria*), *<* Gr. ἀναίματος, bloodless (see *anemia*), + *-aria*.] In Haeckel's vocabulary of phylogeny, an evolutionary series of metazoic animals which have two primary germ-layers and an intestinal cavity, but which are bloodless and devoid of a developed coeloma, or body-cavity. It is a series of gastræads, of which the type is the gastræa or gastrula-form, including the sponges, acclomatous worms, and zoöphytes. It stands intermediate between the *Protozoa* and an evolutionary series which begins with the coelomatous worms and ends with the vertebrates. See *Hæmataria*, and cut under *gastrula*.

anematosiis, anæmatosis (a-nē-mā-tō'sis), *n.* [NL. (prop. *anæmatosis*), *<* Gr. ἀναίματος, bloodless (*<* ἀν-priv. + αίμα, blood), + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*: (a) General anemia, or the morbid processes which lead to it; the failure to produce the normal quantity of blood, of normal quality. (b) Imperfect oxidation of venous into arterial blood. (c) Idiopathic anemia.

anemia, anæmia (a-nē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL. (prop. *anæmia*), *<* Gr. ἀναμία, want of blood, *<* ἀνάμιος, wanting blood, *<* ἀν-priv. + αίμα, blood: see words in *hema-*.] In *pathol.*, a deficiency of blood in a living body.—**General anemia**, either a diminished quantity of blood (as immediately after hemorrhage, when it is called *oligæmia* and is the opposite of *plethora*) or a diminution in some important constituent of the blood, especially hemoglobin. It then presents itself in the forms of oligocythemia, achrocythemia, microcythemia, and hydremia, simply or combined. See these words.—**Idiopathic anemia**, a disease characterized by anemia advancing without interruption to a fatal issue, without evident cause, and associated with fever and such symptoms as would result from anemia however produced, as palpitation, dyspnœa, fainting fits, drowsy, etc. It is more common in women than in men, and most frequent between 20 and 40 years of age. Also called *essential malignant* or *febrile anemia*, *progressive pernicious anemia*, and *anematosis*.—**Local anemia**, or *ischæmia*, a diminished supply of blood in any organ. It is contrasted with *hyperemia*.

anemic, anæmic (a-nem'ik), *a.* [*<* *anemia*, *anæmia*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with anemia; deficient in blood; bloodless: as, *anemic symptoms*; an *anemic patient*.

anemied, anæmied (a-nē'mid), *a.* [*<* *anemia*, *anæmia*, + *-ed*².] Deprived of blood.

The structure itself is anemied. *Copland*.

anemo-. [NL., etc., *<* Gr. ἀνεμος, combining form of ἀνεμος, wind: see *anemone*.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning wind.

anemochord (a-nem'ō-kōrd), *n.* [= F. *anémocorde*, *<* Gr. ἀνεμος, wind, + χορδή, a string, chord, cord.] A species of harpsichord in which the strings were moved by the wind; an æolian harp. *N. E. D.*

anemocracy (an-e-mok'ra-si), *n.* [*Gr. άνεμος, wind, + -κρατία, government, < κρατείν, govern: see -cracy.*] A government by the wind. *Sydney Smith.* [Humorous.]

anemogram (a-nem'ō-gram), *n.* [*Gr. άνεμος, wind, + γράμμα, a writing, < γράφειν, write.*] A record of the pressure or velocity of the wind, automatically marked by an anemograph.

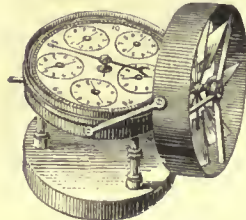
anemograph (a-nem'ō-gráf), *n.* [= *F. anémographe, < Gr. άνεμος, wind, + γράφειν, write.*] An instrument for measuring and recording either the velocity or the direction of the wind, or both.

anemographic (an'e-mō-gráf'ik), *a.* [*anemograph + -ic.*] Pertaining to, or obtained by means of, an anemograph.

anemography (an-e-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [= *F. anémographie: see anemograph.*] 1. A description of the winds.—2. The art of measuring and recording the direction, velocity, and force of the wind.

anemological (an'e-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*anemology.*] Pertaining to anemology. *N. E. D.*
anemology (an-e-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [= *F. anémologie, < Gr. άνεμος, wind, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The literature and science of the winds.

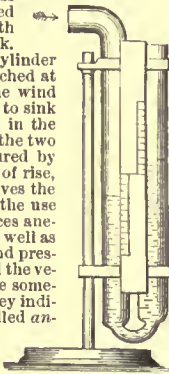
anemometer (an-e-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [= *F. anémomètre, < Gr. άνεμος, wind, + μέτρον, measure: see meter.*] An instrument for indicating the velocity or pressure of the wind; a wind-gage.



Casella's Anemometer.

drums exposed to the wind, and so arranged as to yield to its pressure and indicate the amount by their movements. *Linds's anemometer* consists of a glass tube bent into the form of an inverted siphon, graduated, partly filled with water, and mounted as a weathercock.

To one of its open ends a metallic cylinder of the same bore as the tube is attached at right angles. The pressure of the wind blowing into this causes the water to sink in one arm of the tube and to rise in the other, and the difference of level of the two columns of water, which is measured by the amount of fall plus the amount of rise, as shown by the graduated scales, gives the force or pressure of the wind. By the use of mechanical or electrical appliances anemometers may be made to record as well as measure variations in the velocity and pressure of the wind. When they record the velocity or direction, or both, they are sometimes called *anemographs*; when they indicate the direction only, they are called *anemoscopes*; when they automatically record velocity, direction, and pressure, they are called *anemometographs* or *anemometrographic registers*.



Linds's Anemometer.

anemometric (an'e-mō-met'rik), *a.* [*anemometry + -ic.*] Pertaining to an anemometer, or to anemometry.

anemometrical (an'e-mō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *anemometric*.

anemometrograph (an'e-mō-met'rō-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. άνεμος, wind, + μέτρον, measure, + γράφειν, write.*] An instrument designed to measure and record the velocity, direction, and pressure of the wind.

anemometrographic (an'e-mō-met'rō-gráf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an anemometrograph.

anemometry (an-e-mom'e-tri), *n.* [= *F. anémométrie; as anemometer + -y.*] The process of determining the pressure or velocity of the wind by means of an anemometer.

anemone (a-nem'ō-nē; as a *L.* word, an-e-mō'nē), *n.* [The *E.* pron. is that of the reg. *E.* form *anemony*, pl. *anemonies*, which is still occasionally used, but the spelling now generally follows the *L.*; < *F. anémone* = *Sp. anémone* = *Pg. It. anemone* = *D. anemone* = *G. Dan. anemone, < L. anemōnē, < Gr. άνεμώνη, the wind-flower, < άνεμος, the wind (= L. anima, breath, spirit; cf. animus, mind: see anima and animus), + -ωνη, fem. patronymic suffix.*] 1. A plant of the genus *Anemone*. Also spelled *anemomy*.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A widely distributed genus of herbaceous perennials, the wind-flowers, natural order *Ranunculaceae*. The flowers are showy, readily varying in color and becoming double in cultivation. Several species are frequent in gardens, as the poppy-anemone (*A. Coronaria*), the star-anemone (*A.*

hortensis), the psaque-flower (*A. Pulsatilla*), and other still more ornamental species from Japan and India. The wood-anemone, *A. nemorosa*, is a well-known vernal flower of the woods. There are about 70 species, mostly belonging to the cool climates of the northern hemisphere. Of the 16 North American species, about half a dozen are also found in the Andes or in the old world.



Common Wood-Anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*).

3. In *zool.*, a sea-anemone (which see). — **Plumose anemone**, in *zool.*, *Actinobla dianthus*. — **Snake-locked anemone**, in *zool.*, *Sagartia viduata*.

anemonic (an-e-mon'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to anemones, or to the genus *Anemone*; obtained from anemonin: as, **anemonic acid**, an acid obtained by the action of baryta upon anemonin.

anemonin, anemonine (a-nem'ō-nin), *n.* [*anemone + -in².*] A crystalline substance extracted from some species of the genus *Anemone*.

anemony (a-nem'ō-ni), *n.*; pl. *anemonies* (-niz). Same as *anemone*, 1.

anemophilous (an-e-mof'i-lus), *a.* [*Gr. άνεμος, wind, + φίλος, loving.*] Wind-loving: said of flowers which are dependent upon the wind for conveying the pollen to the stigma in fertilization. Anemophilous flowers, as a rule, are small, uncolored, and inconspicuous, and do not secrete honey, but produce a great abundance of pollen. The flowers of the grasses, sedges, pine-trees, etc., are examples.

The amount of pollen produced by *anemophilous* plants, and the distance to which it is often transported by the wind, are both surprisingly great.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 405.

anemoscope (a-nem'ō-skōp), *n.* [= *F. anémoscope, < Gr. άνεμος, wind, + σκοπείν, view, examine.*] Any device for showing the direction of the wind.

anemosis (an-e-mō'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. άνεμος, the wind, + -osis.*] In *bot.*, the condition of being wind-shaken; a condition of the timber of exogenous trees, in which the annual layers are separated from one another by the action, it is supposed, of strong gales. Many, however, doubt that this condition is due to wind, and believe it should be referred rather to frost or lightning.

anemotrophy, anæmotrophy (an-e-mot'rō-fi), *n.* [*Gr. άναιμος, without blood (see anemia), + τροφή, nourishment, < τρέφειν, nourish.*] In *pathol.*, a deficient formation of blood.

anencephali, *n.* Plural of *anencephalus*.

anencephalia (an-en-se-fā'li-ä), *n.* [*NL., < anencephalus, without a brain: see anencephalous.*] In *teratol.*, absence of the brain or encephalon. Also *unencephaly*.

Quite recently Lebedeff has offered a new explanation of *Anencephalia* and *Aernia*. He thinks these are due to the production of an abnormally sharp cranial flexure in the embryo.

Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 7.

anencephalic (an-en-se-fal'ik or -sef'g-lik), *a.* [As *anencephalous + -ic.*] Same as *anencephalous*.

anencephaloid (an-en-sef'a-loid), *a.* [As *anencephalous + -oid.*] Partially or somewhat anencephalous. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anencephalotrophia (an-en-sef'a-lō-trō'fi-ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. άν-priv. + εγκέφαλος, the brain, + τροφή, nourishment, < τρέφειν, nourish.*] Atrophy of the brain.

anencephalous (an-en-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*Gr. αν-priv. + εγκέφαλος, without brain, < άν-priv. + εγκέφαλος, brain: see encephalon.*] In *teratol.*, having no encephalon; without a brain. An equivalent form is *anencephalic*.

anencephalus (an-en-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *anencephali* (-li). [*NL., < Gr. άνεκέφαλος, without brain: see anencephalous.*] In *teratol.*, a monster which is destitute of brain.

anencephaly (an-en-sef'a-li), *n.* Same as *anencephalia*.

an-end (an-end'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*ME. an-ende, an end, at the end, to the end; an, on, E. on; ende, E. end.*] 1. On end; in an upright position.

Make . . . each particular hair to stand an end. *Shak., Hamlet, i. 3 (1623).*

Specifically—(a) *Naut.*, in the position of a mast when it is perpendicular to the deck. The topmasts are said to be *an-end* when hoisted up to their usual stations. (b) In *mech.*, said of anything, as a pile, that is driven in the direction of its length.

2†. In the end; at the last; lastly.—3†. To the end; straight on; continuously.

[He] would ride a hundred miles an end to enjoy it. *Richardson, Clarissa, VII. 220. (N. E. D.)*

Most an-end†, almost continuously; almost always; mostly.

Knew him! I was a great Companion of his, I was with him most an end.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress (1678), ii. 115. (N. E. D.)

anent, anenst (a-nent', a-nenst'), *prep.* and *adv.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [*ME. anent, also anant, anont, onont, onond; with added adverbial suffix -e, anente; with added adverbial gen. suffix -es, -is, anentes, anentis, anemptis, etc., contr. anens, anence; with excreted -t, anenist, anenst (cf. again, against, among, amongst); earlier ME. onefent, onevent (with excreted -t), < AS. on-efen, on-efn, on-enn (= OS. in ebhan = MHG. eneben, neben, G. neben), prep., beside, prop. prep. phr., on efen, lit. 'on even,' on a level (with): on, E. on; efen, E. even¹, q. v. Cf. afornens, forenenst. Formerly in reg. literary use, but now chiefly dialectal.] **I. prep.** 1. In a line with; side by side with; on a level with. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2†. In front of; fronting; before; opposite; over against.*

The king lay into Galstoun, That is rycht ewyn [even] anent Lowdoun. *Barbour, Bruce, vi. 123.*

And right anenst him a dog snarling.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

3†. Against; toward.

Wyld Bestes . . . that slen [slay] and devouren alle that comen aneyntes hem. *Manderlyle, p. 298. (N. E. D.)*

4. In respect of or regard to; as to; concerning; about: sometimes with *as*. [Still in use in Scotch legal and ecclesiastical phraseology, whence also in literary English.]

He [Jesus] was an alien, as *anentis* his godhede. *Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), i. 83.*

I cannot but pass you my judgment *anent* those six considerations which you offered to invalidate those authorities that I so much reverence.

King Charles I., To A. Henderson.

Some little compunction *anent* the Exchequer.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 279.

II. adv. On the other side; in an opposite place or situation. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

Anentera (an-en'te-rä), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of anenterus: see anenterous.*] A name applied by Ehrenberg to a class of infusorians having no intestinal canal, though supposed to have several stomachs (whence the alternative name *Polygastrica*).

anenterous (an-en'te-rus), *a.* [*NL. anenterus, < Gr. άν-priv. + έντερα, intestines: see enteric.*]

1. Having no enteron or alimentary canal; not enterate: as, *anenterous parasites*.

Such species have no intestines, no anus, and are said to be *anenterous*. *Owen, Comp. Anat., p. 24.*

2. Of or pertaining to the *Anentera*.

-aneous. [Aecoon of *L. -än-e-us*, a compound suffix, < *-an- + -e-us*, as in *extraneous, miscellaneous, subterraneous*, etc.: see *-an-* and *-eous*. This suffix occurs disguised in *foreign*, < *ML. foraneus*.] A compound adjective suffix of Latin origin, as in *contemporaneous, extraneous, miscellaneous, subterraneous*, etc.

anepigraphous (an-e-pig'ra-fus), *a.* [*Gr. άνεπιγραφος, without inscription, < άν-priv. + επιγραφή, inscription: see epigraph.*] Without inscription or title.

The *anepigraphous* coins of Haliartus and Thebes. *Nunnis, Chron., 3d ser., 1. 235.*

anepiploic (an-ep-i-plō'ik), *a.* [*Gr. άν-priv. (an-5) + επιπλοή, q. v.*] Having no epiploön or great omentum. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anepithymia (an-ep-i-thim'i-ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. άν-priv. + ένθυμία, desire, < ένθυμειν, set one's heart upon a thing, desire, < έντι, upon, + θυμός, mind.*] In *pathol.*, loss of normal appetite, as for food or drink.

Anergates (an-er-gā'tēz), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. άν-priv. + εργάτης, a worker: see ergata.*] A genus of ants, the species of which are represented only by males and females, there being no neuter or workers, whence the name.

aneroïd (an'e-roid), *a.* and *n.* [*F. anéroïde, < Gr. άν-priv. + νερός, wet, liquid (in class. Gr. νερός, < νεών, flow), + εϊδος, form: see -oid.*] **I. a.** Dispensing with fluid; of a barometer, dispensing with a fluid, as quicksilver, which is employed in an ordinary barometer.—**Aneroïd barometer.** See *barometer*.

II. n. An aneroïd barometer.
anerythroptosis (an-er-i-throp'si-ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. άν-priv. + έρυθρός, red, + όψις, a view.*] Inability to distinguish the color red: a form of color-blindness.

anes (ânz), *adv.* [*ME. anes*: see *once*.] *Once*. [*North. Eng. and Scotch.*]

anes-errand (ânz'er'and), *adv.* [Also, corruptly, *end's-errand*, in simulation of *end*, purpose; < *anes*, here in the sense of 'only, sole' (see *once* and *only*), + *errand*, *q. v.*] Of set purpose; entirely on purpose; expressly. [*Scotch.*]

anesis (an'e-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἀνεσις*, remission, < *ἀνεῖναι*, remit, send back, < *ἀνά*, back, + *εἶναι*, send.] 1. In *pathol.*, remission or abatement of the symptoms of a disease. *Dunghison*. — 2. In *music*: (a) The progression from a high sound to one lower in pitch. (b) The tuning of strings to a lower pitch: opposed to *epitasis*. *Stainer and Barrett*.

anesthesia, *n.* See *anesthesia*.
anesthesiant, **anesthesiant** (an-es-thē'siant), *a. and n.* [*anesthesia* + *-ant*.] 1. *a.* Producing anesthesia. 2. *n.* An anesthetic.

anesthesia (an-es-thē'sis), *n.* Same as *anesthesia*.

anesthetic, **anæsthetic** (an-es-thet'ik), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ἀναισθητός*, insensible, not feeling, < *ἀν-* priv. + *αἰσθῆσις*, sensible, perceptible; cf. *αἰσθητικός*, sensitive, perceptive: see *an-* and *esth-*.] 1. *a.* Producing temporary loss or impairment of feeling or sensation; producing anesthesia. — 2. *Of or belonging to anesthesia*; characterized by anesthesia, or physical insensibility: as, *anesthetic* effects. — **Anesthetic refrigerator**, an apparatus for producing local anesthesia by the application of a narcotic spray.

anesthetically, **anæsthetically** (an-es-thet'ikal-i), *adv.* In an anesthetic manner; by means of anesthetics.

anesthetisation, **anesthetise**. See *anesthetization*, *anesthetize*.

anesthetist, **anæsthetist** (an-es-thē'tist), *n.* [*anesthetic* + *-ist*.] One who administers anesthetics.

The *anesthetist* . . . ought always to be provided with a pair of tongue forceps. *Therapeutic Gazette*, IX. 58.

anesthetization, **anæsthetization** (an-es-thet-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*anesthetize* + *-ation*.] The process of rendering insensible, especially to pain, by means of anesthetics; the act or operation of applying anesthetics. Also spelled *anesthetisation*, *anæsthetisation*.

All physiologists, whenever it is possible, try to anesthetize their victim. . . . When the *anesthetization* is completed, the animal does not suffer, and all the experiments afterward made upon it are without cruelty. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 766.

anesthetize, **anæsthetize** (an-es-thē'tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anesthetized*, *anæsthetized*, ppr. *anesthetizing*, *anæsthetizing*. [*anesthetic* + *-ize*.] To bring under the influence of an anesthetic agent, as chloroform, a freezing-mixture, etc.; render insensible, especially to pain. Also spelled *anesthetise* and *anæsthetise*.

anet (an'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *anmet*, *enet*, < *ME. anete*, < *OF. anet*, also *aneth*, < *L. anethum*, < *Gr. ἀνῆθον*, later *Attic ἀνισον*, anise, dill: see *anise*.] The common dill, *Carum* (or *Anethum*) *graveolens*.

anethene (an'e-thēn), *n.* [*L. anethum*, anise (see *anet*), + *-ene*.] The most volatile part (C₁₀H₁₆) of the essence of oil of dill.

anethol (an'e-thol), *n.* [*L. anethum*, anise (see *anet*), + *-ol*.] The chief constituent (C₁₀H₁₂O) of the essential oils of anise and fennel. It exists in two forms, one a solid at ordinary temperature (anise-camphor or solid anethol), the other a liquid (liquid anethol).

anetic (a-net'ik), *a.* [*L. aneticus*, < *Gr. ἀναιτικός*, fitted to relax, < *ἀνετός*, relaxed, verbal adj. of *ἀνεῖναι*, relax, remit, send back, < *ἀνά*, back, + *εἶναι*, send.] In *med.*, relieving or assuaging pain; anodyne.

aneuch (ā-nūch'), *a., adv., or n.* [Also *eneuch*, *eneugh*=*E. enough*, *q. v.*] Enough. [*Scotch.*]

aneurism (an'ū-riz-m), *n.* [The term., prop. *-ysm*, conforms to the common *-ism*; < *NL. aneurisma* (for **aneurysma*), < *Gr. ἀνεύρωμα*, an aneurism, < *ἀνεύρω*, widen, dilate, < *ἀνά*, up, + *εὐρύνειν*, widen, < *εὐρύς*, wide, = *Skt. uru*, large, wide: see *eur-*.] In *pathol.*, a localized dilatation of an artery, due to the pressure of the blood acting



Aneurism of the Carotid Artery. *a.* seat of the aneurism.

on a part weakened by accident or disease. — **Arteriovenous aneurism**, an aneurism which opens into a vein. — **Dissecting aneurism**, an aneurism which forces its way between the middle and external coats of an artery, separating one from the other.

aneurismal (an-ū-riz'mal), *a.* [*aneurism* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an aneurism; affected with aneurism: as, an *aneurismal* tumor. — **Aneurismal varix**, the condition produced by the formation of an opening between an artery and a vein, so that the arterial blood passes into the vein, and the latter is dilated into a sac.

aneurismally (an-ū-riz'mal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an aneurism; like an aneurism: as, *aneurismally* dilated.

aneurismatic (an'ū-riz-mat'ik), *a.* [*NL. aneurisma*(-l), aneurism, + *-ic*.] Characterized or affected by aneurism. *N. E. D.*

anew (ā-nū'), *prep. phr. as adv.* [*late ME. anew*, earlier *onew*, of *new*, of *newe*: of, *E. a⁴*, of; *newe*, new; cf. *of old*. Cf. *L. de novo*, contr. *denuo*, anew: *de*, of, from; *novo*, abl. neut. of *novus* = *E. new*. So *afresh*.] As a new or a repeated act; by way of renewal; in a new form or manner; over again; once more; afresh: always implying some prior act of the same kind: as, to arm *anew*; to build a house *anew* from the foundation.

Each day the world is born anew
For him who takes it rightly.
Lowell, *Gold Egg*.

As our case is new, so we must think *anew*, and act *anew*. *Lincoln*, in *Raymond*, p. 327.

anfract, *n.* [*L. anfractus*, a bending, turning, < *anfractus*, bending, winding, crooked, pp. of an otherwise unused verb **anfringere*, bend around, < *an-* for *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-* and *an-*), + *frangere*, break: see *fracture* and *frangle*. Cf. *infringe*.] A winding or turning; sinuosity.

anfractuose (an-frak'tū-ōs), *a.* [*L. anfractuōsus*: see *anfractuōsus*.] In *bot.*, twisted or sinuous, as the anther of a cucumber.

anfractuosity (an-frak-tū-ōs'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *anfractuosities* (-tiz). [= *F. anfractuosité*: see *anfractuōsus* and *-ity*.] 1. The state or quality of being anfractuōsus, or full of windings and turnings.

The *anfractuosities* of his intellect and temper. *Macaulay*, *Samuel Johnson*.

2. In *anat.*, specifically, one of the sulci or fissures of the brain, separating the gyri or convolutions. See cut under *cerebral*.

The principal *anfractuosities* sink . . . into the substance of the hemisphere. *Todd's Cyc. Anat. and Phys.*, III. 333. (*N. E. D.*)

anfractuōsus (an-frak'tū-ōs), *a.* [*F. anfractuōsus*, < *L. anfractuōsus*, round about, winding, < *anfractus*, a bending, a winding: see *anfract*.] Winding; full of windings and turnings; sinuous.

The *anfractuōsus* passages of the brain. *Dr. John Smith*, *Portrait of Old Age*, p. 217.

anfractuōsness (an-frak'tū-ōs-nes), *n.* The state of being anfractuōsus.

anfracture (an-frak'tūr), *n.* [*L. anfractus* (see *anfract*) + *-ure*, after *fracture*, *q. v.*] A mazy winding. *Bailey*.

angariate (ang-gā'ri-āt), *v. t.* [*LL. angariatus*, pp. of *angariare*, demand something as *angaria*, exact villeinage, compel, constrain, *ML.* also give transportation, < *angaria*, post-service, transportation-service, any service to a lord, villeinage, *ML. fig. trouble*, < *Gr. ἄγγαρεία*, post-service, < *ἄγγαρος*, a mounted courier, such as were kept at regular stations throughout Persia for carrying the royal despatches; an *OPers.* word: see *angel*.] To exact forced service from; impress to labor or service.

angariation (ang-gā'ri-ā'shon), *n.* [*ML. angariatio*(-n), business, difficulty, < *LL. angariare*: see *angariate*.] 1. Labor; effort; toil.

The earth yields us fruit, . . . not without much cost and *angariation*, requiring both our labor and patience. *Bp. Hall*, *Remains*, p. 43.

2. The exaction of forced service; impressment to labor or service. *Farrow*, *Mil. Encey.*

angeio-. See *angio-*.

angekok (an'ge-kok), *n.* [*Eskimo*.] A diviner or soothsayer among the Greenlanders.

A fact of psychological interest, as it shows that civilized or savage wonder-workers form a single family, is that the *angekok*s believe firmly in their own powers. *Kane*, *Sec. Grinn. Exp.*, II. 126.

angel (ān'jel), *n.* [*ME. (a) angel*, *angele*, *amgel*, *angele*, -elle, with soft or assimilated *g* (< *OF. angele*, *angle*, *angle*, later abbrev. *ange*, mod. *F. ange* = *Pr. Sp. angel* = *Pg. anjo* = *It. an-*

gelo), mixed with (*b*) *angel*, *angle*, *engel*, *engle*, *engel*, *angle*, with hard *g*, < *AS. engel*, pl. *englas*, = *OS. engil* = *OFries. angel*, *engel* = *D. LG. engel* = *OHG. anglil*, *engel*, *MHG. G. engel* = *Icel. engill* = *Sw. ängel*, *engel* = *Dan. engel* = *W. angel* = *Gael. Ir. aingeal*; < *LL. angelus* = *Goth. auggilus* = *OBulg. anugelū*, *angelū* = *Bohem. andel* = *Pol. aniol*, *aniol* (barred *l*) = *Russ. angeli*, *angel*, < *Gr. ἄγγελος*, in the Septuagint, New Testament, and eccles. writers an *angel*, in the Septuagint translating Heb. *mal'āk*, messenger, in full *mal'āk Yehōwāh*, messenger of *Jehovah*; in class. *Gr.* a messenger, one who tells or announces, connected with *ἀγγέλλειν*, bear a message, bring news, announce, report, whence comp. *εὐάγγελος*, bringing good news, *εὐαγγέλιον*, a reward for good news, good news, eccles. the gospel, evangel: see *evangel*. Cf. *OPers.* (in *Gr.*) *ἄγγαρος*, a post-courier (see *angariate*); *Skt. angiras*, name of a legendary superhuman race.]

1. In *theol.*, one of an order of spiritual beings, attendants and messengers of God, usually spoken of as employed by him in ordering the affairs of the universe, and particularly of mankind. They are commonly regarded as bodiless intelligences, but in the Bible are frequently represented as appearing to sight in human form, and speaking and acting as men.

Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

O you that speak the language of *angels*, and should indeed be *angels* amongst us. *Dekker*, *Seven Deadly Sins*, p. 33.

Hence — (a) In a sense restricted by the context, one of the fallen or rebellious spirits, the devil or one of his attendants, said to have been originally among the angels of God.

They had a king over them, which is the *angel* of the bottomless pit. *Rev.* ix. 11.

(b) An attendant or guardian spirit; a genius. (c) A person, especially a woman, having qualities such as are ascribed to angels, as beauty, brightness, innocence, and unusual gractuousness of manner or kindness of heart.

Sir, as I have a soul she is an *angel*. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, iv. 1.

For beauty of body a very *angel*; for endowment of mind of incredible and rare hopes. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Jan. 27, 1658.

2. A human being regarded as a messenger of God; one having a divine commission; hence, in the early Christian church, the pastor or bishop of the church in a particular city; among the Irvingites, a bishop.

Unto the *angel* of the church in *Smyrna* write. *Rev.* ii. 8.

3. A messenger. [*Poetical.*]

The dear good *angel* of the Spring,
The nightingale. *B. Jonson*, *Sad Shepherd*, ii. 2.

The God who knew my wrongs, and made
Our speedy act the *angel* of his wrath,
Seems, and but seems, to have abandoned us. *Shelley*, *The Cent.*, v. 3.

4. A conventional figure accepted as a representation of the spiritual beings called angels, having a human form endowed with the highest attributes of beauty, clothed in long flowing robes, and furnished with wings attached behind the shoulders.

— 5. [*Orig. angel-noble*, being a new issue of the noble, bearing a figure of the archangel Michael defeating the dragon. Cf. *angelot*, *angelot*.] An English gold coin, originally of the value of 6s. 8d. sterling, afterward of 8s. and 10s., first struck by Edward IV. in 1465, last by Charles I. in 1634.

How do you, sir? Can you lend a man an *angel*? I hear you let out money. *Ketcher*, *Loyal Subject*, [iii. 2.]

There's half an *angel* wrong'd in your account;
Methinks I am all *angel*, that I bear it
Without more ruffling. *Tennyson*, *Queen Mary*, v. 3.

Destroying angels, the name given in the early history of the Mormon Church to persons believed to have been employed by the Mormons to assassinate obnoxious persons. See *Dante*.

angel-bed (ān'jel-bed), *n.* [*angel* (of indefinite application) + *bed*.] An open bed without bed-posts. *Phillips*, *Diet.* (1706).



Obverse.



Reverse.

Angel of Edward IV., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

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angeleen, *n.* See *angelin*.
angelet (än'jel-et), *n.* [Late ME. *angelett*, < OF. *angelet*, dim. of *angele*, < LL. *angelus*, *angel*. Cf. *angelot*.] 1†. An English gold coin, first issued by Edward IV., of the value of half an



Obverse. Reverse.
 Angelet of Henry VII., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

angel. See *angel*, 5, and *angelot*.—2. A little angel or child angel. [Rare.]

The *angelet* sprang forth, fluttering its rudiments of pinions.
 Lamb, *The Child Angel*.

angel-fish (än'jel-fish), *n.* [*angel* + *fish*; with allusion in sense 1 to its wing-like pectoral fins, and in the other senses to their beauty.] 1. A plagiostomous fish, *Squatina angelus*, of the family *Squatinae*.

It is from 6 to 8 feet long, has a flat, roundish head, terminal mouth, and teeth broad at the base, but slender and sharp above. The pectoral fins are very large, extending horizontally forward from the base. It is found on the southern coasts of Britain, and on the coasts of the United States from Cape Cod to Florida. Also called *monk-fish* and *fiddle-fish*. See cut under *Squatina*.



Angel-fish (*Squatina angelus*).

2. A chætodontoid fish, *Pomacanthus ciliaris*, having a strong spine at the angle of the preoperculum, 14 dorsal spines, and a brownish color with crescentiform lighter markings on each scale, the chin, borders, and spines of the operculum and preoperculum bright blue, and the fins blue and yellow. It is a beautiful fish, common in the West Indies, and appearing rarely along the southern coast of the United States. Its flesh is very savory.

3. An ephippoid fish, *Chatodipterus faber*, of a greenish color with blackish vertical bands, and with the third spine elongated. It is common along the southern coast of the United States, where it is regarded as an excellent food-fish, and is known as the *porgy*, the northern name of a different fish. See also cut under *Chatodipterus*.

4. A general name for any species of fish of the families *Chatodontidae* and *Ephippidae*.

angel-gold† (än'jel-göld), *n.* [*angel*, 5, + *gold*.] The name of gold pieces presented by English sovereigns to those whom they touched for the cure of king's evil. At first, the coin called *angel* was presented; at a later period, a gold medal or touchpiece. See *angel*, 5, and *touchpiece*.

The other chaplain kneeling, and having *angel gold* strung on white ribbon on his arme, delivers them one by one to his Majesty, who puts them about the necks of the touched as they passe. Evelyn, *Diary*, July 6, 1660.

angelhood (än'jel-hüd), *n.* [*angel* + *-hood*.] The state or condition of an angel; the angelic nature or character. Mrs. Browning.

angelic¹ (än-jel'ik), *a.* [*ME. angelyk, angelyke*, < OF. *angelique*, F. *angelique*, < LL. *angelicus*, < Gr. *ἄγγελικός*, < *ἄγγελος*, messenger, *angel*: see *angel*.] Of, belonging to, or like an angel; suitable to the nature or office of an angel.

Here, happy creature, fair angelic Eve.
 Milton, P. L., v. 74.

Angelical hymn, the hymn sung by the angels after the announcement of the birth of Christ (Luke ii. 14), used in several Oriental liturgies in the earlier part of the service, and in the West in the enlarged form known as the Gloria in Excelsis (except in Advent and Lent) after the introit and kyrie, and before the collect, epistle, and gospel. It retained this position in the first prayer-book of Edward VI., but it was afterward transferred to the closing part of the office as a song of thanksgiving after communion; the American Prayer-Book, however, allows the substitution of a hymn proper to the season. It is also used in the Greek Church at lauds and compline.—**Angelical salutation**. See *ave*.

angelic² (än-jel'ik), *a.* [*angelica*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from the plant *angelica*.—**Angelical acid**, a crystalline monobasic acid, C₅H₅O₂, having a peculiar smell and taste, which is found in *angelica-root* (*Archangelica officinalis*), oil of camomile, and other vegetable oils.

angelica (än-jel'i-kä), *n.* [ML., sc. *herba*, fem. of LL. *angelicus*, *angelic* (see *angelic¹*): with allusion to the supposed magical virtues possessed by some of the species.] 1. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of tall umbelliferous plants found in the northern temperate regions and in New Zealand.—2. The popular name of the more common species belonging to the closely allied gen-

era *Angelica* and *Archangelica*. The wild *angelica* of England is *Angelica sylvestris*. The garden *angelica* of Europe is *Archangelica officinalis*, a native of the banks of rivers and wet ditches in the northern parts of Europe, where it is also cultivated for its strong and agreeable aromatic odor. The tender stalks when candied form an excellent sweetmeat. The great *angelica* of the United States is *Archangelica atropurpurea*.

3. [*cap.*] The name of a kind of sweet white wine made in California.

angelical (än-jel'i-kal), *a.* [= Sp. *angelical*, < NL. *angelicalis*: see *angelic¹* and *-al*.] Same as *angelic¹*.

Others more mild,
 Retreated in a silent valley, sing
 With notes *angelical* to many a harp.
 Milton, P. L., ii. 548.

angelically (än-jel'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an angelic manner; like an angel.

angelicalness (än-jel'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being angelic; the nature or character of an angel; excellence more than human.

Angelicals (än-jel'i-kalz), *n. pl.* [*< NL. angelicales*, pl., < LL. *angelicus*, fem. *angelica*: see *angelic¹*, *angelical*.] The name adopted by an order of nuns following the rule of St. Augustine, founded at Milan about 1530 by Luigia di Torelli, Countess of Guastalla. Each nun prefixes to her family name that of a patron saint, and to that the word *Angelica*, which when uttered reminds her of the purity of the angels.

Angelican (än-jel'i-kan), *a. and n.* [Ult. < LL. *angelicus* (see *angelic¹*) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the works of the monk Fra Angelico (Giovanni da Fiesole), a celebrated religious painter, who was born in Tuscany in 1387, and died at Rome in 1455.

If you want to paint . . . in the Greek school, . . . you cannot design coloured windows, nor *Angelican* paradises.
 Ruskin, *Lectures on Art*, p. 197.

II. *n.* One of the *Angelici*.

angelicate (än-jel'i-kät), *n.* [*angelic²* + *-ate¹*.] A salt of angelic acid.

angelica-tree (än-jel'i-kä-trē), *n.* [*angelica* (with allusion to its medical uses) + *tree*.] 1. The American name of *Aralia spinosa*, natural order *Araliaceae*. It is a prickly, small, simple-stemmed tree, from 8 to 12 feet high. An infusion of its berries in wine or spirits is used for relieving rheumatic pains and violent colic. It is common in cultivation. Also called *Hercules'-club*.

2. An allied araliaceous shrub, *Sciadophyllum Brownii*, of Jamaica.

Angelici (än-jel'i-si), *n. pl.* [LL., pl. of *angelicus*: see *angelic¹*.] A sect of the third century, said to have worshiped angels.

angelicize (än-jel'i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *angelicized*, ppr. *angelicizing*. [*< angelic¹* + *-ize*.] To make angelic or like an angel. [Rare.]

angelico (än-jel'i-kō), *n.* [Cf. It. *angelico*, *angelic*, Sp. *angelico*, a little angel: see *angelica*.] An umbelliferous plant of North America, *Ligusticum actæifolium*, resembling the lovage. Also called *nondo*.

angelify† (än-jel'i-fi), *v. t.* [*< LL. angelificare*, < *angelus*, *angel*, + *L. -ficare*, < *facere*, *make*.] To make like an angel.

The soul . . . refined and angelified.
 Farinon, *Sermons* (1647), p. 55.

angelin (än'je-lin), *n.* [Also written *angeleen*, and, as Pg., *angelim*, < NL. *Angelina* (a genus of plants), < **angelinus*, < LL. *angelus*: see *angel*.] The common name of several timber-trees of tropical America belonging to the genus *Andira* (which see). The angelin-tree of Jamaica, furnishing worm-bark, is *A. inermis*.

angelique (än-je-lék'), *n.* [*< F. angélique*: see *angelica*.] 1. The wood of a leguminous tree, *Dicorynea Paraensis*, exported from French Guiana. It is hard and durable, and valuable for ship-timber.—2†. A kind of guitar. Pepys, *Diary*, June 23, 1660.

angelist† (än'jel-ist), *n.* [*< angel* + *-ist*.] One who held heretical or peculiar opinions concerning angels. N. E. D.

angelize (än'jel-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *angelized*, ppr. *angelizing*. [*< angel* + *-ize*.] To make an angel of; raise to the state of an angel.

David alone, whom with heav'n's love surpriz'd,
 To praise thee there thou now hast angeliz'd.
 Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

angel-light (än'jel-lit), *n.* An outer upper light in a perpendicular window, next to the springing of the arch: probably a corruption of *angle-light*, as these lights are triangular in shape, and are, moreover, in one sense, at the angles of the window. Encyc. Brit. See cut under *batement-light*.

angelolatory (än-jel-ol'a-tri), *n.* [*< Gr. ἄγγελος* + *λατρεία*, service, worship, < *λατρεύω*, serve, worship.] The worship of angels.

angelology (än-jel-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. ἄγγελος*, *angel*, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of angels; that portion of theology which treats of angelic beings; a discourse on angels.

The magic of the Moslem world is in part adopted from Jewish *angelology* and demonology.
 E. B. Tylor, *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 203.

The same vast mythology commanded the general consent; the same *angelology*, demonology.
 Milman, *Latin Christianity*, xiv.

There was an *angelology*, and a worship of angels, on which the Apostle animadverts with severity.
 G. P. Fisher, *Begin. of Christianity*, xi.

angelophany (än-jel-ol'ā-ni), *n.*; pl. *angelophanies* (-niz). [*< Gr. ἄγγελος*, *angel*, + *-φανία*, < *φαίνω*, show, *φαίνεσθαι*, appear. Cf. *theophany*, *epiphany*.] The visible manifestation of an angel or angels to man.

If God seeks to commune more fully with a man, his messenger appears and speaks to him. The narratives of such *angelophanies* vary in detail.
 Prof. W. R. Smith.

angelophone (än'jel-ō-fōn), *n.* [*< Gr. ἄγγελος*, *angel*, + *φωνή*, voice.] The harmonium or parlour-organ. [Eng.; rare.]

angelot (än'je-lōt; F. pron. *änzh'lō*), *n.* [*< OF. angelot*, a young or little angel (= Sp. *angelote*, dim. of *angele*, < LL. *angelus*, *angel*. Cf. *angelet*, with diff. dim. suffix, and see *angel*, 5.)

1. The name of a French gold coin, weighing from 97.22 to 87.96 grains, first issued in 1340 by Philip VI. On its obverse is an angel (whence the name of the coin) holding a cross and shield; on its reverse a cross, ornamented.

2. The name of a gold coin, weighing about 35 grains, struck in France by Henry VI. of Eng-



Obverse. Reverse.
 Angelet of Henry VI., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

land for use in his French dominions. On its obverse is an angel holding the escutcheons of England and France.

3†. A small rich sort of cheese made in Normandy, said to have been stamped with a figure of the coin.—4. An instrument of music somewhat resembling a lute.

angel's-eyes (än'jelz-iz), *n.* A name given to the speedwell of Europe, *Veronica Chamedrys*.

angel-shot (än'jel-shōt), *n.* [Cf. F. *ange*, an angel, also an angel-shot; in allusion to the "wings" or segments as they appear during the flight of the projectile.] A kind of chain-shot, formed of the two halves or four quarters of a hollow ball, which are attached by chains to a central disk inside the ball, and, when fired, spread apart. See *chain-shot*.

angel's-trumpets (än'jelz-trum'pets), *n. pl.* The large trumpet-shaped flowers of the *Datura suaveolens*, a shrubby solanaceous plant from South America.

angelus (än'je-lus), *n.* [NL., from the opening words, "*Angelus Domini nuntiavit Mariæ*"; LL. *angelus*, *angel*: see *angel*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (a) A devotion in memory of the annunciation to the Virgin Mary, by the angel Gabriel, of the incarnation of the Son of God. It consists of three scriptural texts describing the mystery, recited alternately with the angelic salutation, "Hail Mary!" (Ave Maria), and followed by a versicle and response with prayer. (b) The bell tolled in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, to indicate to the faithful the time when the angelus is to be recited.

Anon from the belfry
 Softly the *Angelus* sounded.
 Longfellow, *Evangeline*, i.

angel-water† (än'jel-wä'tér), *n.* [*< angel* (for *angelica*, q. v.) + *water*.] A mixture originally containing *angelica* as its principal ingredient, afterward made of rose-water, orange-flower water, myrtle-water, musk, ambergris, and various spices, used as a perfume and cosmetic in the seventeenth century.

I met the prettiest creature in New Spring Garden! . . . *angel-water* was the worst agent about her.
 Sedley, *Bellamira*, i. 1.

angely-wood, *n.* See *angili-wood*.

anger¹ (äng'gér), *n.* [*< ME. anger*, grief, pain, trouble, affliction, vexation, sorrow, also wrath, < Icel. *angr*, masc., now neut. (cf. *öngur*, fem. pl.), grief, sorrow, straits, anxiety, = Sw. *än-*

ger = Dan. *anger*, compunction, penitence, regret; cf. OFries. *angst*, *angost* = OHG. *angust*, MHG. *angest*, G. *angst*, anxiety, anguish, fear, used adjectively, anxious, afraid (> Dan. *angst*, n., fear; adj., anxious, afraid; the Icel. *angist*, anguish, occurring esp. in theological writers, and resting on the ult. related L. *angustia*, > E. *anguish*, q. v.), with different formative from the same root which appears in Icel. *öngur*, narrow, strait, = AS. *ange*, *enge*, reg. with umlaut *ange*, *enge*, narrow, strait, also anxious, troubled (cf. in comp. *angsum*, narrow, strait, anxious, *angsumnes*, and *angnes*, anxiety; and cf. *agnægl*, E. *agnail*, q. v.), = OS. *engi* = OHG. *angi*, *engi*, MHG. *enge*, G. *eng* = Goth. *aggveus*, narrow, strait, = Gr. *εγγυς*, also *εγγυ*, adv., near, close, = Skt. *anhu*, narrow, strait, *anhu*, be narrow or distressing, the root appearing also in Gr. *εγγειν* = L. *angere*, compress, strangle, choke (> L. *angina*, compression, anxiety, *angor*, anguish, anxiety, *angustus*, narrow, strait, *anxius*, anxious, etc.: see *angor* = *anger*², *angust*, *anguish*, *anxious*, etc.), and being widely extended in Slavic: OBulg. *anzukü*, narrow, Russ. *uzi*, narrow, *uzina*, a strait, defile, etc., OBulg. *vezati* = Bohem. *vazati* = Russ. *vazati*, etc., bind, tie.] 1. Grief; trouble; distress; anguish.

For the death of which the child the anger and sorrow was made the more. *Caxton*, Jason, 76b. (N. E. D.)

2. A revengeful passion or emotion directed against one who inflicts a real or supposed wrong; "uneasiness or discomposure of mind upon the receipt of any injury, with a present purpose of revenge," *Loeke*; wrath; ire.

While therefore the true end of sudden anger is self-defence, the true end of resentment is the execution of justice against offenders.

H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 40.

The war-storm shakes the solid hills
Beneath its tread of anger. *Whittier*, Our River.

3. An individual fit of anger; an expression of anger, as a threat: in this sense it may be used in the plural.

Thro' light and shadow thou dost range,
Sudden glances, sweet and strange,
Delicious spites and darling angers,
And airy forms of fitting change. *Tennyson*, Madeline.

4. Pain or smart, as of a sore or swelling. This sense is still retained by the adjective. See *angry*, 8. [Obsolete or dislocal.]

I made the experiment, setting the moxa where the first violence of my pain began, and where the greatest anger and soreness still continued. *Sir W. Temple*.

= Syn. *Anger*, *Vezeation*, *Indignation*, *Resentment*, *Wrath*, *Ire*, *Choler*, *Rage*, *Fury*, passion, displeasure, dudgeon, irritation, gall, bile, spleen. *Vezeation* is the least forcible of these words, expressing the annoyance and impatient chafing of one whose mood has been crossed, whose expectations have not been realized, etc. *Indignation* may be the most high-minded and unselfish; it is intense feeling in view of grossly unworthy conduct, whether toward one's self or toward others. The other words denote almost exclusively feeling excited by the sense of personal injury. *Anger* is a sudden violent feeling of displeasure over injury, disobedience, etc., accompanied by a retaliatory impulse; it easily becomes excessive, and its manifestation is generally accompanied by a loss of self-control. *Resentment* is the broadest in its meaning, denoting the instinctive and proper recoil of feeling when one is injured, and often a deep and bitter brooding over past wrongs, with a consequent hatred and settled desire for vengeance; it is, in the latter sense, the coolest and most permanent of these feelings. *Wrath* and *ire* express sudden feeling of great power, and are often associated with the notion of the superiority of the person: as, the *wrath* of Jove, the *ire* of Achilles. They are often the result of wounded pride. *Ire* is poetic. *Wrath* has also an exalted sense, expressive of a lofty indignation visiting justice upon wrong-doing. *Rage* is an outburst of anger, with little or no self-control; *fury* is even more violent than *rage*, rising almost to madness. The chief characteristic of *choler* is quickness to rise; it is irascibility, easily breaking into a high degree of resentful feeling.

White was her cheek; sharp breaths of anger puff'd
Her fairy nostril out. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

One who falls in some simple mechanical action feels *vezeation* at his own inability—a *vezeation* arising quite apart from any importance of the end missed.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 517.

Burning with *indignation*, and rendered sullen by despair, . . . they refused to ask their lives at the hands of an insulting foe, and preferred death to submission.

Irvine, Indian Character.

When the injury he resented was a personal one, he apologized frankly for his anger, if it had transgressed the bounds of Christian indignation; but, when he was indignant with falsehood, injustice, or cowardly wrong done to another, it was terrible to see his whole face knit itself together with *wrath*. S. A. Brooke, F. W. Robertson, II. ii.

To be angry about trifles is mean and childish; to rage and be furious is brutish; and to maintain perpetual *wrath* is akin to the practice and temper of devils; but to prevent and suppress rising *resentment* is wise and glorious, is manly and divine. *Watts*.

Mad ire, and wrathful fury, makes me weep.
Shak., I Hen. VI., iv. 3.

He's rash, and very sudden in *choler*, and haply may strike at you. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

For blind with *rage* she miss'd the plank, and roll'd
In the river. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Beware the fury of a patient man.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 1005.

anger¹ (ang'gèr), *v.* [*ME. angren, angeren*, pain, trouble, vex, < Icel. *angra* = Sw. *ångra* = Dan. *angre*, in similar sense; from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1. To grieve; trouble; distress; afflict. — 2. To make painful; cause to smart; inflame; irritate: as, to *anger* an ulcer. *Bacon*. — 3. To excite to anger or wrath; rouse resentment in.

There were some late taxes and impositions introduced, which rather *angered* than grieved the people. *Clarendon*.

The lips of young oranges and chimpanzees are protruded, sometimes to a wonderful degree. . . . They act thus, not only when slightly *angered*, sulky, or disappointed, but when alarmed at anything. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 140.

= Syn. To irritate, chafe, provoke, vex, enrage, exasperate, infuriate.

II. intrans. To become angry. [Rare.]

When neighbors *anger* at a plea,
And just as wud as wud can be,
How easy can the barley breeze
Cement the quarrel!

Burns, Scotch Drink.

anger², *n.* An occasional spelling of *angor*.
angery (ang'gèr-li), *a.* [*cf. anger*¹ + *-ly*¹; = Icel. *angrigr*, sad. The adv. is much older: see *angeryly*, *adv.*] Inclined to anger. *Byron*. [Now poetic.]

angery (ang'gèr-li), *adv.* [*ME. angerliche, angeryly, angrely*, < *anger* + *-liche*, *-ly*². Cf. *angrily*.] In an angry manner; angrily. [Now poetic.]

Nay, do not look *angeryly*.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

If my lips should dare to kiss
Thy taper fingers amorously,
Again thou blushest *angeryly*.

Tennyson, Madeline.

angerness (ang'gèr-nes), *n.* [*ME.*; cf. *angriness*.] The state of being angry.

Hail, innocent of *angerness*.
MS. cited by T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry.

Angevin, **Angevine** (an'je-vin, -vîn), *a.* [*F.* (cf. ML. *Andeevensis*), < *Anjou*, < L. *Andeeavi*, a Gallic tribe, also called *Andes*.] Pertaining to Anjou, a former western province of France: specifically applied (a) to the royal family of the Plantagenets, descendants of Geoffrey V., Count of Anjou, and Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England; (b) to the period of English history from 1154 to the death of Richard II. in 1399, or, according to others, to the loss of Normandy, Anjou, Maine, etc., in 1204. The contending houses of York and Lancaster were both of the *Angevin* race.—**Angevin architecture**, the architecture of Anjou; specifically, the school of medieval architecture developed in the province of Anjou. It is characterized especially by the system of vaulting in which the vault over each bay is so much raised in the middle as practically to constitute a low dome.

angica-wood (an-je'kâ-wüd), *n.* Same as *canjica-wood*.

angiectasia (an'ji-ek-tâ'si-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *εγγειν*, a vessel, + *εκτασις*, extension, < *εκτείνω* = L. *exten-dere*, extend: see *extend*.] Enlargement of the capillaries and other small blood-vessels of some portions of the body.

angiectasis (an-ji-ek'ta-sis), *n.* Same as *angiectasia*.

angienchyma (an-ji-eng'ki-mä), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *εγγειν*, vessel, + *εγχυμα*, infusion: see *parenchyma*.] In *bot.*, vascular tissue in general.

angiitis (an-ji-i'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *εγγειν*, a vessel, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a blood-vessel.

angili-wood (an'ji-li-wüd), *n.* [*cf. Tamil angili* + E. *wood*.] The timber of a large evergreen tree of southern India, *Artocarpus hirsuta*, which is considered nearly equal to teak in ship-building and for other purposes. Also spelled *angely-wood*. See *Artocarpus*.

angina (an-ji'nä, or, more correctly, an'ji-nä), *n.* [*NL.*, < L. *angina*, quinsy, lit. strangling, choking (cf. Gr. *εγγων*, strangling), < *angere* (= Gr. *εγγειν*), strangle, choke: see *anger*¹ and *angor*.] 1. In *pathol.*, any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, as quinsy, severe sore throat, croup, mumps, etc.—2. *Angina pectoris* (which see, below).—**Angina Ludovici**, acute suppurative inflammation of the connective tissue about the submaxillary gland: so called from a German physician named Ludwig (Latin *Ludovicus*), who first fully described it.—**Angina maligna** (malignant angina), primary gangrene of the pharyngeal mucous membrane, originating independently of any other disease, such as diphtheria or scarlet fever. Also called *angina gangrenosa*, *cynanche ma-*

igna, and *putrid sore throat*.—**Angina pectoris** (spasm of the chest), a disease characterized by paroxysms of extremely acute constricting pain, felt generally in the lower part of the sternum and extending over the chest and down the arm. The pathology is obscure, but in a large number of cases there seems to be some form of weakness of the heart, combined with a liability to attacks of general arterial spasm.

anginal (an'ji-näl), *a.* Pertaining to angina.
anginoid (an'ji-noid), *a.* [*cf. angina* + *-oid*.] Resembling angina.

anginose (an'ji-nös), *a.* [*cf. angina* + *-ose*.] Pertaining to angina, or to angina pectoris.—**Anginose scarlatina**, scarlatina in which the inflammation of the throat is severe.

anginous (an'ji-nus), *a.* Same as *anginose*.
angio-. [*NL. angio-*, < Gr. *εγγειν*, combining form of *εγγειν*, a case, a capsule, a vessel of the body, a vessel of any kind, < *εγγος*, a vessel.] An element of many scientific compound words, signifying vessel, usually with reference to the vessels of the body. Less properly *angeio-*.

angiocarpian (an'ji-ö-kär'pi-an), *n.* [As *angiocarpous* + *-ian*.] An angiocarpous plant.

angiocarpous (an'ji-ö-kär'pus), *a.* [*cf. NL. angiocarpus*, < Gr. *εγγειν*, a capsule, a case, a vessel of the body, a vessel of any kind (< *εγγος*, a vessel of any kind), + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*: (a) Having a fruit inclosed within a distinct covering, as the filbert within its husk. (b) Having the receptacle closed, as in gastromycetous fungi, or opening only by a pore, as in pyrenomycetous fungi and some lichens.

angiocholitis (an'ji-ö-kö-li'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *εγγειν*, a vessel, + *χολή*, gall, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the gall-ducts.

angiograph (an'ji-ö-gräf), *n.* [*cf. Gr. εγγειν*, a vessel, + *-γράφος*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A form of sphygmograph devised by Landois.

angiography (an-ji-og'ra-fi), *n.* [*cf. Gr. εγγειν*, a vessel, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write, describe.] 1. In *anat.*, a description of the blood-vessels and lymphatics.—2. A description of the implements, vessels, weights, measures, etc., in use in any country. [Rare.]

angioleucitis (an'ji-ö-lü-si'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *εγγειν*, a vessel, + *λευκός*, white, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

angiology (an-ji-ol'ö-ji), *n.* [*cf. Gr. εγγειν*, a vessel, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] That portion of anatomy and physiology which deals with the blood-vessels and lymphatics.

angioma (an-ji-ö-mä), *n.*; pl. *angiomata* (-mä-tä). [*NL.*, < Gr. *εγγειν*, a vessel, + *-ωμα*.] A tumor produced by the enlargement or new formation of blood-vessels.

angiomatous (an-ji-om'a-tus), *a.* [*cf. angioma* (t) + *-ous*.] Characterized by or pertaining to angioma.

angiomonospermous (an'ji-ö-mon-ö-spér'mus), *a.* [*cf. NL. angiomonospermus*, < Gr. *εγγειν*, a vessel, + *μόνος*, alone (see *mono-*), + *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*.] In *bot.*, producing one seed only in a pod. *N. E. D.*

angioneurosis (an'ji-ö-nü-rö'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *εγγειν*, a vessel, + *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, morbid vaso-motor action, brought on independently of any perceptible lesion, whether this involves an abnormal temporary or lasting contraction of the vessels of the part (angiospasm) or a relaxation (angioparesis). The term is not always restricted to functional affections, but is also sometimes applied to cases in which there is a gross or evident lesion of the nerves, spinal cord, or brain, which produces these vaso-motor disturbances.

angioneurotic (an'ji-ö-nü-rö'tik), *a.* [See *angioneurosis*.] Dependent on or pertaining to the innervation of the blood-vessels.

angioparalysis (an'ji-ö-pa-räl'i-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *εγγειν*, a vessel, + *παράλυσις*, paralysis.] Paralysis of the muscular coat of the blood-vessels.

angioparesis (an'ji-ö-par'e-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *εγγειν*, a vessel, + *πάρεσις*, paralysis: see *pare-sis*.] Partial paralysis of the muscular layer of the walls of blood-vessels.

angiosarcoma (an'ji-ö-sär-kö'mä), *n.*; pl. *angiosarcomata* (-mä-tä). [*NL.*, < Gr. *εγγειν*, a vessel, + *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma.] A sarcoma, or tumor, in which the blood-vessels assume importance from their number, size, and relation to the structure of the tumor.—**Angiosarcoma myxomatodes**, a sarcoma, or tumor, in which the walls of the vessels and the tissue immediately surrounding them undergo mucous degeneration. To this form the name *cylin-droma* is often applied.

angioscope (an'ji-ö-sköp), *n.* [*cf. Gr. εγγειν*, a vessel, + *σκοπεῖν*, view, examine.] An instrument for examining the capillary vessels of animals and plants.

angiosis (an-ji-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγγίσιον, a vessel, + -osis.] Any disease of a blood-vessel.

angiospasm (an'ji-ō-spazm), *n.* [Gr. ἀγγίσιον, a vessel, + σπασμός, spasm.] Spasm of the muscular wall of a blood-vessel.

angiosperm (an'ji-ō-spér-m), *n.* [NL. *angiospermus*, < Gr. ἀγγίσιον, a vessel, + σπέρμα, seed. Cf. Gr. ἐναγγειόσπερμος, also ἐναγγειόσπέρματος, angiospermous (< ἐν, in, etc.).] A plant whose seeds are contained in a protecting seed-vessel. The term *angiosperms* is applied to the larger of the two divisions of exogens, in distinction from the *gymnosperms* (*Coniferae*, *Cycadaceae*, etc.), the smaller division, in which the ovules and seeds are naked.

angiospermál (an'ji-ō-spér'mál), *a.* Same as *angiospermous*.

angiospermatous (an'ji-ō-spér'mā-tus), *a.* Same as *angiospermous*.

Angiospermia (an'ji-ō-spér'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *angiospermus*: see *angiosperm*.] In bot., the second order of the Linnean class *Didynamia*, having numerous seeds inclosed in an obvious seed-vessel, as in *Digitalis*. The corresponding *Gymnospermia* of the same class included genera with achene-like divisions of the pericarp, as in the *Labiatae*, which were mistaken for naked seeds.

angiospermous (an'ji-ō-spér'mus), *a.* [NL. *angiospermus*: see *angiosperm*.] Having seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel, as the poppy, the rose, and most flowering plants: opposed to *gymnospermous*, or naked-seeded. Equivalent forms are *angiospermal* and *angiospermatous*.

angiosporous (an'ji-ō-spō-rus), *a.* [NL. *angiosporus*, < Gr. ἀγγίσιον, a vessel, + σπόρος, a seed: see *spore*.] In bot., having the spores inclosed in a hollow receptacle: applied to such fungi as *Lycoperdon*.

Angiostomata (an'ji-ō-stō'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *angiostomatus*: see *angiostomatus*.] 1. A suborder of ophidians, comprising serpents in which the mouth is not dilatible, and which are provided with anal spurs. There are two families, *Cylindrophidae* and *Uropeltidae*.—2. In conch., an artificial group of univalve gastropods whose shell has a narrow or contracted aperture, as cassids, strombids, conids, olivids, cyprids, and others. Also written, corruptly, *Angystomata*, and originally *Angyostomata* by De Blainville, 1818.

angiostomatous (an'ji-ō-stō'mā-tus), *a.* [NL. *angiostomatus*, < Gr. ἀγγίσιον, a vessel, jar (but *L. angere*, compress, is appar. intended), + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] 1. Having a narrow, that is, not dilatible, mouth: said specifically of serpents of the suborder *Angiostomata*.—2. In conch., having a narrow mouth or opening, as the shell in *Olivæ* and *Conus*.

angiostomous (an'ji-ō-stō-mus), *a.* [NL. *angiostomus*, equiv. to *angiostomatus*: see *angiostomatous*.] Same as *angiostomatous*.

angiotomy (an-ji-ōt'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. ἀγγίσιον, a vessel, + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταιμειν, cut. Cf. *anatomy*.] In anat., dissection of the lymphatics and blood-vessels.

angle¹ (ang'gl), *n.* [ME. *angle*, *angel*, *angil*, < AS. *angel*, *angul*, *angul*, a hook, fish-hook (= OS. *angul* = OD. *angel*, *angel*, a hook, fish-hook, sting, awn, beard (of grain), D. *angel* = LG. *angel*, a hook, = OHG. *angul*, MHG. *G. angel*, a hook, fish-hook, sting, point, hinge (cf. OD. *hangil*, *hanghel*, *hengel*, a hook, a hinge, D. *hengel*, an angling-rod, G. dial. *hängel*, a hook, ear, joint, these forms and senses being in part those of a different word, cognate with E. *hinge*: see *hinge*, *hang*), = Icel. *öngull*, a hook, = Dan. Sw. *angel*, a hook), with formative -el, -ul, < *anga*, *onga* (rare, and only in glosses), a sting, = OHG. *ango*, a sting, hinge, MHG. *ange*, a fish-hook, hinge, = Icel. *angi*, a sting, spine, prickle, = Norw. *ange*, *angje*, a prong, jag, tooth. The earliest notion seems to have been 'pointed,' but the word also involved the notion of 'bent,' perhaps from a different source; cf. Gr. ἀγκύλος, bent, crooked, curved, = L. *angulus* for **anculus*, a corner, angle; Gr. ὄγκος, a hook, barb, angle, = L. *uncus*, a hook; bent, curved: see *Angle²*, *angle³*, *ankylosis*, *uncus*.] 1. A fishing-hook: often in later use extended to include the line or tackle, and even the rod. [Now rare.]

Give me mine *angle*,—we'll to the river.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 5.

2f. One who or that which catches by stratagem or deceit.

A woman is bittier than death, . . . for she is a very *angle*, hir hert is a nett. *Coverdale*, tr. of Eccles. vii. 26.

3f. [From the verb.] The act of angling.
angle¹ (ang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *angled*, ppr. *angling*. [Late ME. *angle*, OD. *angelen*, D. *hen-*

gelen = G. *angeln* = Dan. *angle*; from the noun.]
I. intrans. 1. To fish with an angle, or with hook and line.

When the weather
Serves to *angle* in the brook,
I will bring a silver hook.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.
The lawyer in the pauses of the storm
Went *angling* down the Saco.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. To try by artful means to catch or win over a person or thing, or to elicit an opinion: commonly with *for*.

By this face,
This seeming brow of justice, did he win
The hearts of all that he did *angle for*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

II. trans. 1. To fish (a stream).—2f. To fish for or try to catch, as with an angle or hook.

He *angled* the people's hearts. *Sir P. Sidney*.

3f. To lure or entice, as with bait.
You have *angled* me on with much pleasure to the
that's d' house. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, l.

Angle² (ang'gl), *n.* [In mod. use only as a historical term; < L. *angulus*, usually in pl. *Angli* (first in Tacitus), repr. the O'Ent. form found in AS. *Angle*, *Ongle*, *Engle*, reg. *Engle*, pl. (in comp. *Angel*, *Ongel*), the people of *Angel*, *Angol*, *Angul*, *Ongul* (= Icel. *Öngull*), a district of what is now Schleswig-Holstein, said to be so named from *angel*, *angul*, *ongul*, a hook, in ref. to its shape: see *angle¹*. Hence *Anglo-*, *Anglo-Saxon*, *English*, q. v.] One of a Teutonic tribe which in the earliest period of its recorded history dwelt in the neighborhood of the district now called Angeln, in Schleswig-Holstein, and which in the fifth century and later, accompanied by kindred tribes, the Saxons, Jutes, and Frisians, crossed over to Britain and colonized the greater part of it. The Angles were the most numerous of these settlers, and founded the three kingdoms of East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria. From them the entire country derived its name *England*, the "land of the Angles." See *Anglian*, *Anglo-Saxon*, and *English*.

angle³ (ang'gl), *n.* [ME. *angle*, *avngel*, sometimes *angule*, < OF. *angle* = Pr. *angle* = Sp. Pg. *angulo*, It. *angolo*, < L. *angulus*, a corner, an angle, prob. orig. **anculus* (cf. *aneus*, bent, crooked) = Gr. ἀγκύλος, bent, crooked, curved, connected with ἀγκών, the bend of the arm, the elbow (see *ancon*), ἄγκος, a glen, dell (prop. a bend, hollow), ὄγκος, a hook, barb, angle, = L. *uncus*, bent, curved, a hook (see *uncous*); all appar. < **ank*, bent (appearing also in Gr. ἄγκυρα, > L. *ancora*, > E. *anker¹*, *anchor¹*), Skt. **anch*, bend, and prob. connected with the Teut. group represented by *angle¹*: see *angle¹*.] 1. The difference in direction of two intersecting lines; the space included between two intersecting lines; the figure or projection formed by the meeting of two lines; a corner. In geom., a plane angle is one formed by two lines, straight or curved, which meet in a plane; a rectilinear angle, one formed by two straight lines. The point where the lines meet is called the *vertex* of the angle, or the *angular point*, and the lines which contain the angle are called its *sides* or *legs*. The magnitude of the angle does not depend upon the length of the lines which form it, but merely on their relative positions. It is measured by the length of a circular arc of unit radius having for its center the vertex of

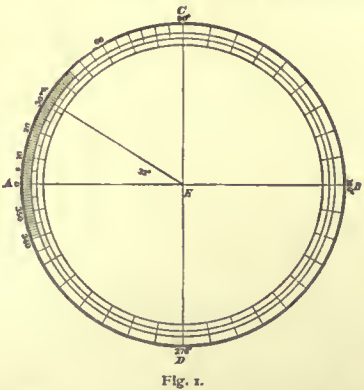


Fig. 1.

the angle, or point of intersection of the sides. Thus, the angle FEA, fig. 1, is measured by 32 degrees of the circumference, or the arc AF. Angular magnitudes are also expressed in quadrants of four to the circumference, in hours of six to the quadrant, in sexagesimal degrees of 90 to the quadrant, (rarely) in centesimal degrees of 100 to the quadrant, etc. The arc whose length is equal to the radius subtends an angle of 57° 17' 44". Theoretically, the measure of an angle is the logarithm of the anharmonic ratio made by the two sides with the two tangents to the absolute intersecting at the vertex. Angles receive different names, according to their magnitude, their construction, their position, etc. When one straight line in-

tersects another so as to make the four angles so formed equal, these angles are called *right angles*, and each is measured by an arc equal to one fourth of a circumference, or 90 degrees.

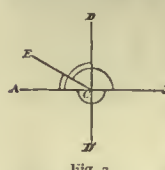


Fig. 2.

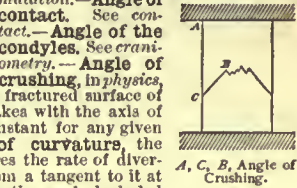
together being equal to two right angles. Thus, in fig. 2, ACE and ECB are *adjacent angles*. *Conjugate angles* are two angles having a common vertex and common legs, one being concave, the other convex. A *straight angle* is an angle of 180°. A *reflex angle* is the same as a convex angle. (See *conjugate angles*, above.) *Exterior, external, or outward angles* are the angles of any rectilinear figure without it, made by producing one of the sides at each vertex, the angles formed within the figure being called *interior angles*. When one line intersects a pair of lines in a plane, of the eight angles so formed, those which are between the pair are called *interior*, those without *exterior*. Of the interior angles, a pair for different sides of the intersecting line, and at different intersected lines, are called *alternate* (which see). See *radian*.

Hence—2. An angular projection; a projecting corner: as, the *angles of a building*.—3. In *astrol.*, the 1st, 4th, 7th, or 10th house.—4. In *anat.*, same as *angulus*.—5. In *her.*, a charge representing a narrow band or ribbon bent in an angle.



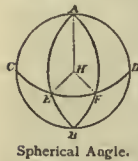
Two Angles saltirewise interlaced, at each end an annulet. (From Berry's "Dict. of Heraldry.")

[Rare.]—**Angle of action**, in *gearing*, the angle of revolution during which a tooth remains in contact.—**Angle of commutation**.—**Angle of contact**.—**Angle of the condyles**. See *craniometry*.—**Angle of crushing**, in *physics*, the angle which the fractured surface of a crushed pillar makes with the axis of the pillar. It is constant for any given material.—**Angle of curvature**, the angle which measures the rate of divergence of a curve from a tangent to it at a given point. It is the angle included between the tangent and an infinitesimal portion of the curve.—**Angle of defense**, in *fort.*, the angle formed by the meeting of the line of defense with the line of the flank; the angle formed by producing the faces of the bastion.—**Angle of departure**, in *ordnance*, the angle which a line passing through the sights of a gun and the target makes with the tangent to the trajectory of the projectile as it leaves the gun. This angle differs from the angle of elevation in consequence of the muzzle being thrown up when the gun is discharged, and, when there is windage, because of the rebound of the shot from the sides of the bore near the muzzle.—**Angle of depression**. See *depression*.—**Angle of descent**, in *ordnance*, the angle which a tangent to the trajectory of the projectile makes with the horizontal plane passing through the point of first graze or the point of impact.—**Angle of direction**, in *mech.*, an angle contained by the lines of direction of two conspiring forces.—**Angle of divergence**, in *bot.*, the angle between two successive leaves on the same stem. It is expressed as a fraction of the circumference of the stem, which is supposed to be a circle.—**Angle of draft**, for vehicles or heavy bodies, the angle which the line of direction of the pulling force makes with the plane over which the body is drawn.—**Angle of elevation, incidence, inclination, polarization, position, reflection, and refraction**. See *elevation*, etc.—**Angle of repose**, the greatest angle of obliquity of pressure between two planes which is consistent with stability, as of a weight upon an inclined plane: its tangent is the coefficient of friction. Sometimes called the *angle of friction*. Specifically, in *arch.*, the angle at which the voussoirs of an arch cease to have any tendency to slip, or to exert any thrust on the abutment. Rondelet's experiments with well-wrought surfaces give angles ranging from 28° to 36°.—**Angles of Second**. See *craniometry*.—**Angle of sight**, in *ordnance*, the angle between a line drawn through the axis of the bore and a line drawn from the rear of the base-ring to the swell of the muzzle or to the top of the sight.—**Angle of the jaw**, in *anat.*, the point at which the vertical hinder edge of the ramus meets the horizontal inferior border.—**Angle of weather**, the angle at which the sail of a windmill is set.—**Basilar angle**. See *craniometry*.—**Carpal angle**. See *carpal*.—**Characteristic angle of a curve**. See *characteristic*.—**Chord of an angle**. See *chord*.—**Clearance angle**, in *ordnance*, the angle which a straight line, passing through the tops of the tangent-scale, dispart-sight, and muzzle-notch, makes with a line parallel to the axis of the piece. It varies with the position of the dispart-sight and the taper of the gun.—**Coracoscapular angle**. See *coracoscapular*.—**Coronofacial angle of Gratiolet**. See *craniometry*.—**Cranial angle**. See *craniometry*.—**Critical angle**, in *optics*, the limiting angle of incidence which separates the totally reflected rays from those which (at least partially) escape into air. *Tait*, Light, § 117.—**Dead angle**, the space between a fortification and the nearest point which can be reached by the fire of its defenders. Within this space an assailant is safe, as the missiles from the fortification pass over his head. Also called *dead space*.—**Dihedral angle**. See *dihedral*.—**Eccentric angle**. See *eccentric*.—**Facial angle, frontal angle**. See *craniometry*.—**Genal angle**. See *genal*.—**Hour angle**, in *astron.*, the angle between the meridian of a star and the meridian of the zenith, measured from the latter toward the west, and usually expressed in hours and fractions of an hour.—**Metafacial angle, nasobasal angle, occipital angle, parietal angle**. See



A, C, B, Angle of Crushing.

craniometry.—**Olfactory angle.** See *olfactory*.—**Optic angle.** See *optic*.—**Position angle,** in *astron.*, the inclination of any short line, as the line between the two components of a double star to the meridian.—**Reëntering or reëntrant angle,** an angle of which the apex recedes with reference to the point of view from which it is considered; in a polygon, an angle the sides of which, if produced, would cut the polygon.—**Solid angle,** an angle which is made by more than two plane angles meeting in one point, and not lying in the same plane, as the angle of a cube. A solid angle of a cone is measured by the area of the segment cut off by the cone on the surface of the sphere of unit radius, having its center at the vertex of the cone.



Spherical Angle.

Inclination formed by the planes of the great circles AB and CD. The angle is measured by the angle formed by the tangents of the two arcs at their point of intersection.—**Trisection of the angle.** See *trisection*.—**Vertical angle.** See *vertical*.

angle-bar (ang'gl-bär), *n.* 1. In *carp.*, a vertical bar placed at the angles or lines of intersection of the faces of a polygonal window or bay-window.—2. Same as *angle-iron*.

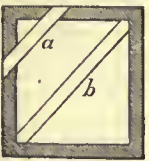
angle-bead (ang'gl-béd), *n.* A round angle-staff; a plaster-bead or staff-bead.

angle-beam (ang'gl-bém), *n.* A beam, usually of iron, of which a portion or flange is set at an angle with the main portion.

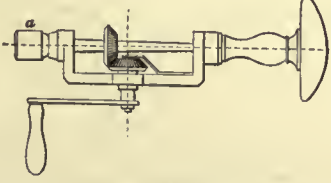
angle-bevel (ang'gl-bev'el), *n.* Same as *bevel-square*.

angle-block (ang'gl-blok), *n.* 1. In *bridge- and roof-building*, a block, generally of metal, placed at the junction of a brace or strut with a chord or beam, when the two are inclined to each other. It forms an abutment for the end of the brace or strut, and the tension-rods usually pass through it. 2. A swivel dock-block, used to change the direction of a rope when heisting, etc.

angle-brace (ang'gl-bräs), *n.* In *carp.*: (a) A piece of timber having its two ends fixed to the two pieces forming adjacent members in a system of framing, and subtending the angle formed by their junction. When it is fixed between the opposite angles of a quadrangular frame, it is called a *diagonal brace* or *diagonal tie*, and when placed near a corner (a), an *angle-tie*. (b) An instrument consisting of a rectangular crank-frame, like the carpenter's brace (see *brace*), but usually much stronger, carrying a parallel tool-spindle which ends in a pad (a) or bit-socket of the ordinary form, and carries a small bevel-wheel gearing into a second wheel on the axis of a winch-



a, Angle-tie. b, Diagonal brace.



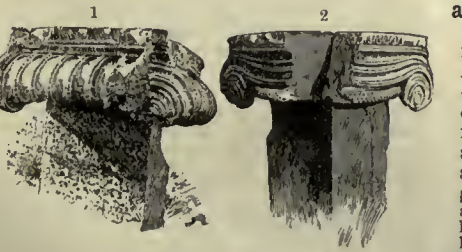
Boring Angle-brace.

handle, by which motion is communicated to the drill. This tool is chiefly used for boring holes in positions, as corners, where the ordinary brace cannot be conveniently applied. For heavy work it is usually mounted in an ordinary drill-frame. Also called *corner-drill*.

angle-bracket (ang'gl-brak'et), *n.* A bracket placed at the vertex of an interior or exterior angle, and not at right angles to the sides.

angle-brick (ang'gl-brik), *n.* A brick molded to fit any angle other than a right angle, or used to ornament a quoin.

angle-capital (ang'gl-kap'i-tal), *n.* 1. In *Greco-roman Ionic arch.*, a capital on the corner column



Angle-Capital, north porch of the Erechtheum, Athens. 1, internal angle; 2, external angle.

of a portice, having volutes on both front and flank, with the volutes which would come together at the angle of the entablature combined and turned outward on the line of the diagonal between the planes of the frieze on front and flank.—2. In *Roman and modern Ionic arch.*, the capital of a similarly situated column, having four volutes, of which each is on a diagonal of the abacus of the capital.



Plain of an Angle-Capital.

angle-chuck (ang'gl-chuk), *n.* An L-shaped casting, or a short length of angle-iron, having its outer face planed, and both sides provided with slots for bolts. One V. face is bolted to the face-plate of a lathe or to the table of a drilling- or planing-machine, and to the other is fastened the piece of work which is to be drilled or shaped. See *chuck*.

angled (ang'gld), *a.* [*angle*³ + *-ed*².] Having angles. Specifically, in *her.*, broken in an angular direction: said of the boundary of an ordinary or of any other line usually straight. See *beveled*.

angle-float (ang'gl-flöt), *n.* A float or plasterer's trowel made to fit any internal angle in the walls of a room.

angle-iron (ang'gl-i'ern), *n.* A rolled or wrought bar of iron in the form of an angle, used in iron constructions. Angle-irons are made with sections in the form of right angles, with equal or unequal sides; in the shape of double angles, when they are called *channel-irons*; and in the form of the letters T, L, and Z, from which they take the names of *T-irons*, *L-irons*, and *Z-irons*. They are used for joining piece to piece in every kind of iron-work, as well as for forming component parts and principal members (as the ribs of ships, the V. girders of bridges and floors) in all iron structures. Also called *angle-bar*.

angle-meter (ang'gl-mē'ter), *n.* [*angle*³ + *meter*², *q. v.* See *angulometer*.] Any instrument used for measuring angles; particularly, an instrument employed by geologists for measuring the dip of strata; a clinometer.

angle-modillion (ang'gl-mō-dil'yōn), *n.* [*angle*³ + *modillion*.] A modillion or carved bracket placed beneath an angle of a cornice in the direction of its diagonal, or of the line of its mitering.

angle-plane (ang'gl-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane whose bit reaches into a reëntering angle.

angle-pod (ang'gl-pod), *n.* The name of an asclepiadaceous vine, *Gonolobus laevis*, of the southern United States.

angler (ang'glēr), *n.* [= *OD. angheler* (*D. hengelhaar*) = *G. angler* = *Dan. angler*; < *angle*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. One who angles; a fisher with rod



Angler (*Lophius piscatorius*).

and line.—2. The fish *Lophius piscatorius*, the typical representative of the family *Lophiidae* (which see). The name was introduced by Pennant in place of the earlier names *fishing-frog* and *frogfish*, in allusion to its attracting small fish, which are its prey, by the movement of certain filaments attached to the head and mouth. It is found on the coasts of Europe and America.

angle-rafter (ang'gl-räf'ter), *n.* A rafter placed at the junction of the inclined planes forming a hipped roof. Also called *hip-rafter*, and sometimes *piend-rafter*. See *hip*¹, 4.

angler-fish (ang'glēr-fish), *n.* A fish with cephalic spines modified for attracting other fishes, or resembling a fishing-rod and line with bait; any fish of the order *Pediculati*.

Angles, *n. pl.* See *Angle*².

angle-shades (ang'gl-shādz), *n.* A British moth, the *Phlogophora meticulosa*.

anglesite (ang'gl-sit), *n.* [*Anglesea*, *Anglesey*, < *AS. Anglesæg* (= *Icel. Öngulsey*), lit. Angle's island, so called after it was conquered by the Angles; formerly called *Mona*; < *Angles*, gen. of *Angel* (see *Angle*²), + *æg, ig*, island: see *ait, ey*², and *island*.] A sulphate of lead occurring in prismatic crystals, commonly transparent and colorless, with brilliant adamantine luster and light shades of yellow, green, blue, and gray. It occurs also in massive forms with granular structure. The crystals are often found in cavities of the lead sulphid galena, from the decomposition of which they have been formed.

angle-splice (ang'gl-splis), *n.* A splice in the angle of a rail-head or -foot.

angle-staff (ang'gl-stáf), *n.* In *building*, a vertical wooden strip placed at a projecting or salient angle in an interior, to preserve the corner, and to serve as a guide by which to float the plaster when flush with it. When prominent it is generally made ornamental, and when rounded it is called an *angle-bead* or *staff-bead*.

anglet, *n.* Erroneous form of *aglet*.

angle-tie (ang'gl-ti), *n.* See *angle-brace* (a).

angletwitch (ang'gl-twich), *n.* [*E. dial.*, also corruptly *angletouch*, < *ME. angletwiche, angletwache*, < *AS. angcltwicca, -twicca, -twacca, -twicce*, < *angel*, a hook, angle, + **twicca*, < *twician*, twich, tweak: see *angle*¹ and *twitch*, *tweak*. Cf. *E. dial. twachel*, a dew-worm; *angledog*, a large earthworm.] An angletworm; an earthworm. [*Prov. Eng.*]

anglewise (ang'gl-wiz), *adv.* [*angle*³ + *wise*².] After the manner of an angle; angularly.

angletworm (ang'gl-wērm), *n.* [*angle*¹ + *worm*.] A worm used for bait in angling; an earthworm.

Anglian (ang'gli-an), *a. and n.* [*LL. Anglia*, the region inhabited by the Angles, in a wider sense *England* (< *L. Angli*, Angles: see *Angle*²), + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Angles, or to East Anglia.

II. n. A member of the tribe of the Angles. **Anglic** (ang'gl-ik), *a.* [*ML. Anglicus*, < *L. Angli*, the Angles: see *Angle*².] Same as *Anglian*. [*Rare.*]

Anglican (ang'gli-kan), *a. and n.* [*ML. Anglicanus*, < *Anglicus*, pertaining to the Angles or to England: see *Anglic*.] *I. a.* English. Specifically—(a) Of or pertaining to England ecclesiastically; pertaining to or connected with the Church of England.

Many members of the Papal communion have maintained the validity of *Anglican* orders.

Gladstone, Church Principles, p. 228. (*N. E. D.*)

(b) High-church; pertaining to or characteristic of the high-church party of the Church of England.—**Anglican Church.** (a) The Church of England, especially as maintaining a Catholic character in independence of the pope: usually applied, therefore, to the Church of England since the Reformation. This designation occurs, however, in a provision of *Magna Charta*, "that the Anglican Church be free" (*quod Anglicana ecclesia libera sit*).

The sober Principles and old establishment of the *Anglican Church*.

Fell, Hammond's Life, in his Works, I. 12. (*N. E. D.*)

(b) In a more comprehensive sense, the Church of England and the churches in other countries in full accord with it as to doctrine and church organization; that is, the Church of Ireland (disestablished 1869), the Episcopal Church in Scotland, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and the churches founded by the Church of England in the British colonies or elsewhere. See *episcopal*.

II. n. 1. A member of the Church of the Church of England, or of a church in full agreement with it.—2. One who upholds the system or teachings of the Church of England; especially, one who emphasizes the authority of that church; a high-churchman.

Anglicanism (ang'gli-kan-izm), *n.* [*Anglican* + *-ism*.] The principles of the Anglican Church or of Anglicans.

Anglicè (ang'gli-sō), *adv.* [*ML.*, *adv.*, < *Anglicus*, English: see *Anglic*.] In English; in the English language.

Anglicify (ang'glis-i'fi), *v. t.* [*ML. Anglicus* (see *Anglic*) + *-fy*, < *L. -ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To make English; Anglicize. [*Rare.*]

Anglicisation, Anglicise. See *Anglicization, Anglicize*.

Anglicism (ang'gli-sizm), *n.* [*ML. Anglicus* (see *Anglic*) + *-ism*.] 1. The state or quality of being English; that which is peculiar to England in speech, manner, or principle.

If Addison's language had been less idiomatic it would have lost something of its genuine *Anglicism*.

Johnson, Addison.

She [England] has a conviction that whatever good there is in us is wholly English, when the truth is that we are worth nothing except so far as we have disinfected ourselves of *Anglicism*.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 80.

2. An idiom of the English language.—3. A word or an expression used particularly in England, and not in use, or in good use, in the United States.

Anglicization (ang'gli-si-zā'shōn), *n.* [*Anglicize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of making English in form or character, or of becoming Anglicized. Also spelled *Anglicisation*.

Anglicize (ang'gli-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Anglicized*, ppr. *Anglicizing*. [*ML. Anglicus* (see *Anglic*) + *-ize*.] To make English; render conformable to English modes or usages. Also spelled *Anglicise*. [Often without a capital.]

The last persons who bear any likeness to the *tasagone* are the Germans, with their honest, heavy faces comically *anglicized* by leg-of-mutton whiskers.

Honells, Venetian Life, xx.

Anglicification (ang'gli-fi-kā'shən), *n.* [*< Anglify*: see *-fication*.] The act of making English, or of bringing into conformity with English modes and ideas.

Angliciform (ang'gli-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. Angli*, Angles, English (see *Angle*²), + *forma*, form.] Resembling English in form: as, "the *Angliciform* dialects of the Continent," *J. A. H. Murray*, *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII, 391.

Anglify (ang'gli-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Anglified*, ppr. *Anglifying*. [*< L. Anglus*, sing. of *Angli* (see *Angle*²), + *-fy*, *< L. -ficare*, *< facere*, make.] To make English; Anglicize; especially, to adopt into the English language and make a part of it: as, to *Anglify* French words, that is, to give them an English form in orthography, inflection, or pronunciation. [Rare.]

The shops [in Mauritius] were all French; indeed, I should think that Calais or Boulogne was much more *Anglified*.

Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II, 282.

angling (ang'gling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *angle*¹, *v.*] The act or art of fishing with a rod and line; rod-fishing.

We may say of *angling* as Dr. Boteler said of strawberries: "Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did;" and so, if I might be judge, God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent recreation than *angling*.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, i, 5.

English (ang'glish), *a.* and *n.* [*< Angle*² + *-ish*¹. The AS. *Englisc*, orig. **Anglisc*, having become E. *English* with much altered meaning, the term *English* has been occasionally used by recent writers in the original sense of 'English': see *English*.] **I. a.** Anglian; Anglo-Saxon; English.

II. n. The Anglo-Saxon or earliest English language. *Haldeman*.

Anglo- [First in ML. *Anglo-Saxones* (see *Anglo-Saxon*); the combining form of L. *Anglus*, pl. *Angli*, the Angles, the 'English,' extended to include the modern English: see *Angle*².] An element in many compound words, meaning Angles or English, connected with England: as, *Anglo-American*; *Anglo-Indian*.

Anglo-American (ang'glō-ā-mer'i-kān), *a.* and *n.* **I. a. 1.** Belonging or relating to, or connected with, England and America or the United States, or with the people of both: as, *Anglo-American* commerce; *Anglo-American* relations. — **2.** Pertaining to the English who have settled in America, especially in the United States, or have become American citizens: as, the *Anglo-American* population of New York.

II. n. A native or descendant of a native of England who has settled in America or has become an American (United States) citizen.

Anglo-Catholic (ang'glō-kath'ō-lik), *a.* and *n.* **I. a. 1.** Catholic according to the teachings of the Church of England. The Church of England maintains that it is Catholic in the same sense and on the same grounds as those on which the Greek Church claims to be Catholic, namely: (1) as having retained its organization in continuous succession from the earliest Christian centuries in accordance with primitive canons; (2) as receiving the doctrinal decisions of the councils acknowledged as ecumenical by both the Greek and the Latin Church; and (3) as having canonical jurisdiction in the countries in which it exists.

2. Laying especial stress on the Catholic character of the Church of England; high-church. Applied to that party in the Anglican Church which in doctrine and ceremonies most closely approximates to the Roman Catholic Church, sometimes called the *ritualistic*, *high*, or *Pruseyite* section of the church.

II. n. A member of the Church of England, or of any Anglican church; especially, one who maintains the Catholic character of the Anglican Church. Hence the term has been applied especially to the high-churchmen of the seventeenth century, such as Laud, Andrews, Cosin, and Jeremy Taylor, and in the present century to the adherents of the Oxford movement, such as Rose, William Palmer, J. H. Newman, Keble, and Pusey, and later to the revivers of ancient ritual known as ritualists.

Anglo-Catholicism (ang'glō-ka-thol'i-sizm), *n.* The principles of the Anglican Church regarded as catholic; the principles of Anglo-Catholics.

Anglo-Danish (ang'glō-dā'nish), *a.* Pertaining to the English Danes, or the Danes who settled in England.

Anglo-French (ang'glō-french'), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** English and French; pertaining to the language so called.

II. n. That form of Old French brought into England by the Normans and later comers from France, and there separately developed; Anglo-Norman.

Anglogæa (ang-glō-jē'ā), *n.* [NL., *< Anglo* + Gr. *γῆα*, earth, country.] In *zoögeog.*, the Anglogæan realm; Nearctic America or Arctamerica. *Gill*.

Anglogæan (ang-glō-jē'an), *a.* In *zoögeog.*, a term applied by Gill to one of the nine realms or prime divisions of the earth's land-surface, including North America as far southward as about to the present Mexican boundary in the lowlands, and to the isthmus of Tehuantepec in the highlands: synonymous with *Arctamerica* or *Nearctic*.

Anglo-Indian (ang-glō-in'di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I. a. 1.** Connected with both England and India; combining English and Indian characteristics: as, *Anglo-Indian* trade; *Anglo-Indian* words. — **2.** Relating to or connected with those parts of India which belong to Great Britain or are under British protection: as, the *Anglo-Indian* empire. — **3.** Relating or pertaining to the Anglo-Indians: as, *Anglo-Indian* housekeeping.

II. n. One of the English race born or resident in the East Indies.

Anglo-Irish (ang-glō-ī'rish), *a.* and *n.* **I. a. 1.** Connected with both England and Ireland; relating to both these countries or to their inhabitants. — **2.** Pertaining to the English who have settled in Ireland, or to their descendants. — **3.** Of English parentage on one side and of Irish on the other.

II. n. pl. 1. English people born or resident in Ireland. — **2.** Descendants of parents English on one side and Irish on the other.

Anglomani (ang'glō-mān), *n.*; pl. *Anglomani* (-men). [*< F. anglomani*, *< anglomanie*, Anglomania; in Jefferson's use (def. 2) as if *< Anglo* + *man*.] **1.** An Anglomania. — **2.** A partizan of English interests in America.

It will be of great consequence to France and England to have America governed by a Galloman or an Angloman.

Jefferson, Works (1859), II, 317. (N. E. D.)

Anglomania (ang-glō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [= *F. anglomanie*; *< Anglo* + Gr. *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] An excessive or undue attachment to, respect for, or imitation of that which is English or peculiar to England, as English institutions, manners, and customs.

Anglomaniac (ang-glō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [*< Anglo* + *maniac*, after *Anglomania*.] One who is possessed by a mania for all that is English.

Anglo-Norman (ang-glō-nōr'mān), *a.* and *n.* **I. a. 1.** Pertaining to both England and Normandy, or to their inhabitants. — **2.** Pertaining to the Normans who settled in England after the conquest in 1066. — **3.** Of both English and Norman descent.

II. n. 1. One of the Normans who settled in England after its conquest by William of Normandy in 1066, or one of the descendants of such a settler. The term is seldom applied to any descendants of the Normans of a time later than the twelfth century; after that time they are called *English*. **2.** The Norman dialect of Old French as spoken and separately developed in England.

Anglophobe (ang'glō-fōb), *n.* [*< F. anglophobe*, *< Anglo*, English, + Gr. *φοβειν*, fear.] One who hates or fears England or the English. Also called *Anglophobist*.

Anglophobia (ang'glō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [*< Anglo* + Gr. *-φοβία*, fear: see *-phobia*.] An intense hatred or fear of England, or of whatever is English.

Anglophobic (ang'glō-fō'bik), *a.* [*< Anglophobe* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by Anglophobia.

Anglophobist (ang'glō-fō'bist), *n.* [*< Anglophobe* + *-ist*.] Same as *Anglophobe*: as, "a bitter *Anglophobist*," *H. Cabot Lodge*, Webster, p. 267.

Anglo-Saxon (ang-glō-sak'sən), *n.* and *a.* [*< ML. Anglo-Saxones*, more correctly written *Anglosaxones*, pl., also *Angli Saxones* or *Angli et Saxones*, rarely *Saxones Angli*. The term frequently occurs in the charters of Alfred and his successors (chiefly in the gen. pl. with *rex*) as the general name of their people, all the Teutonic tribes in England; but it is sometimes confined to the people south of the Humber. The same term is used by foreign chroniclers and writers in Latin from the 8th to the 12th century, in the same meaning as by Alfred. In the Latin charters the gen. pl. varies from *Anglosaxonum* (besides *Anglorum Saxonum* and *Anglorum et Saxonum*) through the half AS. *Angulsaxonum* to the wholly AS. *Angulsaxna*, the AS. forms (in the Anglo-Saxon charters) being *Angulsaxna*, *-saxona*, *-seaxna*, *-saxna*, *-sexna*, and *Ongulsaxna*, gen. pl. of **Angulsaxan*

(corresponding to *West-seaxan*, *East-seaxan*, *Sūth-seaxan*, *-seaxe*, *Middel-seaxe*, *Eald-seaxan*, *West-*, *East-*, *South-*, *Middle-*, *Old-Saxons*), *< Angul*, *Ongol*, orig. the name of the district from which the Angles came, in comp. the combining form of *Angle*, *Engle*, pl., the Angles (so also in *Angel-*, *Ongel-*, *Ongol-eyun*, also *Angel-theód*, *Angel-fole*, the Angle (Anglo-Saxon) people, *Angel-eyning*, their king, *Angel-eyrice*, the Angle (Anglo-Saxon) church, *Angel-theow*, a man's name, lit. Angle-servant), + *Seaxan*, Saxons: see *Angle*² and *Saxon*. In the Latin charters the country is sometimes called *Anglosaxonia* or *Angulsaxonia*, as well as *Saxonia*. The ML. *Anglosaxones* is a true compound, following such forms as L. *Syrophenicis*, *< Gr. Συροφονίς*, a Syrophenician, i. e., a Syrian Phœnician; L. *Indoscythus*, *< Gr. Ἰνδοσκυθος*, an Indian Scythian; L. *Indoscythia*, *< Gr. Ἰνδοσκυθία*, Indoscythia; L. *Gallogræci*, the Gallic or Galatian Greeks, *Gallohispani*, the Gallic Hispanians, the Gauls of Spain, etc., the form in *-o* being the crude form or stem of the first element, which stands in a quasi-adjective relation to the second: see *-o*. Cf. D. *Angelsakser*, *n.*, *-saksisch*, *a.*, Sw. *Angelsaksare*, *n.*, *Angelsaksisk*, *a.*, Dan. *Angelsakserser*, *n.*, *Angelsaksisk*, *a.*, based on the G. *Angelsaehse*, pl. *-en*, *n.*, *Angelsächsich*, *a.*; all mod.] **I. n. 1. (a)** Literally, one of the Angle or 'English' Saxons; sometimes restricted to the Saxons who dwelt chiefly in the southern districts (Wessex, Essex, Sussex, Middlesex—names which contain a form of *Saxon*—and Kent) of the country which came to be known, from a kindred tribe, as the land of the Angles, *Engla land*, now *England*, but usually extended to the whole people or nation formed by the aggregation of the Angles, Saxons, and other early Teutonic settlers in Britain, or the whole people of England before the conquest. (b) *pl.* The English race; all persons in Great Britain and Ireland, in the United States, and in their dependencies, who belong, actually or nominally, nearly or remotely, to the Teutonic stock of England; in the widest use, all English-speaking or English-appearing people. — **2.** [The adj. used absolutely.] The language of the Anglo-Saxons; Saxon; the earliest form of the English language, constituting, with Old Saxon, Old Frisian, and other dialects, the Old Low German group, belonging to the so-called West Germanic division of the Teutonic speech. The first Anglo-Saxon dialect to receive literary cultivation was that of the Angles (Anglo-Saxon *Engle*, *Engle*); hence the name *Anglisc*, *Englisc*, that is, *Anglisc*, was afterward applied to all the dialects, and particularly to the prevailing one, West Saxon; it is the origin of the name *English* as applied to the modern mixed language. (See *English* and *English*.) A Middle Latin name for the language was *lingua Saxonica*, or *lingua Saxonum* or *Anglosaxonum*. The Anglo-Saxon language, in the widest use of the name, consisted of several dialects: the Northern or Anglian group, including the Old Northumbrian and the Midland or Mercian dialects, and the Southern or Saxon group, including the West Saxon and the Kentish. The Kentish remains are scanty, the Mercian scantier still and doubtful, while the Old Northumbrian remains are considerable. The great bulk of the Anglo-Saxon literature is West Saxon, the two terms being practically synonymous except when expressly distinguished as generic and specific. In the Old or Middle English period the Midland dialect became conspicuous, and it is to it that the form of modern English is chiefly due. In this dictionary *Anglo-Saxon* (abbreviated AS.) includes the whole language (but chiefly West Saxon, the Old Northumbrian and Kentish being discriminated when necessary) from the middle of the fifth century, or rather from the seventh century, when the first contemporary records begin, to the middle or end of the twelfth century; the language from the conquest (1066) to the end of this period being 'late Anglo-Saxon.' See *English*.

Several of the English scholars who are most active in the study of early English wage war on *Anglo-Saxon*. They attack the word. . . They are still more hostile to the suggestion which goes with the word, that the speech called *Anglo-Saxon* is different from modern English, so as to deserve a separate name. They say there has been but one speech spoken in England by the Teutonic tribes and their descendants from Cædmon to Tennyson. . . This classic *Anglo-Saxon* differs from our English in phonology. . . in vocabulary, . . . [in] inflections, . . . in the derivation of words, . . . [in] syntax, . . . [in] versification (see *alliteration*), . . . [and in] the modes of thought. . . The former is a synthetic German speech, with its own periods of early irregular idiom, classic cultivation, decline and fall into dialects; the latter an analytic mixed speech of Romanic cultivation, with other periods of growth, and classic regularity and progress. And a chaos separates the two languages. It is only when attention is directed to the history of etymological forms that unity can be plausibly claimed for them. . . But while the importance of these forms in tracing the descent of languages is probably not overrated, their weight in establishing identity or similarity may easily be. . . The proposed use of *Old English* [in place of *Anglo-Saxon*] does not distinguish, but confounds all the periods of *Anglo-Saxon* and the two early periods of English. . . The reasons urged for this nomenclature are in great part sentimental. It is thought to magnify the English language and race to represent

them as Low German, having an unbroken history parallel with that of the High German, and reaching through a more famous career to a more venerable antiquity. But Americans are taught to believe in mixed races, and it magnifies the English most in our eyes to represent it in the old fashion, as formed by the junction of two great languages, the bearers of the best cultivation of the Teutonic and Romanic races.

F. A. March, in Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., IV, 97-105.

II. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons: as, the *Anglo-Saxon* kings; the *Anglo-Saxon* language.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the language of the Anglo-Saxons; belonging to, derived from, or having the form or spirit of that language: as, the *Anglo-Saxon* elements of modern English; the proportion of *Anglo-Saxon* words in the Bible or Shakspeare; an *Anglo-Saxon* style, as contrasted with a Latin style.—**3.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Anglo-Saxons, or the English-speaking race: as, *Anglo-Saxon* enterprise; the political genius of the *Anglo-Saxon* race.

Anglo-Saxondom (ang-glō-sak'son-dum), *n.* [*Anglo-Saxon* + *-dom*.] The Anglo-Saxon domain; the whole body of Anglo-Saxons, in sense 1 (b).

Anglo-Saxonic (ang-glō-sak-son'ik), *a.* [*ML. Anglosaxonicus*, < *Anglosaxones*: see *Anglo-Saxon*.] Of Anglo-Saxon character or quality; Anglo-Saxon in origin or seeming.

Anglo-Saxonism (ang-glō-sak'son-izm), *n.* [*Anglo-Saxon* + *-ism*.] 1. A characteristic or peculiarity of the Anglo-Saxon race.—**2.** A word, phrase, idiom, or peculiarity of speech belonging to Anglo-Saxon, or of Anglo-Saxon origin or type.—**3.** The state of being Anglo-Saxon in the widest sense; that which constitutes the Anglo-Saxon or English character in the aggregate; the feeling of pride in being Anglo-Saxon.

angnail, *n.* The more correct form of *agnail*. See *agnail* and *hangnail*.

angola (ang-gō'li), *n.* A common but corrupt form of *angora*.

Angola cat, pea, seed, weed. See the nouns. **angon** (ang'gon), *n.* [*ML. angō*, < *MGr. ἀγγων*.] The heavy barbed javelin of the Franks. It is described as being not very long, but heavy, and used as much to drag down the enemy's shield, when fixed in it by its barbs, as to inflict wounds; in this respect resembling the pilum (which see). It was also used as a pike or lance in close combat.

angor (ang'gor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *angour* and (by confusion with *anger*¹) *anger*, < late ME. *angore*, < OF. *angor*, *angour*, < L. *angor*, acc. *angorem*, anguish, trouble, lit. a strangling, < *angere* (= Gr. ἀγγεω), compress, throttle, strangle, stifle, distress, torment, trouble: see *anguish*, *angust*, and *anger*¹.] In the medical sense *angor* is nearly synonymous with the kindred *angina*.] 1. Anguish; intense bodily or mental pain.

For man is laden with ten thousand languors;
All other creatures only feels the angors
Of few diseases.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas (ed. Grosart), The Furies, l. 607.

Whose voices, *angors*, and terrors, and sometimes howlings, he said he often heard.

Abp. Usher, Ana. to a Jesuit, p. 175.

2. In *med.*, extreme anxiety, accompanied with painful constriction at the epigastrium, and often with palpitation and oppression. *Dunglison*.

angora (ang-gō'rā), *n.* [*Angora* (Turk. *Angūr*), mod. form of Gr. ἄγκυρα, L. *Ancēra*, a town in Asia Minor, giving name to the cat and the goat so called: see also *Ancyrene*. The name coincides with Gr. ἄγκυρα, L. *ancora*, a hook, an anchor: see *anchor*¹.] A light cloth made of Angora wool, and used for coats and cloaks. The angora of commerce does not now contain Angora wool, but is made of mohair and silk. Erroneously but commonly written *angola*.

Angora cat, goat, wool. See the nouns.

Angostura bark. [*Angostura*, a town in Venezuela, on the Orinoco; lit. a narrow pass; < Sp. *angostura* (= Pg. *angustura*), narrowness, a narrow pass, < *angosto* (= Pg. *angusto*), narrow, < L. *angustus*, narrow: see *angust* and *anguish*.] See *bark*².

angrily (ang'gri-li), *adv.* [*ME. angrily*, *angryly*, *-liche*; < *angry* + *-ly*². Cf. *angeryly*, *adv.*] In an angry manner; with indications of resentment.

Rashly and *angrily* I promised; but cunningly and patiently will I perform. C. Kingsley, The Heroica.

angriness (ang'gri-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being angry.

Such an *angriness* of humour that we take fire at everything. Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man, § 22.

2. Inflammation and pain of a sore or swelling. [Obsolescent.]

angry (ang'gri), *a.* [*ME. angry*, earlier *angerich*; < *anger*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Causing grief or trouble; troublesome; vexatious; trying.

God had provided a severe and *angry* education to chasten the frowardness of a young spirit.

Jer. Taylor, Sermons, II, 167.

2. Feeling grief or trouble; grieved; troubled; vexed.—**3.** Feeling or showing anger or resentment (*with* or *at* a person, *at* or *about* a thing): said of persons.

God is *angry* with the wicked every day. Ps. vii. 11.

Rather be glad to amend your ill living than to be *angry* when you are warned or told of your fault.

Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

How he fell

From heaven they falled, thrown by *angry* Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements.

Milton, P. L., i. 741.

4. Characterized by or manifesting anger; wrathful: as, an *angry* look or mood; *angry* words; an *angry* reply.

Often a man's own *angry* pride
Is cap and bells for a fool.

Tennyson, Maud, vi.

5. Bearing the marks of anger; having the appearance of being in anger; frowning; fierce: as, an *angry* countenance; *angry* billows.

And with my knife scratch out the *angry* eyes
Of all the Greeks that are thine enemies.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 1469.

From the far corner of the building, near the ground, *angry* puffs of steam shone snow-white in the moon and vanished.

R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 54.

6. Having the color of the face of one who is in anger; red. [Rare.]

Sweet rose, whose hue *angry* and brave.

Herbert, Virtue.

7. Sharp; keen; vigorous. [Rare.]

I never ate with *angrier* appetite.

Tennyson, Geraint.

8. In *med.*, inflamed, as a sore; exhibiting inflammation.

This serum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and *angry*.

Wiseman, Surgery.

=*Syn.* 3, 4, 5. Indignant, incensed, passionate, resentful, irritated, wrathful, irate, hot, raging, furious, stormy, choleric, inflamed, tumultuous.

anguiculæ (ang-gwik'ū-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl.; cf. L. *anguiculus*, m., a small serpent, dim. of *anguis*, a serpent: see *Anguis*.] An old name of the small nematoid worms, as those of the family *Anguillulidæ*, found in sour paste, vinegar, etc., and commonly called vinegar-eels. It was not used as a zoological name.

anguicular (ang-gwik'ū-lār), *a.* Of or pertaining to anguiculæ.

anguid (ang'gwid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Anguidæ*.

Anguidæ (ang'gwi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguis* + *-idæ*.] A family of lacertilians, typified by the genus *Anguis*. It is closely related to the *Scincidæ*, and contains a number of feeble, fragile, and harmless apodal and snake-like lizards, living in holes or under stones, and feeding on insects or worms. The technical characters are: an equamate tongue whose anterior portion is retractile, clavicles undilated proximally, postorbital and postfrontal arches present, and temporal fossæ roofed over, and the body furnished with osteodermal plates having irregularly branching or radiating channels.

Anguifer (ang'gwi-fēr), *n.* [L., serpent-bearing, < *anguis*, a serpent (see *Anguis*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *astron.*, a northern constellation pictured by a man holding a serpent; Serpentarius, or Ophiuchus. See cut under *Ophiuchus*.

anguiform (ang'gwi-fōrm), *a.* [*NL. anguiformis*, < L. *anguis*, a snake (see *Anguis*), + *forma*, form.] Snaky; serpentine; like a snake: said both of shape and of movement: as, an *anguiform* motion; an *anguiform* myriapod; "the *anguiform* Chilognathans," Kirby, Habits of Animals (1835), p. 68.

Anguiformes (ang-gwi-fōr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *anguiformis*: see *anguiform*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of chiloognath myriapods, corresponding to the family *Iulidæ* of Westwood.

Anguilla (ang-gwil'ā), *n.* [L., an eel (cf. Gr. ἄγγελος, an eel), dim. of *anguis*, a serpent: see

fin, but by recent authors restricted to the common eel, *A. vulgaris*, and closely related species. Its species are very diversely estimated, some authors recognizing about 50, others only 4, the Arctic eel *A. vulgaris*, the Indian *A. marmorata* and *A. mona*, and the Oceanic *A. megalostoma*.

anguillid (ang-gwil'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Anguillidæ*, as an eel.

Anguillidæ (ang-gwil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguilla* + *-idæ*.] A family of apodal fishes, exemplified by the genus *Anguilla*; the typical eels. Various limits have been assigned to it by ichthyologists. As now restricted, the *Anguillidæ* are characterized by the presence of pectoral fins, remoteness of the dorsal fin from the head, confluence of the dorsal and anal fins with the caudal, presence of small elliptical obliquely set scales, discrete lateral nostrils, tongue free in front, slender reduced pterygoid bones, elongated jaws, and moderately broad ethmovermerine region. In this sense the family contains only the genus *Anguilla*.

anguilliform (ang-gwil'i-fōrm), *a.* [*NL. anguilliformis*, < L. *anguilla*, an eel, + *forma*, form.] 1. Having the form of an eel or of a serpent; resembling an eel or a serpent. Specifically—**2.** In *icth.*, having the zoological character of an eel; of or pertaining to the *Anguilliformes*.

Anguilliformes (ang-gwil-i-fōr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *anguilliformis*: see *anguilliform*.] In Cuvier's classification of fishes, the only recognized family of *Malacopterygii apodes*, including fishes with an elongated form, a thick and soft skin, few bones, no cæca, and in most cases a swim-bladder which is often of singular shape. It has been disintegrated into many families, and even different orders.

Anguillina (ang-gwi-li'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguilla* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Muraenidæ platychistæ*, with the gill-openings separated by an interspace, pectoral fins present, nostrils superior or lateral, tongue free, and the end of the tail surrounded by the fin.

anguillous (ang-gwil'us), *a.* [*L. anguilla*, an eel, + *-ous*.] Like an eel; anguilliform. [Rare.]

Anguillula (ang-gwil'ū-lā), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *anguilla*, an eel.] A genus of nematoid worms or nemathelminths, typical of the family *Anguillulidæ* (which see). The common vinegar-eel is *A. aceti*; that of sour paste, *A. glutinosa*; that of blighted wheat, *A. tritici*. See cut under *Nematoidea*.

anguillule (ang-gwil'ūl), *n.* [*Anguillula*, q. v.] One of the anguiculæ or *Anguillulidæ*; any similar eel-like creature of small size.

Anguillulidæ (ang-gwi-lū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguillula* + *-idæ*.] A family of free, that is, not parasitic, nematoid worms, including the minute creatures known as vinegar-eels. The family is related to the *Gordiidæ*, or horchair worms, and contains many genera, of which the best known is *Anguillula*.

Anguinæ (ang-gwi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguis* + *-inæ*.] The slow-worms, or *Anguidæ*, rated as a subfamily of *Scincidæ*.

anguine (ang'gwin), *a.* [*L. anguineus*, < *anguis*, a snake: see *Anguis*.] Pertaining to or resembling a snake; snake-like: as, "the *anguine* or snake-like reptiles," Owen, Comp. Anat.—**Anguine lizard**, a snake-lizard of South Africa, *Chamaesaura anguina*. See *Chamaesaura*.

anguineal (ang-gwin'ē-āl), *a.* [*L. anguineus* (see *anguine*) + *-al*.] Resembling or pertaining to a snake or snakes.—**Anguineal hyperbola**, a term applied by Newton to a hyperbolic curve of the third order having one asymptote and three inflections.

anguineous (ang-gwin'ē-us), *a.* [*L. anguineus*: see *anguine*.] Same as *anguineal*.

Anguinidæ (ang-gwin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguis* + *-in* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Anguinæ*.

anguiped, **anguipede** (ang'gwi-ped, -pēd), *a.* and *n.* [*L. anguipēs*, < *anguis* (see *Anguis*), a serpent, + *pēs* (*ped*) = E. *foot*.] 1. *a.* Having feet or legs in the form of serpents: applied to such conceptions as the serpent-footed giants of Greek mythology.

A winged *anguipede* giant.

A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II, 305, note.

II. n. An individual fabled to have serpents' bodies and heads in the place of legs.

Anguis (ang'gwis), *n.* [L., a serpent, a snake, lit. a throttler, a constrictor (see *constrictor*), < *angere*, throttle, choke: see *anger*¹ and *angor*.] A genus of scincoid lizards, typical of the family *Anguidæ*, represented by the slow-worm or blind-worm of Europe, *Anguis fragilis*, as the best-known species. These lizards are perfectly harmless, though popularly thought to be dangerous. They have been supposed to be blind, from the smallness of the eyes. The body is very brittle, and the tail readily breaks off. There are apparently no limbs, so that the animal resembles a small snake or worm.

anguish (ang'gwish), *n.* [*ME. anguish*, *anguishe*, *angrishe*, *angweische*, etc., earlier *an-*



Common Eel (*Anguilla vulgaris*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

Anguis.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Anguillidæ*: a name sometimes given comprehensively to the apodal fishes with pectoral

guise, anguis, anguisse, angoise, angus, etc., < OF. *anguisse, angoise*, mod. F. *angoisse* = Pr. *angoissa* = OSp. *angora* (Sp. Pg. *angustia*) = It. *angoscia*, anguish, < L. *angustia*, straitness, narrowness, in class. L. usually in pl. *angustiae*, a defile, strait, fig. straits, distress, difficulty, scarcity, want, poverty, < *angustus*, strait, narrow, difficult (cf. Goth. *agweus* = AS. *ange, enge*, etc., strait, narrow), < *angere* = Gr. *ἀγχευ*, choke, strangle, stifle: see *angust, angor*, and *anger* 1.] 1. Excruciating or agonizing pain of either body or mind; acute suffering or distress.

But they hearkened not unto Moses for *anguish* of spirit, and for cruel bondage. Ex. vi. 9.

When pain and *anguish* wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou. Scott, Marmion, vi. 30.

In the sternest of his [Achilles's] acts, we read only the *anguish* of his grief. De Quincey, Homer, iii.

2. An overwhelming emotion. [Rare.]

He cried in an *anguish* of delight and gratitude.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

=Syn. *Agony, Anguish, Pang*, etc. See *agony* and *grief*. **anguish** (ang'gwish), *v. t.* [ME. *anguischen, angwishen*, earlier *anguisen, anguisen*, < OF. *angoisser, anguisser* = Pr. *angoissar* = Sp. Pg. *angustiar* = It. *angosciare*; from the noun.] To distress with excruciating pain or grief.

I wish thou hadst not alighted so hastily and roughly; it hath shaken down a sheaf of thy hair; take heed thou sit not upon it, lest it *anguish* thee.

Landor, Leontic and Godiva, p. 61.

anguished (ang'gwisht), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *angwist*, < ME. *angwished*.] Affected by anguish; expressing or caused by anguish.

On thy cold forehead starts the *anguished* dew.

Coleridge, Death of Chatterton.

anguishous, *a.* [Early mod. E., and mod. dial., < ME. *angwishous, angwishous*, earlier *angwysous, angwysous, angwysuse, angwysus*, < OF. *angwysus, angwysus*, later *angwysseux* (Cotgrave) = Pr. *angoissos* = Sp. Pg. *angustioso* = It. *angoscioso*, < ML. *angustiosus*; < L. *angustia*: see *anguish* and *ous*.] Full of anguish; attended with anguish. Chaucer.

angular (ang'gū-lār), *a.* [< L. *angularis*, < *angulus*, an angle: see *angle* 3.] 1. Having an angle or angles; having corners; pointed: as, an *angular* figure; an *angular* piece of rock; *angular* writing (that is, with the turns sharply pointed instead of curved).—2. Consisting of an angle; forming an angle: as, an *angular* point.—3. Measured by an angle; subtending an angle; having a divergence expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds: as, *angular* distance; *angular* velocity.—4. Of persons: (a) Having or exhibiting protuberances of joint or limb; acting or moving awkwardly or as if in angles.

He is *angular* in his movements, and rather tall.

F. M. Crawford, Paul Patoff, viii.

(b) Stiff in manner; cranky; crotchety; unbending.—**Angular advance** of an eccentric, the angle which measures the arc described by the center of the eccentric in moving from its position at a half stroke to that which it occupies at the commencement of the stroke of the piston.—**Angular aperture of lenses**. See *aperture*.—**Angular artery**, in *anat.*, the facial artery which passes near the angle of the jaw, and finally near the inner angle of the eye; especially, this latter portion of its course.—**Angular belting**, belting having a trapezoidal section and used with a grooved pulley. It is employed, because of its great adhesion, where a narrow belt or considerable traction is desired. The heavier belts of this class are made by fastening blocks of leather or other suitable material, shaped like truncated pyramids, to the inner face of a strong carrier-belt.—**Angular bone**, a bone situated at or near the angle of the mandible of lower vertebrates.—**Angular capital**, an incorrect term for *angle-capital*.—**Angular chain-belt**, a chain fitted to run over a V-shaped pulley. In some forms flat links are covered with leather, which bears against the sides of the groove; in others there are long links with wooden blocks wedged into them, whose ends form the bearing surfaces; these links alternate with shorter ones which serve merely as connections.—**Angular distance**. See *distance*.—**Angular gearing**, in *mach.*, toothed wheels of irregular outline, used in transmitting variable motion.—**Angular gyrus**. See *gyrus*.—**Angular intervals**, in *astron.*, those arcs of the equator which are intercepted between circles of declination passing through the objects observed. They are measured by means of the transit instrument and clock.—**Angular motion**, in *physics*, the motion of any body which moves about a fixed or relatively fixed point: as, the *angular motion* of a pendulum or a planet: so called because such motion is measured by the angle contained between lines drawn from the fixed point to the successive positions of the moving body.—**Angular oscillation**. See *oscillation*.—**Angular perspective**, in *drawing*, that kind of perspective in which neither of the sides of the principal object is parallel to the plane of the picture, and therefore,



Angular Gearing.

in the representation, the horizontal lines of both converge to vanishing-points. Also called *oblique perspective*.—**Angular processes**, in *anat.*, the orbital processes of the frontal bone near the angles of the eye. The external angular process is sometimes called the *jugal process*. See cut under *skull*.—**Angular sections**, that part of mathematics which treats of the division of angles into equal parts.—**Angular vein**, in *anat.*, the part of the facial vein which accompanies the angular artery.—**Angular velocity**, in *mech.*, the angle which a line perpendicular to the axis of rotation sweeps through in a given unit of time; the speed or rate of revolution of a revolving body; usually expressed in circular measure (which see, under *measure*).

angularity (ang'gū-lār'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *angularities* (-tiz). [< *angular* + *-ity*.] The quality of being angular in any sense; an angular detail or characteristic.

No doubt there are a few men who can look beyond the husk or shell of a fellow-being—his *angularities*, awkwardness, or eccentricity—to the hidden qualities within.

W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 142.

angularly (ang'gū-lār-li), *adv.* In an angular manner; with angles or corners.

angularness (ang'gū-lār-nes), *n.* The quality of being angular.

angulate (ang'gū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *angulated*, ppr. *angulating*. [< L. *angulatus*, made angular (cf. LL. *angulare*, make angular), < *angulus*, angle: see *angle* 3.] To make angular or angulate.

angulate (ang'gū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *angulatus*: see the verb.] Formed with angles or corners; of an angular form; angled; cornered: as, *angulate* stems, leaves, petioles, etc.

angulate (ang'gū-lāt-ed), *p. a.* Same as *angulate, a.*: as, "*angulated* fore-wings," H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 274.

angulately (ang'gū-lāt-li), *adv.* In an angulate manner; with angles or corners.

angulation (ang'gū-lā'shŏn), *n.* [< *angulate*.] A formation of angles; the state of being angulated.

angulato-gibbous (ang'gū-lā-tō-gib'us), *a.* [< L. *angulatus*, angulate, + LL. *gibbosus*, gibbous.] Gibbous with an angulate tendency. N. E. D.

angulato-sinuuous (ang'gū-lā-tō-sin'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *angulatus*, angulate, + *sinuosus*, sinuous.] Sinuous or winding with the curves angled. N. E. D.

anguli, *n.* Plural of *angulus*.

anguliferous (ang'gū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *angulus*, an angle, + *ferrē* = E. *bear* 1.] In *conch.*, having the last whorl angulated. Craig, 1847.

angulinerve (ang'gū-lī-nĕrvd), *a.* [< L. *angulus*, an angle, + *neruum*, nerve, + *-ed* 2.] In *bot.*, having nerves which diverge at an angle from the midnerve, often branching repeatedly by subdivision, as in most exogenous plants; feather-veined: applied to leaves.

Angulirostres (ang'gū-lī-ros'trĕz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *angulus*, an angle, + *rostrum*, beak.] In Blyth's classification of birds (1849), a superfamily group of his *Halcyoides*, including the todies and jacamars, or the two families *Todidae* and *Galbulidae*.

angulo-dentate (ang'gū-lō-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *angulus*, angle, + *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*.] Angularly toothed.

angulometer (ang'gū-lom'e-tĕr), *n.* [< L. *angulus*, angle, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring external angles; a goniometer. It has various forms. See cut under *goniometer*.

angulose (ang'gū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *angulosus*, < *angulus*, an angle.] Full of angles; angulous.

angulosity (ang'gū-lōs'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *angulosities* (-tiz). [< *angulose* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being angulous or angular; angularity.

anguloso-gibbous (ang'gū-lō-sō-gib'us), *a.* Same as *angulato-gibbous*.

angulous (ang'gū-lus), *a.* [= F. *anguleux*, formerly *angleux*, = It. *angoloso*, < L. *angulosus*, full of angles: see *angulosc*.] Angular; having corners; hooked; forming an angle.

Held together by hooks and *angulous* involutions.

Glanville, Scep. Sci., vii. 37.

angulus (ang'gū-lus), *n.*; pl. *anguli* (-li). [L.: see *angle* 3.] 1. In *anat.*, an angle: used in phrases like *angulus oris*, the corner of the mouth; *angulus mandibulae*, the angle of the mandible or lower jaw-bone; *angulus costae*, the angle of a rib.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of mollusks.

angust (ang-gust'), *a.* [< F. *anguste* (Cotgrave), < L. *angustus*, strait, narrow, contracted, small, < *angere*, compress, strangle: see *anguish, angor*, and *anger* 1.] Narrow; strait. Burton.

angustate (ang-gus'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *angustated*, ppr. *angustating*. [< L. *angustatus*, pp. of *angustare*, straiten, narrow, < *angustus*, narrow: see *angust*.] To make narrow; straiten; contract.

angustate (ang-gus'tāt), *a.* [< L. *angustatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Narrowed; straitened.

angustation (ang-gus-tā'shŏn), *n.* [< *angustate*.] The act of making angustate or narrow; a straitening or narrowing down.

angusticlave (ang-gus'ti-klāv), *n.* [< L. *angusticlavius*, adj., wearing a narrow purple stripe, < *angustus*, narrow, + *clavus*, a nail, a knob, a purple stripe on the tunic: see *clavus*.] A narrow purple stripe or band reaching from the shoulder to the bottom of the tunic on each side, worn regularly by members of the Roman equestrian order, and sometimes by those of inferior rank who had the means to provide it. It was woven in the fabric, and is rarely indicated in sculpture.

angustifoliate (ang-gus-ti-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< NL. *angustifolius*, < L. *angustus*, narrow, + *foliatus*, leaved, < *folium*, leaf: see *folio*.] In *bot.*, narrow-leaved.

angustirostrate (ang-gus-ti-ros'trāt), *a.* [< NL. *angustirostratus*, < L. *angustus*, narrow, + *rostratus*, beaked, < *rostrum*, beak.] In *zool.*, having a narrow, slender, or (especially) compressed beak: opposed to *latirostrate*.

Angustura bark. See *Angostura bark*, under *bark* 2.

angwantibo (ang-gwān-tō'bō), *n.* [Native name.] The slow lemur of Old Calabar, *Arctocebus calabarensis*, of the subfamily *Nycticebinae*, related to the potto, and by some referred to the genus *Perodicticus*. The tail is rudimentary; the inner digits of both feet are opposable as thumbs, the index digit is rudimentary, and the second digit of the hind foot terminates in a claw, the rest of the digits having flat nails. The pelage is thick and woolly, of a brownish color, paler or whitish below.

anhang (an-hang'), *v. t.* [< ME. *anhangen, anhongen*, no pret., pp. *anhanged*, a weak verb; mixed with *anhon*, pret. *anheng, anhong, anhung*, pp. *anhungen, anhonge*, a strong verb; < AS. *anhōn*, *onhōn* (Bosworth), perhaps for *āhōn*, a strong verb, hang, < *an, on, on* (or *ā-*), + *hōn, hang*: see *hang*.] To hang.

He had to take him, and *anhang* him fast.

Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 259.

anharmonic (an-hār-mon'ik), *a.* [= F. *anharmonique*; < Gr. *ἀν-priv.* (*an-*) + *harmonik*, q. v.] Not harmonic; in *geom.*, a term applied by Chasles to an important kind of ratio introduced into geometry by Möbius. If *a, x, y, b* are four values of a unidimensional variable (for instance, the positions of four points on a line), then $[(x-a)/(x-b)] \times [(y-b)/(y-a)]$ is called the *anharmonic ratio* of the four values. The intersections of a plane pencil of four lines with a transversal have the same anharmonic ratio, however the transversal may be situated; and this ratio is called the *anharmonic ratio* of the pencil. Anharmonic ratios are always preserved in orthographic projections. By means of these ratios, metrical properties are defined as projective properties of the absolute, or conic at infinity. See *absolute*, n., 2. If from the intersection of two lines tangents are drawn to the absolute, the logarithm of the anharmonic ratio of the pencil so formed multiplied by $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-2}$ is the angle of the first two lines. So, the logarithm of the anharmonic ratio of two points, together with the intersections of their connecting line with the absolute, when multiplied by a constant, gives the distance of these points.—**Anharmonic property**, in *geom.*, a property that is connected with an anharmonic ratio.

anhelation (an-hĕ-lā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *anhélation*, < L. *anhelatio* (n-), a difficulty of breathing, panting, asthma, < *anhelare*, pp. *anhelatus*: see *anhele*.] 1. Shortness of breath; a panting; difficult respiration; asthma.—2. Eager desire or aspiration. [Rare in both senses.]

These . . . *anhelations* of divine souls after the adorable object of their love. Glanville, Sermons, p. 313.

anhele, *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *anheale*, < ME. *anhelen, anclen*, < OF. *aneleer, anhelcer*, = Pr. *anelar* = Sp. Pg. *anelhar* = It. *anelarc*, < L. *anhelare*, breathe with difficulty, pant, fig. pant for, pursue eagerly; < *an-* for *ambi-*, around, on both sides, + *helare*, in comp., for *halare*, breathe. Cf. *exhale* and *inhale*.] To pant, especially with eager desire and anxiety.

With most fervent desire they *anheale* . . . for the fruit of our convocation. Latimer, 2d Sermon before Conv.

anheloset (an-hĕ-lōs), *a.* [As *anhelous* + *-ose*.] Same as *anhelous*.

anhelous (an-hĕ-lus), *a.* [< L. *anhelus*, panting, out of breath, < *anhelare*, pant: see *anhele*.] Out of breath; panting; breathing with difficulty.

anhidrosis (an-hi-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνιδρῶσις*, without perspiration, < *ἀν-priv.* + *ιδρῶσις*, sweat, akin to E. *perscat*, + *-osis*.] Deficiency or

absence of perspiration. Also written *anidrosis*.

anhidrotic (an-hi-drot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< anhidrosis: see -otic.*] **I.** *a.* Tending or fitted to check perspiration.

II. *n.* Any medicinal agent which checks perspiration.

anhima (an'hi-mä), *n.* [Braz.; Sp. *anhina*. Cf. *anima*.] **1.** A Brazilian name of the kamichi or horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta*. See *Palamedea*.—**2.** [cap.] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Anhimidae*. *Brisson*, 1760.

Anhimidæ (an-him'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Anhima + -idæ.*] A family of birds, the horned screamers: synonymous with *Palamedeidae*.

Anhimoideæ (an-hi-moi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Anhima + -oideæ.*] A group of birds, referred by some as a superfamily to the order *Chenomorpha*, by others considered as forming an order by itself. It is continuous with the family *Anhimidae*. See *Palamedeidae*.

anhinga (an-hing'gä), *n.* [S. Amer. name.] **1.** The American snake-bird, darter, or water-turkey, *Plotus anhinga*; a totipalmate natato-



American Snake-bird (*Plotus anhinga*).

rial bird, of the family *Plotidae* and order *Steganopodes*. It is related to the cormorants, and inhabits swamps of the warmer parts of America, from the South Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States. See *darter*, *Plotus*.

2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of birds: a synonym of *Plotus*. *Brisson*, 1760.

anhistous (an-his'tus), *a.* [*< Gr. an- priv. + histos, a web, mod. tissue.*] In *anat.*, having no recognizable structure; plasmic or sarco-dous, as the sarcode of a cell or the plasma of the blood.

anhungered (an-hung'gêrd), *a.* Same as *ahungered*.

anhydrate (an-hi'drät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anhydrated*, ppr. *anhydrating*. [*< anhydrous + -ate².*] To remove water from, especially from a substance naturally containing it; dehydrate.

It [glycerin] is used like alcohol as an *anhydrating* medium in the study of protoplasm.

Poulsen, Bot. Micro-chem. (trans.), p. 27.

anhydration (an-hi-dra'shon), *n.* [*< anhydrate.*] Removal of water from anything; dehydration.

anhydremia, anhydræmia (an-hi-drê'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., prop. *anhydræmia*, *< Gr. an- priv. + hydros, water, + haima, blood.*] A concentrated state of the blood, due to loss of water.

anhydrid, anhydride (an-hi'drid, -drid or -drid), *n.* [*< Gr. an- priv. + hydros, without water, + -id, -ide.*] One of a class of chemical compounds which may be regarded as made up of one or more molecules of water in which the whole of the hydrogen is replaced by negative or acid radicals (which may themselves contain hydrogen). The corresponding acids represent one or more molecules of water in which the same radicals replace one half of the hydrogen. Thus, water being H₂O, sulphuric anhydrid is SO₃ (or SO₂O), representing H₂O in which H₂ is replaced by the bivalent radical SO₂; while sulphuric acid is H₂SO₄ (or H₂SO₃O₂), representing 2H₂O in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by SO₂ and two remain. They are more precisely called *acid anhydrids*. The basic anhydrids, in which the hydrogen is replaced by positive or basic radicals, are commonly called *metallic oxides*.

anhydrit (an-hi'drit), *n.* [*< NL. anhydrites, < Gr. an- priv. + hydros, without water (see anhydrous), + -ites: see -ite².*] Anhydrous sulphate of calcium. It is found in the salt-mines of Austria-Hungary, and in the Harz mountains, also in geodes in limestone at Lockport, N. Y., and in extensive beds in Nova Scotia. It is usually granular in structure, sometimes crystalline with cleavage in three rectangular directions. Its color is white or grayish-white, sometimes with a tinge of blue; also red. The vulpinites of Italy is the only variety used in the arta.

anhydro-. In *chem.*, the combining form of *anhydrous*.

anhydrous (an-hi'drus), *a.* [*< Gr. an- priv. + hydros, without water, < an- priv. + hydros (hidros), water.*] Destitute of water; specifically, in *chem.*, destitute of the water of crystallization (which see, under *water*): as, *anhydrous salts*.

ani (ä'nî), *n.* [Braz. name: "Ani Brasilien-sium," *Maregrave*, *Johnston*, *Willughby* and *Ray*.] A bird of the genus *Crotophaga*, sub-



Groove-billed Ani (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*).

family *Crotophaginae*, and family *Cuculidæ*, inhabiting the warmer parts of America. There are several species, two of them inhabiting the United States. The black ani, *Crotophaga ani*, is about a foot long, entirely black, with violet, steel-blue, and bronze reflections; the iris is brown; the feathers of the head and neck are lanceolate; the crest of the bill is smooth or with few wrinkles; and the culmen is regularly curved. It is called in the West Indies the *black witch* and *savanna blackbird*, and is known to the French of Cayenne as *bout-de-setun*. It occurs from Florida southward. Another species, *C. sulcirostris*, the groove-billed ani, is found in tropical America and northward to Texas. Its bill has three distinct grooves, parallel with the curved culmen. All are gregarious in habit, and nest in bushes, several individuals sometimes using one large nest in common; they lay plain greenish eggs, covered with a white chalky substance. See *Crotophaga*.

anicut, n. See *annicut*.

anidiomatic, anidiomatical (an-id'i-ō-mat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. an- priv. (an-) + idiomatic, -al.*] Contrary to the idiom or analogies of a language; not idiomatic. [Rare.]

You would not say "two times"; it is *anidiomatical*. *Landor*, *Imaginary Conversations*, II. 278.

anidrosis (an-i-drō'sis), *n.* Same as *anhidrosis*.

Aniella (an-i-el'ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray).] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Aniellidæ*. Its distinguishing features are a body without limbs, and a nasal shield entering into the labial margin. *A. pulchra* is an elegant Californian species.

aniellid (an-i-el'id), *n.* A lizard of the family *Aniellidæ*.

Aniellidæ (an-i-el'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Aniella + -idæ.*] A family of eriglossate lizards, typified by the genus *Aniella*.

anielloid (an-i-el'oid), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anielloidea*.

Anielloidea (an'i-e-loi'dē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Aniella + -oidea.*] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians (lizards), represented by the single family *Aniellidæ*, having concavo-convex vertebræ, clavicles not dilated posteriorly, no postorbital or postfrontal squamosal arches, no interorbital septum, and no cranial columella.

anient, v. t. [*< ME. anienten* (more commonly *anientishen*, etc.: see *anientish*), *< OF. anienter, anienter, anientir, aneantir* (F. *anéantir* = Pr. *anientar* = It. *annientare*), destroy, reduce to nothing, *< a* (L. *ad*, to) + *nient, neant*, F. *néant* = Pr. *neien, nien* = It. *neente, niente*, nothing, *< ML. *neen(t)-s* or **necen(t)-s*, lit. not being, *< ne*, not, or *nec*, not, nor, + *en(t)-s*, being: see *ens, entity*.] **1.** To reduce to nothing or nothingness; bring to naught; frustrate. *Piers Plowman*.—**2.** In *law*, to abrogate; make null. *Bowyer*.

anientish, v. t. [*< ME. anientishen, anientischen, anientischen*, etc., earlier *anientisen, anientisen*, *< OF. anientiss*, stem of certain parts of *anientir, anienter*: see *anient* and *-ish²*.] To reduce to nothing; annihilate.

ire, covetise, and hastifness, . . . which three things ye han nat *anientissed* [var. *anientysched*] or destroyed. *Chaucer*, *Tale of Melibeus*.

anigh (a-nî'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [Mod., *< a- + nigh*, after *anear, afar*, etc.] **I.** *adv.* Nigh; near; close by.

II. *prep.* Nigh; near.

anight (a-nit'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*< ME. anight, a night, < AS. on niht: see a³ and night.*] At night; in the night-time; by night.

I broke my sword upon a stone, and bid him take that, for coming *anight* to Jane Smille. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4.

anights (a-nits'), *adv.* [Equiv. to *anight*, but with *adv. gen. suffix* as in *AS. nihtes*, *E. nights*, *adv.*: see *nights*. Similarly, *o' nights*, of nights, where in popular apprehension *nights* is plural.] By night; nightly: used of repeated or habitual acts.

The turnkey now his flock returning sees, Duly let out *anights* to steal for fees. *Swift*, *Morning*.

anil (an'il), *n.* [Early mod. E. *anile, anill, anele*, *< F. anil, < Pg. anil = Sp. añil* (formerly also *añir*), *< Ar. an-nil, < al, the, + nil, Pers. Hind. nil, < Skt. nili*, indigo, indigo-plant, *< nila*, dark blue. Cf. *lilac*.] **1.** A somewhat woody leguminous plant, *Indigofera anil*, from whose leaves and stalks the West Indian indigo is made. It is a common species in Mexico and tropical America, and is a larger plant than the Asiatic *I. tinctoria*, which is the species ordinarily cultivated for the production of indigo.

2. Indigo. [In this sense nearly obsolete.]

anile (an'il or -il), *a.* [*< L. anilis, < anus, an old woman.*] Old-womanish; imbecile: as, "puerile or *anile* ideas," *Walpole*, *Catalogue of Engravers*.

A general revolt against authority, even in matters of opinion, is a childish or *anile* superstition, not to be excused by the pretext that it is only due to the love of freedom cherished in excess. *Gladstone*, *Might of Right*, p. 198.

anilia (a-nil'i-ä), *n.* [*< anil + -ia.*] Same as *aniline*.

anilic (a-nil'ik), *a.* [*< anil + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from anil: as, *anilic acid*.

anilide (an'i-lid or -lid), *n.* [*< anil(ine) + -ide.*] Same as *phenylamide*.

aniline (an'i-lin), *n.* and *a.* [*< anil* (with reference to the brilliant violet and indigo dyes which, with others, are prepared from aniline) + *-ine²*.] **1.** *n.* Amidobenzol, C₆H₅NH₂, a substance which furnishes a number of brilliant dyes. It was discovered in 1826 by Unverdorben, as a product of the distillation of indigo, and called by him *crystallin*. It did not acquire commercial importance until 1856, when the purple dye mauve was prepared from it by Perkin. It is found in small quantities in coal-tar, but the aniline of commerce is obtained from benzol, another product of coal-tar, consisting of hydrogen and carbon, C₆H₆. Benzol when acted on by nitric acid produces nitrobenzol; and this latter substance when treated with nascent hydrogen, usually generated by the action of acetic acid upon iron filings or scraps, produces aniline, which is an oily liquid, colorless when pure, somewhat heavier than water, having a peculiar vinous smell and a burning taste. It is a strong base, and yields well-characterized salts. When acted on by arsenious acid, potassium bichromate, stannic chlorid, etc., aniline produces a great variety of compounds of very beautiful colors, known by the names of aniline purple, aniline green, violet, magenta, etc. Also called *anilia*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or derived from aniline: as, *aniline colors*.—**Aniline oil**, a by-product of the manufacture of aniline, containing aniline, toluidine, and a number of other organic bases of the aromatic series. It is used as a solvent for rubber, copal, etc.—**Aniline pencil**, a mixture of aniline, graphite, and kaolin, used for copying, marking in permanent color, and transferring writing or designs.

anility (a-nil'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. anilita(t)-s, < anilis: see anile.*] The state of being anile; the old age of a woman; womanish dotage: as, "marks of *anility*," *Sterne*, *Sermons*, xxi.

anilla (a-nil'ä), *n.* [*< anil, q. v.*] A commercial term for West Indian indigo, derived from the name of the plant from which it is prepared. See *anil*.

anima (an'i-mä), *n.*; pl. *animæ* (-mē). [L., a current of air, wind, air, breath, the vital principle, life, soul: sometimes equiv. to *animus*, mind (see *animus*, and cf. *Gr. anemos*, wind); both from root seen in *Skt. an, breathe*, repr. in *Teut.* by Goth. *usanan*, breathe out, expire; cf. *Icel. anda = Sw. andas = Dan. aande, breathe, Icel. önd, breath, life, soul, = Sw. anda, ande = Dan. aande, breath (> Sc. aund, aind, aynd, breath, breathe); also Icel. andi, breath, spirit, a spirit, = Dan. aand, spirit, soul, a spirit, ghost, = OHG. anto = OS. ando = AS. anda, zeal, indignation, anger, envy; for the change of sense, cf. *animus* and *animosity*.] Soul; vital principle; the intelligent principle supposed to preside over vital actions: aniently applied to the active principle of a drug, as if this were its soul.—**Anima bruta**, the soul of brutes; the soul of animals other than man; the principle of brute intelligence and vitality.—**Anima humana**, the human soul; the principle of human intelligence and vitality.—**Anima mundi**, the soul of the world; an ethereal essence or spirit supposed to be diffused through the universe, organizing and acting throughout the whole and in all its different parts.*

The doctrine of the *anima mundi*, as held by the Stoics and Stratonicians, is closely allied to pantheism; while according to others this soul of the universe is altogether intermediate between the Creator and his works. *Fleming*.

animability (an'i-ma-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< animable: see -bility.*] Capacity of animation; capability of being animated.

An *animability* of body is acquired (if we may coin a word). *W. Taylor, Monthly Rev., LXIV, 393. (N. E. D.)*

animable† (an'i-ma-bl), *a.* [*< L. animabilis (a doubtful reading), < animare, animate: see animate, v.*] Susceptible of animation.

animadversal† (an'i-mad-vér'sal), *n.* [*< L. animadversus (pp. of animadvertere: see animadvert) + -al.*] That which has the power of perceiving; a perceptive. [*Rare.*]

That lively inward *animadversal*: it is the soul itself: for I cannot conceive the body doth *animadvert*.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, p. 422, note.

animadversion (an'i-mad-vér'shqn), *n.* [*< L. animadversio(-n-), the perception of an object, consideration, attention, reproach, punishment, < animadvertere, pp. animadversus: see animadvert.*] 1. The act or faculty of observing or noticing; observation; perception.

The soul is the sole percipient which hath *animadversion* and sense.

Glauville, Scap. Sci.

2. The act of criticizing; criticism; censure; reproof.

He dismissed their commissioners with severe and sharp *animadversions*.

Clarendon.

We must answer it, . . . with such *animadversion* on its doctrines as they deserve.

D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

=*Syn.* 2. Remark, comment, reprobation, reprehension.

animadversive (an'i-mad-vér'siv), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. animadversus, pp. of animadvertere: see animadvert.*] 1. *a.* Having the power of perceiving; percipient: as, "the *animadversive* faculty," *Coleridge*.

II. *n.* A percipient agent. *N. E. D.*
animadversiveness (an'i-mad-vér'siv-nes), *n.* The power of animadverting. *Bailey.*

animadvert (an'i-mad-vér't), *v. i.* [*< L. animadvertere, regard, observe, notice, apprehend, censure, punish; by crasis for animum advertere, in same senses, lit. turn the mind to: animum, acc. of animus, the mind (see animus); advertere, turn to: see advert.*] 1. To take cognizance or notice.—2. To comment critically; make remarks by way of criticism or censure; pass strictures or criticisms.

A man of a most *animadverting* humour;
Who, to endear himself unto his lord,
Will tell him, you and I, or any of us,
That here are met, are all pernicious spirits.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, II. 1.

I wish, sir, you would do us the favour to *animadvert* frequently upon the false taste the town is in.

Steele.

The gentleman from Lowell *animadverted* somewhat, last evening, on the delays attending the publication of the reports of decisions.

R. Choate, Addresses, p. 374.

=*Syn.* 2. Of *animadvert* upon: To comment upon, criticize, disapprove, reprehend, blame, censure.

animadverter (an'i-mad-vér'tér), *n.* One who *animadverts* or makes remarks by way of censure.

animæ, *n.* Plural of *anima*.
animal (an'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [First in 16th century; (*a*) *animal* (*any*mal, *anim*all) = *F. Sp. Pg. animal* = *It. animale*, *adj.*, < *L. animalis*, animate, living (also aerial, consisting of air), < *anima*, a current of air, wind, air, breath, the vital principle, life, soul; see *anima*; (*b*) *animal*, *n.*, = *F. animal* = *Sp. Pg. animal* = *It. animale*, < *L. animal*, rarely *animale*, a living being, an animal in the widest sense, but sometimes restricted to a brute or beast; hence, in contempt, a human being; orig. neut. of *animalis*, *adj.*, as above. In mod. use *animal*, *a.*, 'living, animate,' is inseparably mixed with *animal*, *n.*, used attributively in the sense of 'pertaining to animals.'] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to sensation. See *animal spirits*, below.—2. Having life; living; animate.—3. Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a living being, as distinguished from the intellectual, rational, or spiritual part; of man, pertaining to those parts of his nature which he shares with inferior animals.

Good humour, frankness, generosity, active courage, sanguine energy, buoyancy of temper, are the usual and appropriate accompaniments of a vigorous *animal* temperament.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 132.

Faith in God is the source of all power. Before a soul inspired by this faith, the *animal* strength of a Napoleon or a Jackson is only weakness.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 377.

4. Of, pertaining to, or derived from animals.

It may be reasonably doubted whether any form of *animal* life remains to be discovered which will not be found to accord with one or other of the common plans now known.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 50.

Animal anæretics. See *anæretic*.—**Animal charcoal.** Same as *bone-black*.—**Animal economy,** the physiological course of events in the life of an animal; the sequence of cause and effect observed in the vital activities of animals; the order of animated nature.—**Animal electricity,** electricity generated in animal bodies, as, in large quantities, in the electric eel, the torpedo, and *Molapterurus*, or, in small quantities, in nervous, muscular, and other tissues.—**Animal food,** flesh or any other part of an animal which is eaten.—**Animal force.** See *force*.—**Animal function,** any vital activity or physiological process performed in animal economy; any organic property or character of animals. Such functions may be grouped in a few broad classes: (1) Mentality, including all activities of the mind as distinguished from those of the body, such as instinct, reason, intellection, ideation, etc. (2) Sensibility, or feeling; the capability of responding automatically to external stimuli; irritability; Innervation: common to all animals in a high degree as compared with plants. (3) Locomotion, usual in animals, but unusual in plants. (4) Nutrition, involving interstitial growth and waste and repair: common to plants and animals, but usually differently effected in the two, and with different material. (5) Reproduction, or generation, a process whereby growth is devoted to the formation of separate individuals. Functions shared by all organized beings are called *organic* or *vegetative* functions; no functions are peculiar to animals except those of mentality. Other lesser categories of functions are sometimes named: as, the *digestive* function; the *sexual* function; the function of *circulation, of respiration*; the function of the liver, or of any part or organ, that is, the special part which it takes in the animal economy.—**Animal heat,** the temperature maintained during life in an animal body, and requisite for its physiological functions. It varies from a degree not appreciably different from that of the element in which the animal lives to one much higher, the latter being the case with the higher animals. Difference in degree of animal heat is the ground of a division of the higher animals into warm-blooded and cold-blooded, or *Hæmatherma* and *Hæmatocrya*. In the former a very sensibly elevated temperature is maintained. It is highest in birds, mounting sometimes to 112° F. In mammals a usual range is from 96° to 104° F. In man the mean normal temperature is about 99°, any considerable deviation from which is inconsistent with health. Animal heat is simply a case of chemical combustion; an analogous process goes on in plants. It is an index of the molecular motion of the body, and a measure of the work done by an animal in its vital activities.—**Animal kingdom,** all animals collectively; *Animalia*; one of the three grand divisions of the realm of nature (*imperium nature*), the other two comprising plants and minerals respectively. For scientific purposes it has been divided into classes, orders, families, genera, species, and groups (with intermediate divisions often formed by prefixing *sub-* or *super-* to these words), whereby the classification and registration of animals are facilitated. Examples of the primary divisions are the following: (1) The Linnean system (1766) divided animals into 6 classes: I. *Mammalia*; II. *Aves*; III. *Amphibia*; IV. *Pisces*; V. *Insecta*; VI. *Vermes*. (2) The system of Cuvier (1817) proposed 4 subkingdoms and 20 classes: I. *Vertebrata* (*Mammalia, Aves, Reptilia, Pisces*); II. *Mollusca* (*Cephalopoda, Pteropoda, Gasteropoda, Acephala, Brachiopoda, Cirrhopoda*); III. *Articulata* (*Annelides, Crustacea, Trilobita, Arachnida, Insecta*); IV. *Radiata* (*Echinodermata, Entozoa, Acalepha, Polypi, Infusoria*). (3) The system of Owen (1860) separated the *Protozoa* from *Animalia* proper as a separate kingdom, the latter being then divided into subkingdom I, *Invertebrata*, with 3 provinces, *Radiata, Articulata, Mollusca*; and subkingdom II, *Vertebrata*. (4) In 1869 Huxley arranged the animal kingdom in the 8 primary groups *Vertebrata, Mollusca, Molluscoidea, Cœlenterata, Annulosa, Annuloida, Infusoria, Protozoa*. No two authorities agree upon the leading divisions of the animal kingdom, but a system like the following is now quite generally accepted: Subkingdom A (with one phylum), *Protozoa*: class I, *Rhizopoda*; class II, *Gregariniida*; class III, *Infusoria*. Subkingdom B, *Metazoa*. Phylum 1, *Cœlenterata*: class IV, *Spongioczoa*; class V, *Hydrozoa*; class VI, *Actinozoa*; class VII, *Ctenozoa*. Phylum 2, *Echinodermata*: class VIII, *Crinoidea*; class IX, *Asteroidea*; class X, *Echinoidea*; class XI, *Holothuroidea*. Phylum 3, *Vermes*: class XII, *Plathelminthes*; class XIII, *Nemathelminthes*; class XIV, *Gephyrea*; class XV, *Annelida*; class XVI, *Rotifera*. Phylum 4, *Arthropoda*: class XVII, *Crustacea*; class XVIII, *Arachnida*; class XIX, *Myriapoda*; class XX, *Insecta*. Phylum 5, *Molluscoidea*: class XXI, *Polyzoa*; class XXII, *Brachiopoda*. Phylum 6, *Mollusca*: class XXIII, *Acephala*; class XXIV, *Pteropoda*; class XXV, *Gasteropoda*; class XXVI, *Cephalopoda*. Phylum 7, *Vertebrata*: class XXVII, *Tunicata*; class XXVIII, *Leptocardia*; class XXIX, *Marsipobranchii*; class XXX, *Elasmobranchii*; class XXXI, *Pisces*; class XXXII, *Amphibia*; class XXXIII, *Reptilia*; class XXXIV, *Aves*; class XXXV, *Mammalia*. Three remarkable genera, *Dicæyna, Sagitta, and Balanoglossus*, are severally regarded by many authors as types of classes.—**Animal magnetism, mechanics,** etc. See the nouns.—**Animal power,** the unit of power in men and animals, as *man-power, horse-power,* etc. Usually expressed in foot-pounds. See *horse-power*.—**Animal spirits.** (*a*) According to the doctrine of Galen, modified by Descartes, subtle and almost incorporeal parts of the living body, which penetrate the pores of the nerves and pass between the brain and the periphery, acting as the agents of volition and sensation. Also in the singular, *animal spirit*, equivalent to nervous force or action. (*b*) In modern use, exuberance of health and life; natural buoyancy; cheerfulness, animation, gaiety, and good humor.

Animal spirits constitute the power of the present, and their feats are like the structure of a pyramid.

Emerson, Society and Solitude.

II. *n.* 1. A sentient living being; an individual, organized, animated, and sentient portion of matter; in *zool.*, one of the *Animalia*; a member of the animal kingdom, as distinguished from a vegetable or a mineral. The distinction from the latter is sufficient, consisting in organization, interstitial nutrition, vitality, and animation; but it is impossible to draw any line between all vegetables and all

animals. Any criteria which may be diagnostic in most instances fail of applicability to the lowest forms of animal and vegetable life; and no definition which has been attempted has been entirely successful. Most animals are locomotory as well as motile; most plants are fixed. Most animals exhibit distinct active and apparently conscious or voluntary movements in response to irritation, mechanical or other; most plants do not. Most animals feed upon other animals or upon plants, that is to say, upon organic matter; most plants, upon inorganic substances. Most animals have no cellulose in their composition, nitrogenous compounds prevailing; while cellulose is highly characteristic of plants. Most animals inhale oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide, the reverse of the usual process in plants; and few animals have chlorophyll, which is so generally present in plants. Animals have usually a digestive cavity and a nervous system, and are capable of certain manifestations of consciousness, sentience, and volition, which can be attributed to plants only by great latitude in the use of the terms. See also *extract*.

Ordinary *animals* . . . not only possess conspicuous locomotive activity, but their parts readily alter their form or position when irritated. Their nutriment, consisting of other *animals* and of plants, is taken in the solid form into a digestive cavity. . . . Traced down to their lowest terms, the series of plant forms gradually lose more and more of their distinctive vegetable features, while the series of animal forms part with more and more of their distinctive animal characters, and the two series converge to a common term. . . . The most characteristic morphological peculiarity of the *animal* is the absence of any such cellulose investment [of the cells as plants possess]. The most characteristic physiological peculiarity of the *animal* is its want of power to manufacture protein out of simpler compounds.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., pp. 43-47.

2. An inferior or irrational sentient being, in contradistinction to man; a brute; a beast; as, men and *animals*.—3. A contemptuous term for a human being in whom the animal nature has the ascendancy.—**Aggregate animals.** See *aggregate*.—**Animals' Protection Acts,** English statutes of 1849 (12 and 13 Vict., c. 92), 1854 (17 and 18 Vict., c. 60), and 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 97, sections 40, 41), for preventing cruelty to animals.—**Compound animals.** See *compound*.

animal-clutch (an'i-mal-kluch), *n.* A device for gripping animals by the leg while slaughtering them.

animalcula (an-i-mal'kü-lä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *animalculum*.] 1. Plural of *animalculum*.—2. [*cap.*] A loose synonym of *Infusoria*.

animalculæ (an-i-mal'kü-lë), *n. pl.* An incorrect form of *animalcula*, of which it is assumed to be the plural. See *animalculum* and *animalcule*.

animalcular (an-i-mal'kü-lär), *a.* [*< animalcule + -ar.*] 1. Of or pertaining to animalcules.—2. Of or pertaining to the physiological doctrine of animalculism.

An equivalent form is *animalculine*.

animalcule (an-i-mal'kü-l), *n.* [= *F. animalcule*, < NL. *animalculum*, *q. v.*] 1. A little animal, as a mouse, insect, etc.—2. A minute or microscopic animal, nearly or quite invisible to the naked eye, as an infusorian or rotifer; an animalcule: as, the bell-*animalcule*, a ciliate infusorian of the family *Vorticellidae*; wheel-*animalcule*, a rotifer; bear-*animalcule*, a minute arachnid of the order *Arctisca*. See cuts under *Arctisca, Rotifera*, and *Vorticella*.—**Proteus animalcule**, a former name of *ameba*.—**Seminal animalcule**, a spermatozoon (which see).

animalculine (an-i-mal'kü-lin), *a.* Same as *animalcular*.

animalculism (an-i-mal'kü-lizm), *n.* [*< animalcule + -ism.*] 1. The theory that animalcules cause disease.—2. The doctrine or theory of incasement in the male; spermism; spermatism. See *incasement*.

Also called *animalism*.

animalculist (an-i-mal'kü-list), *n.* [*< animalcule + -ist.*] 1. A special student of animalcules; one versed in the study of animalcules.—2. An adherent of animalculism or the physiological theory of incasement in the male; a spermist. See *incasement*.

animalculum (an-i-mal'kü-lum), *n.*; *pl. animalcula* (-lä). [NL., a little animal, dim. of *L. animal*, an animal: see *animal*.] An animalcule.

animal-flower (an'i-mal-flou'ér), *n.* A zoöphyte or phytozoön; a radiated animal resembling or likened to a flower, as many of the *Actinozoa*: a term especially applied to sea-anemones, but also extended to various other zoöphytes which at one end are fixed as if rooted, and at the other are expanded like a flower.

animalhood (an'i-mal-hüd), *n.* [*< animal + -hood.*] The state or condition of any animal other than man; animality as distinguished from humanity. [*Rare.*]

A creature almost lapsed from humanity into *animalhood*.

Reader, Nov., 1863, p. 537. (N. E. D.)

Animalia (an-i-mä'li-ä), *n. pl.* [*L., pl. of animal: see animal.*] Animals as a grand division

No *animate* creature is so far down in the scale that it does not illustrate some phase of mind which has a bearing upon the problem of higher beings.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV, 267.

His eye, voice, gesture, and whole frame *animate* with the living vigor of heart-felt religion.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., 1, 290.

2. Having the appearance of life; resembling that which is alive; lively.

After marching for about two miles at a very slow rate, the enemy's flags, which had been visible since leaving the zeriba, suddenly became *animate*, and a large force of Arabs, distant some 500 to 700 yards, sprang up, and advanced as if to attack the left leading corner of the square.

Nineteenth Century, XIX, 155.

3. Pertaining to living things: as, "*animate diseases*," *Kirby and Spence*, Entomol. [Rare.] **animated** (an'i-mā-ted), *a.* 1. Endowed with animal life: as, the various classes of *animated beings*.

"Infancy," said Coleridge, "presents body and spirit in unity: the body is all *animated*." *Emerson*, Domestic Life.

2. Lively; vigorous; full of life, action, spirit; indicating or representing animation: as, an *animated discourse*; an *animated picture*.

On the report there was an *animated debate*.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

Can storied urn or *animated bust*

Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?

Gray, Elegy.

animatedly (an'i-mā-ted-li), *adv.* In an animated way; with animation.

animateness (an'i-māt-nes), *n.* The state of being animate or animated.

animater (an'i-mā-tēr), *n.* One who animates or gives life.

animatingly (an'i-mā-ting-li), *adv.* So as to animate or excite feeling.

animation (an-i-mā'shōn), *n.* [*L. animatio(n)-*, a quickening, animating, *< animare*: see *animate*, *v.*] The act of animating or the state of being animated. (a) The act of infusing animal life, or the state of being animated or having life.

Wherein, although they attain not the indubitable requisites of *Animation*, yet they have near affinity.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii, 1.

Scarcely has the gray dawn streaked the sky, and the earliest cock crowed from the cottages of the hillside, when the auruburs give signs of reviving *animation*.

Irving, Alhambra, p. 137.

(b) Liveliness; briskness; the state of being full of spirit and vigor: as, he recited the story with great *animation*.

Fox in conversation never flagged; his *animation* and variety were inexhaustible.

A. W. Chambers.

The veteran warrior, with nearly a century of years upon his head, had all the fire and *animation* of youth at the prospects of a foray.

Irving, Granada, p. 108.

(c) The appearance of activity or life: as, the *animation* of a picture or statue. (d) Attribution of life to.

Any general theory of life must, if logically pursued, lead to the *animation* of all forms of matter.

L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I, 351.

Suspended animation, a temporary cessation of animation; especially, asphyxia. = *Syn.* (a) Life, existence, vitality. (b) *Animation*, *Life*, *Liveliness*, *Vivacity*, *Spirit*, *Sprightliness*, *Gaiety*, buoyancy, cheerfulness, energy, ardor. The first four words indicate, by derivation, a full possession of the faculties of life; therefore they are the opposite of deadness or of any semblance of lifelessness. The same idea appears in the next two under the notion of the possession of the breath of life. *Animation* applies broadly to manner, looks, and language: as, *animation* of countenance; he spoke with *animation*; it implies, perhaps, more warmth of feeling than the others. *Life* is not expressive of feeling, but of full vital force and any form of its manifestation: as, his words were instinct with *life*; his delivery lacked *life*. *Liveliness* is primarily suggestive of the energetic exercise of the powers of life in alertness of mind, freshness of interest, etc. *Vivacity* applies especially to conversation, but is used also of manner and looks; it belongs mostly to externals. *Spirit* is variously compounded of courage, vigor, firmness, enthusiasm, and zeal, according to the connection; it implies the heat qualities of the manly man in action. *Sprightliness* is vivacity with mirth or gaiety; it is lighter than *spirit*. *Gaiety* is the overflow of animal spirits in talk and laughter promoted by social intercourse, festivity, dancing, etc. See *mirth*, *hilarity*, *gladness*, *happiness*.

At the very mention of such a study, the eyes of the prince sparkled with *animation*.

Irving, Alhambra, p. 239.

The king's a baycock, and a heart of gold,

A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv, 1.

His [Steele's] personages are drawn with dramatic spirit, and with a *liveliness* and airy facility that blind the reader to his defects of style. *Chambers's Cyc. Eng. Lit.*, I, 621.

The delight of opening a new pursuit, or a new course of reading, imparts the *vivacity* and novelty of youth even to old age. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 316.

I will attend her here,

And woo her with some *spirit* when she comes.

Shak., T. of the S., ii, 1.

Perhaps no kind of superiority is more flattering or alluring than that which is conferred by the powers of conversation, by extemporaneous *sprightliness* of fancy, copiousness of language, and fertility of sentiment.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 101.

Like our Touchstone, but infinitely richer, this new ideal personage [Mascarille] still delights by the fertility of his expedients and his perpetual and vigorous *gaiety*.

I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 410.

5. Population by animals; the number and kind of animals in a given place or region.

What the French call the *animalization* of the departments. *Jour. Roy. Agric. Soc.*, I, 414. (*N. E. D.*)

Also spelled *animalisation*.

animalize (an'i-mal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *animalized*, ppr. *animalizing*. [= *F. animaliser*; *< animal + -ize*.] 1. To make into an animal; endow with the attributes of an animal; represent in animal form: as, the Egyptians *animalized* their deities.—2. To give an animal character or appearance to; especially, to render animal in nature or habits; brutalize; sensualize; excite the animal passions of.

If a man lives for the table, . . . the eye grows dull, the gait heavy, the voice takes a coarse *animalized* sound.

Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 176.

3. To convert into animal matter by the process of assimilation; assimilate, as food.

Something secreted in the coats of the stomach, which . . . *animalizes* the food, or assimilates it.

J. Hunter, in Philos. Trans., LXII, 454. (*N. E. D.*)

4. To give, as to vegetable fiber, some of the characteristics of animal fiber, as when cotton is so treated with albumin or casein, or a strong solution of caustic soda, that the fiber shrinks, becomes stronger, and is made capable of absorbing aniline dyes.

Also spelled *animalise*.

animally (an'i-mal-i), *adv.* 1. Psychically; in the manner of the anima; with respect to the anima bruta, or to animal spirits. *Cudworth*.—

2. Physically, corporeally, bodily, as opposed to mentally or intellectually.

animality (an'i-mal-nes), *n.* The state of being an animal; animality.

animant (an'i-mant), *a.* [*< L. animant(-t)-s*, ppr. of *animare*, animate: see *animate*, *v.*] Possessing or conferring the properties of life and soul; quickening. *Cudworth*. [Rare.]

animary (an'i-mā-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the soul; psychical.

'Tis brought to a right *animary* temper and harmony.

Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 44.

animastic (an-i-mas'tik), *n.* and *a.* [*< ML. animasticus*, *< L. anima*, soul, breath, life: see *anima*.] 1. *t.* The doctrine of the soul; psychology.

The other schoolmen . . . carefully explained that these operations were not in their own nature proposed to the logician; for, as such, they belonged to *Animastic*, as they called it, or Psychology.

Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, I, ii.

II. *a.* Psychic; spiritual; relating to soul: the opposite of material or materialistic.

animastical (an-i-mas'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *animastic*.

animate (an'i-māt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *animated*, ppr. *animating*. [*< L. animatus*, pp. of *animare*, fill with breath, quicken, encourage, animate, *< anima*, breath: see *anima*.] I. *trans.* 1. To give natural life to; quicken; make alive: as, the soul *animates* the body.

Communicating male and female light;

Which two great sexes *animate* the world.

Milton, P. L., viii, 151.

But it was as impossible to put life into the old institutions as to *animate* the skeletons which are imbedded in the depths of primeval strata.

Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

2. To affect with an appearance of life; inspire or actuate as if with life; bring into action or movement.

But none, ah, none can *animate* the lyre,

And the mute strings with vocal souls inspire.

Dryden.

3. To move or actuate the mind of; incite to mental action; prompt.

This view . . . *animates* me to create my own world through the purification of my soul. *Emerson*, Nature.

4. To give spirit or vigor to; infuse courage, joy, or other enlivening passion into; stimulate: as, to *animate* dispirited troops.

The perfectibility of the human mind, the *animating* theory of the eloquent De Staël, consists in the mass of our ideas. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 315.

Animated by this unlooked-for victory, our valiant heroes sprang ashore in triumph, [and] took possession of the soil as conquerors. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 97.

= *Syn.* 1. To vivify.—3. To revive, invigorate.—4. To enliven, stimulate, inspirit, exhilarate, cheer, gladden, impel, urge on, prompt, incite.

II. *intrans.* To become enlivened or exhilarated; rouse one's self. [Rare.]

Mr. Arnott, *animating* at this speech, glided behind her chair.

Miss Burney, Cecilia, t. 6.

animate (an'i-māt), *a.* [*< L. animatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Alive; possessing animal life: as, "creatures *animate*," *Milton*, P. L., ix, 112.

of nature; the animal kingdom (which see, under *animal*).

animatic (an-i-mal'ik), *a.* [*< animal + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to animals. [Rare.]

animaculture (an-i-mal-i-kul'tūr), *n.* [*< L. animal*, animal, + *cultura*, culture.] The raising and care of animals as a branch of industry; stock-raising. [Rare.]

animalisation, animalise. See *animalization, animalize*.

animalish (an'i-mal-ish), *a.* [*< animal + -ish*.] Of, pertaining to, or like an animal, especially an irrational animal; brutish. [Rare.]

The world hath no blood nor brains, nor any *animalish* or humane form.

Cudworth, Intellectual System.

animalism (an'i-mal-izm), *n.* [*< animal + -ism*.] 1. The state of a mere animal; the state of being actuated by sensual appetites only, and not by intellectual or moral forces; sensuality.—2. The exercise of animal faculties; animal activity.—3. A mere animal; specifically, a human being dominated by animal qualities and passions. [Rare.]

Girls, Hetaïrai, curious in their art,

Hired *animalisms*, vile as those that made

The mulberry-faced Dictator's orgies worse

Than aught they fable of the quiet Gods.

Tennyson, Lucretius.

4. In *physiol.*, same as *animalculism*.

animalist (an'i-mal-ist), *n.* [*< animal + -ist*.] 1. A sensualist.—2. In *physiol.*, an animalculist.—3. In art, an artist who devotes his chief energies to the representation of animals, as distinguished from one who represents the human figure, landscapes, etc.; an animal-painter or animal-sculptor.

Fifty years ago he [Barye] brought envy and malice on his head through the erection in the Avenue des Feuillants in the Tuilleries gardens of his colossal bronze lion and serpent. It was then the sneer of *animalist* began.

The Century, XXXI, 484.

animalistic (an'i-mal-ist'ik), *a.* [*< animalist + -ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by animalism; sensual.

animality (an-i-mal'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. animalité*; *< animal + -ity*.] 1. The state of being an animal; animal existence or nature in man; the animal as opposed to the spiritual side of human nature.

Another condition which tends to produce social progress is the perpetual struggle between the essential attributes of humanity and those of mere *animality*.

L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I, 132.

2. In *physiol.*, the aggregate of those vital phenomena which characterize animals. See *vegetality*.

We find it convenient to treat of the laws of *Animality* in the abstract, expecting to find these ideals realized (within due limits) in every particular organism.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II, iv, § 42.

Animalivora (an'i-mā-liv'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *animalivorus*: see *animalivorous*.] In *zool.*, a name given to the carnivorous and insectivorous bats, as distinguished from the frugivorous species. The term, in its application to bats, or *Chiroptera*, is an alternative synonym of *Insectivora*, which is preoccupied in, and oftener employed for, another group of mammals.

animalivorous (an'i-mā-liv'ō-rus), *a.* [*< NL. animalivorus*, *< L. animal*, animal, + *vorare*, devour.] Animal-eating; carnivorous; of or pertaining to the *Animalivora*.

animalization (an-i-mal-i-zā'shōn), *n.* [*< animalize + -ation*.] 1. The act of making into an animal, or of endowing with animal attributes; the act of representing (a higher being) under the form of an animal, as bearing its characteristic part, or as having its lower instincts and tastes.

In the theology of both the Babylonians and Egyptians there is abundant evidence . . . of . . . the deification of animals, and the converse *animalisation* of Gods.

Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XIX, 493.

2. The process of rendering or of becoming animal or degraded in life or habits; the state of being under the influence of animal instincts and passions; brutalization; sensualization.

The illusion of the greatest-happiness principle would eventually lead the world back to *animalization*.

G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 182.

3. Conversion into animal matter by the process of assimilation.

The alimentary canal, in which the conversion and *animalization* of the food takes place. *Owen*, Comp. Anat.

4. The process of giving to vegetable fiber the appearance and quality of animal fiber. See *animalize*.

The present view of *animalization* is, that it is not possible to animalize a fabric in any other way than by actually depositing upon it the animal matter in question.

O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 66.

animative (an'i-mā-tiv), *a.* [*< animate + -ive.*]

Having the power of giving life or spirit.
animator (an'i-mā-tōr), *n.* [*L., < animare: see animate, v.*] One who or that which animates or gives life; one who enlivens or inspires. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

anime (an'i-me), *n.* [Sometimes accented like equiv. *F. animé*, on the fancy that it is so called because often "*animé*" (*< L. animatus: see animate, a.*) or "alive" with insects; but *E. prop. anime = F. anime* (Cotgrave), now *animé*, *Sp. Pg. anime* (NL. *anime, animi, also animum*), applied in the middle of the 16th century, and prob. earlier, to a gum brought from the East by the Portuguese; afterward applied to a similar product from the West Indies. The word, which has not been found native in the East or elsewhere, is said by Ray and others to be a Portuguese corruption of *amīna*, *Gr. ἀμύνα* (Dioscorides), a resinous gum, this name being appar. an adj. (*sc. quīpra, myrrh*), referring to a people of Arabia bordering on the Red Sea, from whom the gum was obtained. *Elemi* is a different word.] 1. The name of various resins, also known in pharmacy as *olemi* (which see).—2. A kind of copal, the produce principally of a leguminous tree, *Trachylobium Hornemannianum*, of Zanzibar. The best is that dug from the ground at the base of the trees, or that found in a semi-fossil state in localities where the tree is now extinct.

3. The produce of a very nearly allied tree of tropical America, *Hymenaea Courbaril*, known in the West Indies as the locust-tree. It makes a fine varnish, and, as it burns with a very fragrant smell, is used in scenting pastilles.

4. Indian copal, produced by *Vateria Indica*. See *Vateria*.

Sometimes called *gum anime*.

animin, **animine** (an'i-min), *n.* [*< anim(al) + -in².*] In chem., an organic base obtained from bone-oil. *Watts*.

animism (an'i-mizm), *n.* [= *F. animisme; < L. anima, soul* (see *anima*), + *-ism*.] 1. The hypothesis, original with Pythagoras and Plato, of a force (*anima mundi*, or soul of the world) immaterial but inseparable from matter, and giving to matter its form and movements.—2. The theory of vital action and of disease propounded by the German chemist G. E. Stahl (1660-1734); the theory that the soul (*anima*) is the vital principle, the source of both the normal and the abnormal phenomena of life. In Stahl's theory the soul is regarded as the principle of life, and, in its normal action, of health; the body being supposed to be incapable of self-movement, and not only originally formed by the soul, but also set in motion and governed by it. Hence it was inferred that the source of disease is in some hindrance to the full and free activity of the soul, and that medical treatment should be confined to an attempt to remove such hindrances from it.

3. The general conception of or the belief in souls and other spiritual beings; the explanation of all the phenomena in nature not due to obvious material causes by attributing them to spiritual agency. Among the beliefs most characteristic of animism is that of a human apparitional soul, that is, of a vital and animating principle residing in the body, but distinct from it, bearing its form and appearance, but wanting its material and solid substance. At an early stage in the development of philosophy and religion events are frequently ascribed to agencies analogous to human souls, or to the spirits of the deceased.

Spiritual philosophy has influenced every province of human thought; and the history of animism, once clearly traced, would record the development, not of religion only, but of philosophy, science, and literature.

Encyc. Brit., II. 57.

The theory of *Animism* divides into two great dogmas, forming parts of one consistent doctrine; first, concerning souls of individual creatures, capable of continued existence after the death or destruction of the body; second, concerning other spirits, upward to the rank of powerful deities.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 385.

animist (an'i-mist), *n.* [*< L. anima, soul* (see *anima*), + *-ist*.] One who maintains animism in any of its senses.

animistic (an-i-mis'tik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, embracing, or founded on animism in any sense.

animodar, *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps repr. *Ar. al-modār, < al, the, + modār, pivot*, the axis of the fundament; cf. *modawwar, mudawwar*, round, *dawwir*, turn round; see *mudir*.] In *astrol.*, a method of correcting the supposed nativity or time of birth of a person. Also written *animoder, animodar*.

animose (an'i-mōs), *a.* [= *F. animeux* (Cotgrave) = *Sp. Pg. It. animoso, < L. animosus*, full of courage, bold, spirited, proud, *< animus*, courage, spirit, mind; see *animus*.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement. *Bailey*.

animosity (an-i-mos'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *animosities* (-tiz). [*< ME. animosite, < OF. animosite, F.*

animosité, animosity, = Pr. animositat = Sp. animosidad, valor, = Pg. animosidade = It. animosità, animositade, animositate, courage, animosità, < L. animosita(-s), courage, spirit, vehemence, in eccl. L. also wrath, enmity, < animosus: see animose.] 1†. Animation; courage; spiritedness.

Cato, before he durst give the fatal stroke, spent part of the night in reading the *Immortality of Plato*, thereby confirming his wavering hand unto the animosity of that attempt. *Sir T. Browne, Urn-Burial*, iv.

2. Active enmity; hatred or ill-will which manifests itself in active opposition.

No sooner did the duke receive this appeal from the wife of his enemy, than he generously forgot all feeling of animosity, and determined to go in person to his successor. *Irving, Granada*, p. 48.

Supposing no animosity is felt, the hurting another by accident arouses a genuine feeling of regret in all adults save the very brutal. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.*, § 529.

= **Syn. 2.** *Animosity, Ill-will, Enmity, Malice, Hostility, Hatred, Hate, Malevolence, Malignity, Rancor, Grudge, Spite.* These words differ from those described under *aerimony, anger, and antipathy* (which see) in that they represent deeper feelings or more permanent passions. *Ill-will* may represent the minimum of feeling, being a willing or wishing of ill to another, generally without disposition to be active in bringing the evil about. *Enmity* is a somewhat stronger feeling, and it often gratifies itself in trifling and cowardly ways. *Animosity* is more intense than *enmity*; it is avowed and active, and what it does is more serious than the covert attacks of *enmity* or the hasty attacks of *spite*. *Malice* is pure badness of heart, delighting in harm to others for its own sake. *Hostility* is less passionate than *animosity*, but not less avowed or active, being a state of mind inclining one to aggressive warfare. *Hatred* and *hate* are the general words to cover all these feelings; they may also be ultimate, expressing the concentration of the whole nature in an intense ill-will. *Malevolence* is more casual and temporary than *malice*, arising upon occasion furnished, and characterized by a wish that evil may befall another rather than by an intention to injure. *Malignity* is malice intensified; it is hatred in its aspect of destructiveness or desire to strike at the most vital interests of another. *Rancor* is hatred or malice turned sour or bitter; it is implacable in its vindictiveness. *Grudge* is a feeling of sullen ill-will or enmity, caused by a trifling wrong, and likely to be appeased when it has spent itself in a similar return against the offender. *Spite* is sudden, resentful, and generally quite as well pleased to mortify as to damage another; it may be as strong as malice or as weak as pique.

The personal animosity of a most ingenious man was the real cause of the utter destruction of Warburton's critical reputation. *I. D'Israeli, Lit. Quar.*, p. 397.

That thereby he may gather

The ground of your ill-will, and so remove it.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

No place is so propitious to the formation either of close friendships or of deadly enmities as an Indian.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

And malice in all critics reigns so high,

That for small errors they whole plays decry.

Dryden, Prol. to Tyrannic Love, I. 3.

As long as truth in the statement of fact, and logic in the inference from observed fact, are respected, there need be no hostility between evolutionist and theologian.

E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 60.

Tempt not too much the hatred of my spirit,
For I am sick when I do look on thee.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 2.

For thou art so possess'd with murderous hate,
That 'gainst thyself thou stick'st not to conspire.

Shak., Sonnets, x.

The deadly energy [of magic verses] existing solely in the words of the imprecation and the malevolence of the reciter, which was supposed to render them effectual at any distance.

T. F. Threlton Dyer, Folk-lore of Shak., p. 508.

The political reigns of terror have been reigns of madness and malignity,—a total perversion of opinion; society is upside down, and its best men are thought too bad to live.

Emerson, Courage.

He who has sunk deepest in treason is generally possessed by a double measure of rancor against the loyal and the faithful.

De Quincy, Essenes, II.

I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him.

Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

Below me, there, is the village, and looks how quiet and small!

And yet bubbles o'er like a city, with gossip, scandal, and spite.

Tennyson, Maud, IV. 2.

animus (an'i-mūs), *n.* [*L., the mind, in a great variety of meanings: the rational soul in man, intellect, consciousness, will, intention, courage, spirit, sensibility, feeling, passion, pride, vehemence, wrath, etc., the breath, life, soul* (cf. *Gr. ἀνεμος, wind: see anemone*), closely related to *anima*, which is a fem. form: see *anima*.] Intention; purpose; spirit; temper; especially, hostile spirit or angry temper; animosity; as, the animus with which a book is written.

With the animus and no doubt with the fiendish looks of a murderer.

De Quincy, Murder as a Fine Art.

That article, as was to be expected, is severely hostile to the new version; but its peculiar animus is such as goes far to deprive it of value as a critical judgment.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 91.

anion (an'i-on), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀνίον, neut. of ἀνίω, going up, ppr. of ἀνίνα, go up, < ἀνά, up* (see

ana-), + *ίνα, go, = L. ire = Skt. √ i, go: see iterate and go.*] In *elect.*, a term applied by Faraday to that element of an electrolyte which in electrochemical decompositions appears at the positive pole, or anode, as oxygen or chlorine. It is usually termed the electronegative ingredient of a compound. See *anode, cation*.

aniridia (an-i-rid'i-ä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἀν-priv. + ἰρις (irid-), iris.*] In *pathol.*, absence of the iris of the eye, or an imperfection of the iris amounting to a loss of function.

anisandrous (an-i-san'drus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀνισος, unequal* (see *aniso-*), + *ἀνήρ (ándōr-), male: see -androus.*] Same as *anisostemonous*.

anisanthous (an-i-san'thus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀνισος, unequal* (see *aniso-*), + *ἄνθος, flower.*] In *bot.*, having perianths of different forms. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anisate (an'i-sät), *a.* [*< anise + -ate¹.*] Resembling anise.

anise (an'is), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *anis, anis, < ME. anys, aneys, annes, < OF. (and mod. F.) anis = Pr. Sp. Pg. anis = D. anijs = Dan. Sw. anis = MHG. anis, anis, G. anis (> Serv. anizh, anezh, Sloven. janezh), < L. anisum, also spelled anesum and anethum (> F. aneth, > E. anet, q. v.), = Russ. anisū = Bulg. Serv. anason = Ar. Turk. anisün, anise, < Gr. ἀνιθον or ἀνιθον, Ion. ἀνιθον or ἀνιθον, later Attic ἀνισον or ἀνισον, anise, dill.] An annual umbelliferous plant, *Pimpinella Anisum*. It is indigenous in Egypt, and is cultivated in Spain and Malta, whence the seed is exported.*



Anise (*Pimpinella Anisum*).

a, base, and b, top of plant; c, fruit; d, section of a carpel.

Anise-seeds have an aromatic smell and a pleasant warm taste; they are largely employed in the manufacture of cordials. When distilled with water they yield a volatile, fragrant, syrupy oil, which separates when cooled into two portions, a light oil and a solid camphor.—**Star-anise**, or **Chinese anise**, *Illicium anisatum*.—**Wild anise-tree** of Florida, *Illicium floridanum*. See *Illicium*.

anise-camphor (an'is-kam'for), *n.* A liquid or crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{12}O$, found in the oils of anise, fennel, star-anise, and tarragon. Also called *anethol*.

aniseed, **anise-seed** (an'i-sēd, an'is-sēd), *n.* [The first form contr. from the second.] 1. The seed of the anise. See *anise*.—2. See *anisette*.

anise-tree (an'is-trē), *n.* See *anise* and *Illicium*.

anisette (an-i-set'), *n.* [*F., < anis, anise, + dim. -ette.*] A cordial or liqueur prepared from the seed of the anise. Sometimes called *aniseed*.

It often happens that a glass of water, flavored with a little *anisette*, is the order over which he [the lasagnone] sits a whole evening.

Hoveells, Venetian Life, xx.

anistic (a-nis'tik), *a.* [*< L. anisum, anise, + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from anise. An equivalent form is *anisoic*.—**Anistic acid**, $C_8H_8O_3$, an acid obtained from aniseed by the action of oxidizing substances. It is crystallizable and volatile, and forms salts which crystallize readily.

aniso-. [The combining form of *Gr. ἀνισος, unequal, < av-priv. + ισος, equal.*] An element in compound words of Greek origin, signifying unequal.

Anisobranchia (a-nī-sō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ἀνισος, unequal, + βράγχια, gills.*] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a superfamily of gastropods, of the series *Chastoneura*, including a number of forms collectively distinguished from the *Zeugobranchia* (which see). Leading genera of the *Anisobranchia* are *Patella, Trochus, Littorina, Cyclostoma, Rissosia, Paludina, and Turritella*.

In the *Anisobranchia* the left gill is smaller, and the right one more largely developed.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 337.

Anisobranchiata (a-nī'sō-brang-ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anisobranchiatus*; see *anisobranchiate*.] Same as *Anisobranchia*.

anisobranchiate (a-nī-sō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [NL. *anisobranchiatus*, as *Anisobranchia* + *-atus*.] Having unequal gills; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Anisobranchia*.

anisobryous (an-i-sōb'ri-us), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *βρίων*, lit. a growth, < *βρίειν*, swell, grow.] Same as *anisodynamous*.

anisocercal (a-nī-sō-sēr'kal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *κέρκος*, tail: see *an-* and *isocercal*.] Not isocercal.

anisodactyl, anisodactyle (a-nī-sō-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *anisodactylus*, unequal-toed, < Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger or toe: see *aniso-* and *dactyl*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *anisodactylous*.

II. *n.* 1. One of an order of birds in the classification of Temminck, including those insectivorous species the toes of which are of unequal length, as the nuthatch.—2. One of the *Anisodactyla*.

Anisodactyla (a-nī-sō-dak'ti-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anisodactylus*; see *anisodactyl*.] In the zoological system of Cuvier, one of four divisions of pachydermatous quadrupeds, including those which have several unsymmetrical hoofs. The term is loosely synonymous with *Perissodactyla*, but as originally intended it excluded the solidungulate perissodactyls, as the horse, and included some *Artiodactyla*, as the hippopotamus, as well as all the *Proboscidea*, or elephants, mastodons, and mammoths. It is an artificial group, not now in use.

anisodactyle, a. and *n.* See *Anisodactyl*.

Anisodactyli (a-nī-sō-dak'ti-li), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *anisodactylus*; see *anisodactyl*.] In Sundeval's classification of birds, the second series of an order *Volucres*, consisting of the five cohorts *Cænomorpha*, *Anguligares*, *Longilingues*, or *Mellisugae*, *Syndactyle*, and *Peristeroideae*. See these words. By Selater, in 1880, the term is used as a suborder of *Picariæ*, including twelve families, the *Coliidae*, *Alcedinidae*, *Bucerotidae*, *Upupidae*, *Irrisoridae*, *Meropidae*, *Monotidae*, *Troglidae*, *Coraciidae*, *Leptosomidae*, *Podaridae*, and *Steatornithidae*.

anisodactylic (a-nī'sō-dak'til'ik), *a.* [NL. *anisodactylus* + *-ic*.] Same as *anisodactylous*.

anisodactylous (a-nī-sō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [NL. *anisodactylus*; see *anisodactyl*.] Unequal-toed; having the toes unlike. (a) In mammals, of or pertaining to the *Anisodactyla*; perissodactyl; pachydermatous. See cut under *perissodactyl*. (b) In ornith., of or pertaining to the *Anisodactyli*, or *Anisodactylii*. Equivalent forms are *anisodactyl*, *anisodactylic*, and *anisodactylic*.

anisodont (a-nī-sō-dont), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *ὀδὸς* (*ōdōr*) = E. *tooth*.] In *herpetol.*, having teeth of unequal size: applied to the dentition of those serpents in which the teeth are unequal in length and irregular in set, with wide interspaces, especially in the lower jaw.

anisodynamous (a-nī-sō-dī'nā-mus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] In *bot.*, a term suggested by Cassini as a substitute for *monocotyledonous*, on the supposition that the single cotyledon results from unequal development on the two sides of the axis of the embryo. An equivalent form suggested by him was *anisobryous*, but neither term was ever adopted.

anisognathous (an-i-sog'nā-thus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *zool.*, having the molar teeth unlike in the two jaws: opposed to *isognathous*.

anisogynous (an-i-sō'jī-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *γυνή*, a female.] In *bot.*, having the carpels not equal in number to the sepals. *N. E. D.*

anisoic (an-i-sō'ik), *a.* [Irreg. equiv. of *anistic*.] Same as *anistic*.

anisomeric (a-nī-sō-mer'ik), *a.* [As *anisomericus* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, not composed of the same proportions of the same elements.

anisomerous (an-i-sōm'ē-rus), *a.* [NL. *anisomerus*, < Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *μέρος*, part.] 1. In *bot.*, unsymmetrical: applied to flowers which have not the same number of parts in each circle.

[When] the number of parts in each whorl is . . . unequal, as in Rue, . . . the flower is *anisomerous*.

R. Bentley, Botany, p. 343.

2. In *odontol.*, having the transverse ridges of successive molar teeth increasing in number by more than one, as in the mastodons.

anisometric (a-nī-sō-met'rik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Of unequal measurement: a term applied to crystals which are developed dissimilarly in the three axial directions.

anisometropia (a-nī'sō-me-trō'pi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *ὄψ*, eye.] Inequality of the eyes with respect to refractive power.

anisometropic (a-nī'sō-me-trop'ik), *a.* [NL. *anisometropia* + *-ic*.] Unequally refractive; affected with *anisometropia*.

Anisonema (a-nī-sō-nē'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *νήμα*, a thread, < *νέειν*, spin.] A genus of thecamonadine infusorians, typical of the family *Anisonemidae*.

Anisonemidæ (a-nī-sō-nem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anisonema* + *-idæ*.] A family of ovate or elongate infusorians inhabiting salt and fresh water. They are free-swimming or temporarily adherent animalcules with two flagella, the anterior one of which is locomotory or vibratile and called the *tractellum*, the posterior one, called the *gubernaculum*, being trailed inactively or used for steering. The oral aperture is distinct, in most cases associated with a tubular pharynx. The endoplasm is transparent and granular. *Saville Kent.*

anisopetalous (a-nī-sō-pet'a-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *πέταλον*, leaf, mod. petal.] In *bot.*, having unequal petals.

anisophyllous (a-nī-sō-phil'us), *a.* [NL. *anisophyllus*, < Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf: see *folio*.] In *bot.*, having the leaves of a pair unequal.

Anisopleura (a-nī-sō-plō'rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *πλευρά*, the side.] A prime division of gastropods, containing those which are not bilaterally symmetrical, as are all *Gastropoda* excepting the chitons, etc.: contrasted with *Isopleura*.

The twisted or straight character of the visceral nervous loop gives a foundation for a division of the *Anisopleura* into two groups, to which the names *Streptoneura* and *Euthyneura* have been applied. To the former belong the great majority of the aquatic and some of the terrestrial species, while the latter contains only the opisthobranchia and pulmonifers. *Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 294.*

anisopleural (a-nī-sō-plō'rāl), *a.* [As *Anisopleura* + *-al*.] Unequal-sided; having bilateral asymmetry; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Anisopleura*.

anisopleurous (a-nī-sō-plō'rūs), *a.* [As *Anisopleura* + *-ous*.] Same as *anisopleural*.

Euthyneurous *anisopleurous* *Gastropoda*, probably derived from ancestral forms similar to the palliate Opisthobranchia by adaptation to a terrestrial life. *E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 660.*

anisopogonous (a-nī-sō-pog'ō-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *πόγων*, beard.] In *ornith.*, unequally webbed: said of feathers one web or vane of which is markedly different from the other in size or shape, or both: opposed to *isopogonous*.

Anisops (a-nī'sops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *ὄψ*, face (appearance).] A genus of aquatic heteropterous insects, of the family *Notonectidae*, or back-swimmers, having a slender form and the fourth joint of the antennæ longer than the third. *A. platycnemis* is a common North American species.

anisopterous (an-i-sop'te-rus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] With unequal wings: applied to flowers, fruits, etc.

Anisopteryx (an-i-sop'te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *πτερυξ*, wing.] A genus of geometrid moths, the larvæ of which are known as canker-worms. Two well-known species are *A. vernata*, the spring canker-worm, and *A. pomonaria*, the fall canker-worm, both of which occur in greater or less abundance from Maine to Texas; they feed upon the leaves of the apple, pear, plum, cherry, elm, linden, and many other trees. See cut under *canker-worm*.

Anisorhamphus (a-nī-sō-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *ράμφος*, beak, bill.] Same as *Rhynchops*.

anisostemonous (a-nī-sō-stem'ō-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *στῆμων*, a thread (*στῆμα*, a stamen; see *stamen*).] In *bot.*, having the stamens fewer in number than the petals or lobes of the corolla: applied to flowers, as in the order *Labiata*. An equivalent word is *anisandrous*.

anisosthenic (a-nī-sō-sthen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνισοσθενής*, < *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *σθένος*, strength.] Of unequal strength. *N. E. D.*

Anisota (an-i-sō'tā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *ὄψ* (*ōr*) = E. *car*.] A genus of moths, family *Bombycidae*, established by Hübner in 1816. The larvæ feed commonly upon the oak, but *A. rubicunda* (Fabricius) is often injurious to the soft maple. They undergo transformation below the surface of the ground to naked pupæ. See cut in preceding column.

anisotropic (an-i-sō'trō'pāl), *a.* Same as *anisotropic*.

anisotrope (a-nī'sō-trō'p), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *τροπέος*, a turning, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Same as *anisotropic*.

anisotropic (a-nī-sō-trō'p'ik), *a.* [As *anisotrope* + *-ic*.] 1. Not having the same properties in all directions; not isotropic; æolotropic. All crystals except those of the isometric system are anisotropic with respect to light.

Starch grains behave like double refracting crystals, and we assume, therefore, that they consist of . . . *anisotropic* substances. *Behrens, Micros. in Botany (trans.), p. 360.*

2. In *bot.*, a term applied by Sachs to organs which respond differently or unequally to external influences.

Equivalent forms are *anisotropal*, *anisotrope*, and *anisotropous*.

anisotropous (an-i-sō'trō'pus), *a.* Same as *anisotropic*.—**Anisotropous disk.** See *striated muscle*, under *striated*.

anisotropy (an-i-sō'trō'pi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνισος*, unequal, + *-τροπία*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] The quality of being anisotropic.

antigenous (an-i-troj'e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-priv.* (a-18) + *nitrogenous*, q. v.] Not containing or supplying nitrogen; not nitrogenous.

animum (an-i-ū'mā), *n.* [See *anhima*.] A name of the horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta*.

anjeela (an-jē'lā), *n.* [A native name in Ceylon.] A sort of floating house, supported upon two large canoes, connected by planks. It is used by the Singhalese both as a dwelling and as a means of transportation.

Anjou (an-zhō'), *n.* [F., < *Anjou*, a province of France: see *Angevain*.] A slightly sparkling wine of western France, manufactured in a region of which Chalonnès-sur-Loire, near Angers, is the center.

anker¹, *n.* A former spelling of *anchor*¹.

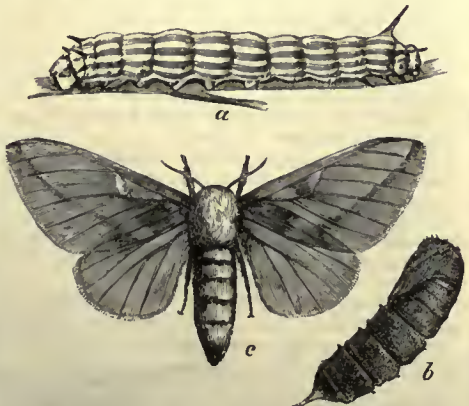
anker², *n.* A former spelling of *anchor*².

anker³ (ang'kér), *n.* [= F. *ancere* = Russ. *anker*, *ankerok*, < D. G. Dan. *anker* = Sw. *ankare*, a liquid measure, prob. orig. a vat or keg; cf. ML. *anceria*, *ancheria*, a small vat or keg; origin obscure.] A liquid measure formerly used in England, and still common throughout Germany, Russia, and Denmark, having a capacity varying in different places from 9 to 10½ gallons. In Scotland it was equal to 20 Scotch pints. Also spelled *anchor*.

ankerite (ang'kér-it), *n.* [After Prof. *Anker*, of Grätz, + *-ite*.] A crystallized variety of dolomite containing much iron. It consists of carbonates of calcium, iron, magnesium, and manganese, and is much prized as an ore of iron for smelting and as a flux. It occurs with carbonate of iron at the Styrian mines and elsewhere.

ankh (ank), *n.* [Egypt., life or soul.] In *Egyptian art*, the emblem of enduring life, or symbol of generation, generally represented as held in the hand of a deity, and often conferred upon royal favorites. It is the *crux ansata* (which see, under *crux*).

ankle (ang'kl), *n.* [(a) Also written *ancl*, < ME. *ankle*, *ancl*, *ankel*, *ankil*, *ankyl* (a corresponding AS. form not recorded) = OFries. *ankel* = D. *ankel* = OHG. *anchal*, *enchil*, m., *anchala*, *enchila*, f., MHG. G. *ankel* = Icel. *ökla*, *ökli* = Sw. Dan. *ankel*; (b) also with added term. E. dial. *anclaf*, *ancliff*, *anclay*, < ME. *anclow*, *anclowe*, < AS. *anclow*, *onclow*, *anclow* = OFries. *onklef* = OD. *anclawwe*, D. *anklaaw*, *enklaww* = OHG. *anchlao* (rare) (the term. being due, perhaps, to a simulation of AS. *cleo*, usually *clawu* = OFries. *kleve* = D. *klaaww*, a claw); with formative *-l*, *-el*, from a simple base preserved in OHG. *encha*, *etnka*, leg, ankle, MHG. *anke*, ankle (> F. *hanche*, E. *haunch*, q.



Green-striped Maple-worm (*Anisota rubicunda*). *a.* larva; *b.* pupa; *c.* female moth. (All natural size.)



Ankh, carried by Egyptian gods. (From a bas-relief.)

v.); prob. related to *L. angulus*, an angle, and Gr. *ἄγκυλος*, bent; see *angle*¹, *angle*², and *ankylose*.] 1. The joint which connects the foot with the leg.—2. By extension, the slender part of the leg between the calf and the ankle-joint.

Also spelled *anele*.

ankle-bone (ang'kl-bōn), *n.* The bone of the ankle; the astragalus or hucklo-bone.

ankle-boot (ang'kl-bōt), *n.* 1. A covering for the ankle of a horse, designed to prevent interfering. See *interfere*.—2. A boot reaching a little above a person's ankle.

ankle-clonus (ang'kl-clō'nus), *n.* The clonic spasm of the calf-muscles evoked in certain cases by a sudden bending of the foot upward toward the ankle, to such an extent as to render the tendon of Achilles very tense.

ankled (ang'kld), *a.* [*ankle* + *-ed*.] Having ankles; used in composition: as, well-ankled.

ankle-deep (ang'kl-dēp), *a.* 1. Sunk in water, mud, or the like, up to the ankles.—2. Of a depth sufficient to reach or come up to the top of the ankle.

ankle-jack (ang'kl-jak), *n.* A kind of boot reaching above the ankle.

He [Captain Cuttle] put on an unparalleled pair of ankle-jacks. *Dickens, Dombey and Son*, xv.

ankle-jerk (ang'kl-jērk), *n.* The contraction of the muscles of the calf caused by striking the tendon of Achilles just above the heel or suddenly stretching it. Also called *ankle-reflex*.

ankle-joint (ang'kl-jōint), *n.* 1. In ordinary language, same as *ankle*, 1.—2. In *zool.* and *anat.*, the tarsal joint. (a) In mammals, the tibiotarsal articulation. (b) In other vertebrates, the mediatarsal articulation. See *tarsal*, *tarsus*.

ankle-reflex (ang'kl-rē'fleks), *n.* Same as *ankle-jerk*.

anklet (ang'klet), *n.* [*ankle* + *dim. -et*.] 1. A little ankle.—2. An ornament for the ankle, corresponding to the bracelet for the wrist or forearm.—3. A support or brace for the leg, intended to stiffen the ankle-joint and prevent the ankle from turning to one side.—4. An extension of the top of a boot or shoe, designed sometimes for protection to a weak ankle, sometimes merely for ornament.—5. A fetter or shackle for the ankles.

To every bench, as a fixture, there was a chain with heavy anklets. *L. Wallace, Ben-Hur*, p. 152.

ankle-tie (ang'kl-tī), *n.* A kind of slipper with straps buttoning around the ankle.

ankus, **ankush** (ang'kus, -kush), *n.* [*Hind. ankus*, Pers. *angush*, < Skt. *ankuṣa*.] In India, an elephant-goad combining a sharp hook and a straight point or spike. Such goads are often elaborately ornamented; they are a favorite subject for the rich enamel of Jeypore, and are sometimes set with precious stones. "It forms part of the khillat or 'dress of honor' given by the Maharaja of Jeypore." *Jacobs and Hendley, Jeypore Enamels*.

ankyloblepharon (ang'ki-lō-blef'ā-ron), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἄγκυλος*, crooked (see *ankylosis*), + *βλέφαρον*, eyelid.] In *pathol.*, union, more or less extensive, of the edges of the eyelids. Improperly spelled *anehyloblepharon*.

ankylose (ang'ki-lōs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ankylosed*, ppr. *ankylosing*. [*< ankylosis*, *q. v.*] **I. trans.** To fix immovably, as a joint; stiffen.

II. intrans. In *osteol.*, to become consolidated, as one bone with another or a tooth with a jaw; become firmly united bone to bone; grow together, as two or more bones; effect bony union or ankylosis.

In the Sirenia the pelvis is extremely rudimentary, being composed, in the Dugong, of two slender, elongated bones on each side, placed end to end, and commonly ankylosing together.

W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 291.

The lower incisors of some species of shrews . . . become ankylosed to the jaw.

W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., xv. 349, foot-note.

Improperly spelled *anehylose*.

ankylosis (ang-ki-lō'sis), *n.* [*Improperly anchylosis*, strictly *ancylosis*, < Gr. *ἄγκυλωσις*, a stiffening of the joints, < *ἄγκυλῶν*, crook, bend, < *ἄγκυλος*, crooked, bent (cf.

ἄγκος, a bend), = *L. angulus*, angle (cf. *ancus*, bent); closely related to *E. angle*¹: see *angle*¹ and *ankle*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, the consolidation or fusion of two or more bones in one, or the union of the different parts of a bone; bony union; synostosis: as, the *ankylosis* of the cranial bones one with another; the *ankylosis* of the different elements of the temporal bone; the *ankylosis* of an epiphysis with the shaft of a bone.—2. In *pathol.*, stiffness and immovability of a joint; morbid adhesion of the articular ends of contiguous bones.

He moves along stiffly . . . as the man who, as we are told in the Philosophical Transactions, was afflicted with an universal ankylosis. *Goldsmith, Criticisms*.

Improperly spelled *anchylosis*.

ankyrotic (ang-ki-lō'tik), *a.* [*< ankylosis*: see *-otic*.] Pertaining to ankylosis. Improperly spelled *anchyrotic*.

ankylotome (ang-kil'ō-tōm), *n.* [*NL. ankylotomus*, < Gr. *ἄγκυλος*, crooked (see *ankylosis*), + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνω*, *ταμείν*, cut: see *tome*.] 1. A surgical instrument for operating on adhesions or contractions, especially of the tongue.—2. A curved knife or bistoury.

Equivalent forms are *ancylotome*, *ankylotomus*, *ancylotomus*.

ankylotomus (ang-ki-lō'tō-mus), *n.*; pl. *ankylotomi* (-mī). [*NL.*] Same as *ankylotome*. Also written *ancylotomus*.

ankyroid (an-kī'roid), *a.* Same as *anehyroid*.

anlace, **anelace** (an'lās, -e-lās), *n.* [*< ME. anlās, analasse, anlacc, anelace*, in Latinized form *anelaeius, anelatius*, OW. *anglas*; of uncertain origin.] A dagger or short sword, very broad and thin at the hilt and tapering to a point, used from the twelfth to the fifteenth century. Also spelled *anelas*.

An anlās and a gipsar of silk Heng at his girdel. *Chaucer, Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 357.

His harp in silken scarf was slung, And by his side an anlace hung. *Scott, Rokeby*, v. 15.

anlaut (an'lout), *n.* [*G.*, < *an*, on (= *E. on*, *q. v.*), marking the beginning, + *laut*, a sound, < *laut*, adj., loud, = *E. loud*, *q. v.* Cf. *anslaut*, *inlaut*, and *umlaut*.] In *philol.*, the initial sound of a word.

anlet (an'let), *n.* [*< OF. anelet*, dim. of *anel*, a ring: see *annulet*.] In *her.*, same as *annulet*. Also written *andlet*, *anlet*.

annt, *n.* [*For annat, annet*, appar. with direct ref. to *L. annat*, a year: see *annat, annate*.] Same as *annat*.

anna¹ (an'ā), *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.*, also spelled *ana*, < *Hind. ānā*.] In India, the sixteenth part of a rupee, or about 3 cents. Under Queen Victoria, coins of the value of 2 annas (silver), worth 2½d., half an anna (copper), etc., have been issued.

anna² (an'ā), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] The Indian name of a South American skunk. *De la Vega*.

annabergite (an'ā-bērg-it), *n.* [*< Annaberg*, a town in Saxony, + *-ite*.] A hydrous arseniate of nickel, a massive or earthy mineral of an apple-green color, often resulting from the alteration of arsenides of nickel.

annal (an'al), *n.* [*In sense 1*, a sing. made from pl. *annals*, *q. v.* In sense 2, < *ML. annalis* (sc. *missa*), also neut. *annale*, a mass, < *L. annalis*, yearly. Cf. *annual*.] 1. A register or record of the events of a year: chiefly used in the plural. See *annals*.

A last year's annal. *Warburton, Causes of Prodiges*, p. 59.

2. Same as *annual*, *n.*, 1.

annalist (an'al-ist), *n.* [*< annal* + *-ist*; = *F. annaliste*.] A writer of annals.

The monks . . . were the only annalists during those ages. *Hume, Hist. Eng.*, i.

Gregory of Tours was succeeded as an annalist by the still feebler Fredegarius. *Lecky, Europ. Morals*, II. 24.

annalistic (an-a-lis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of an annalist.

Written in a stiff annalistic method. *Sir G. C. Lewis, Credibility of Early Rom. Hist.*, I. 50.

annalizer (an'al-iz), *v. t.* [*< annal* + *-ize*.] To record in annals, or as in annals. [*Rare*.]

The miracle, deserving a Baronius to annalize it. *Sheldon, Miracles*, p. 332.

annals (an'alz), *n. pl.* [*Formerly annales*, < *F. annales*, pl., < *L. annales* (sc. *libri*, books), a yearly record, pl. of *annalis*, yearly (in *LL.* also

annalis, > *E. annual*, *q. v.*), < *annus*, a circuit, periodical return, hence a year, prob. orig. **aenus* (cf. Umbrian *percknem* = *L. perennem*: see *perennial*), and identical with *ānus* (orig. **acnus*), a ring (> *ānulus*, also written *annulus*, a ring: see *annulus*), perhaps < √ **ac*, bend, nasalized **anc* in *angulus* (for **anculus*), angle, etc.: see *angle*³.] 1. A history or relation of events recorded year by year, or connected by the order of their occurrence. Hence—2. Any formal account of events, discoveries, transactions of learned societies, etc.—3. Historical records generally.

The Tour de Constance [at Aigues-Mortes] . . . served for years as a prison, . . . and the annals of these dreadful chambers during the first half of the last century were written in tears of blood.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 177. = *Syn. History, Chronicle*, etc. See *history*, also list under *chronicle*.

Annamese (an-a-mēs' or -mēz'), *a.* and *n.* [*< Annam* (said to be < Chinese *an*, peace, peaceful, + *nam*, south) + *-ese*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Annam, its people, or its language.

II. n. 1. *sing.* or *pl.* A native or the natives of Annam; an inhabitant or the inhabitants of Annam, a feudatory dependency of China till 1883, when France established a protectorate over it. Annam occupies the eastern portion of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, having China proper on the north and Siam on the west.

2. The language spoken in Annam. It is monosyllabic, and allied to the Chinese. Annamese literature is written in Chinese characters, used phonetically.

Also spelled *Anamese*.

Annamite (an'a-mīt), *a.* and *n.* [*< Annam* + *-ite*.] Same as *Annamese*. Also spelled *Anamite*.

annat, annate (an'at, an'āt), *n.* [*Early mod. E. annat, annet*, usually in pl., < *F. annate*, < *ML. annata*, neut. pl. of *annatus*, a year old, < *L. annus*, a year: see *annals*.] 1. *pl.* The first fruits, consisting of a year's revenue, or a specified portion of a year's revenue, paid to the pope by a bishop, an abbot, or other ecclesiastic, on his appointment to a new see or benefice. The place of annats is now supplied, in the main, by "Peter's pence." In England, in 1534, they were vested in the king, and in the reign of Queen Anne they were restored to the church, and appropriated to the augmentation of poor livings of the Church of England, forming what is known as "Queen Anne's bounty."

Next year the annates or first-fruits of benefices, a constant source of discord between the nations of Europe and their spiritual chief, were taken away by act of Parliament. *Hallam*.

2. In *Scots law*, the portion of stipend payable for the half year after the death of a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, to which his family or nearest of kin have right.

The annat due to the executors of deceased ministers is declared to be half a year's rent over what is due to the defunct for his incumbency, to wit: if he survive Whit-sunday, the half of that year is due for his incumbency, and the other half for the annat; and if he survive Michaelmas, the whole year is due for his incumbency, and the half of the next year for the annat, and the executors need not to confirm it. *Parl.*, 2d Sess., III., 13th an. Car. II.

annatto (a-nat'ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto*.

anneal¹ (ā-nē'l), *v. t.* [*New spelled in imitation of L. words in ann-*; prop., as in early mod. E., *aneal*, < *ME. anelen, onelen*, inflame, heat, melt, burn, < *AS. anēlan, onēlan*, burn, < *an, on, en*, + *wēlan*, burn, set on fire, < *āl*, also *æl*, fire, a burning (a rare word; cf. *afet*); cf. *wēled*, fire, = *OS. eld* = *Icel. eldr* = *Sw. eld* = *Dan. ild*, fire (the vowel short, though orig. long). The particular sense 'enamel' may have been derived in part from *OF. necler, nieler*, later *nel-ler*, varnish, enamel, orig. paint in black upon gold or silver, < *ML. nigellare*, blacken, enamel in black, < *nigellum*, a black enamel (> *E. niello*, *q. v.*), < *LL. nigellus*, blackish, dim. of *L. niger*, black: see *negro*.] 1†. Originally, to set on fire; kindle.—2†. To heat, fire, bake, or fuse, as glass, earthenware, ores, etc.—3. To heat, as glass, earthenware, or metals, in order to fix colors; enamel.—4. To treat, as glass, earthenware, or metals, by heating and gradually cooling, so as to toughen them and remove their brittleness.

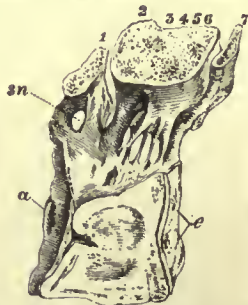
anneal², *v. t.* Same as *aneal*².

annealer (ā-nē'lēr), *n.* One who or that which anneals.

annealing (ā-nē'ling), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also annealing*; verbal *n.* of *anneal*¹.] 1. The process or art of treating substances by means of heat, so as to remove their brittleness and at the same time render them tough and more or less elastic. In general, these results are obtained by heating to a high temperature and then cooling very gradu-



Anlace. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")



Extensive Ankylosis of cervical vertebrae of Greenland right whale, *Balaena mysticetus*, 177, the first seven vertebrae united in one mass; a, articular surface of atlas for occipital condyle; e, epiphysis on body of seventh cervical; m, foramen in arch of atlas for passage of front spinal nerve.

ally. All glassware, china, etc., which is to be subjected to great changes of temperature should be thus treated. The working of iron and steel by hammering, bending, rolling, drawing, etc., tends to harden them and make them brittle, and the original properties are restored by annealing. Steel plates and dies for bank-note printing and the like are annealed in a close box with iron filings or turnings, lime, or other substances, and are thus freed from carbon and reduced to pure soft iron, in which state they will readily take, under pressure, the finest engraving from a hardened plate or die. They are then hardened again to the degree necessary for their use in printing. Steel for engraving dies is commonly annealed by heating it to a bright cherry-red color, and cooling it gradually in a bed of charcoal.

2. Same as *tempering*.—3. A founders' term for the slow treatment of the clay or loam cores for castings, which, after having been dried, are burned or baked, and then are slowly cooled.

annealing-arch (ā-nē'ling-ārch), *n.* The oven in which glassware is annealed; called in some cases a *leer*. In plate-glass manufacture, the annealing-arch is called a *carquaise*; the front door, the *throat*; the back door, the *goulette* (little throat); the heating-furnace, a *tislar*.

annealing-box (ā-nē'ling-boks), *n.* A box in which articles are placed in order to be subjected to the action of the annealing-oven or -furnace.

annealing-color (ā-nē'ling-kul'or), *n.* The color acquired by steel in the process of tempering or exposure to progressive heat.

annealing-furnace (ā-nē'ling-fēr'nās), *n.* A furnace in which articles to be annealed are heated.

annealing-oven (ā-nē'ling-uv'n), *n.* An annealing-arch.

annealing-pot (ā-nē'ling-pot), *n.* A closed pot in which are placed articles to be annealed or subjected to the heat of a furnace. They are thus inclosed to prevent the formation of an oxid upon their surfaces.

annect† (ā-nekt'), *v. t.* [*< L. annectere, adnectere, tie or bend to: see annex, v.*] To connect or join. *Sir T. Elyot.*

It is united to it by golden rings at every corner, the like rings being *annected* to the ephod.

Whiston, tr. of Josephus, III. 7.

annectent (ā-nek'tent), *a.* [*< L. annectent(-t)s, ppr. of annectere: see annex, v.*] Annexing; connecting or joining one thing with another. Chiefly a zoological term, applied to those animals or groups of animals which link two or more varieties, families, classes, etc., together.

It appears probable that they [*Gasterotricha*] form an *annectent* group between the Rotifera and the Turbellaria.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 171.

Annectent gyrus. See *gyrus*.

Annelata (ā-nē-lā'tā), *n. pl.* Same as *Annelata*.

annelid, annelide (ā-nē-lid), *n. and a.* **I. n.** One of the *Annelida* or *Annelides*. Also *anneloid*.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the *Annelida* or *Annelides*.

Also *annelidan, annelidian*.

Annelida (ā-nē-lī-dā), *n. pl.* [NL. (with single *l* after *F. annelēs, pp. pl., ringed*), prop. *Annelida*, *< L. annellus, more correctly anellus, dim. of annulus, a ring (see annulus), + -ida.*] **1.** The annelids or *Annelides*, a class of invertebrate animals, of the phylum *Vermes*, sometimes called the class of red-blooded worms. The body is composed of numerous (up to some 400) segments, somites, or metameres, and limbs are wanting, or, if present, are rudimentary and consist of the cilia or setae known as parapodia. A vascular system with red blood is usually present; the integument is soft, and composed of many layers, the surface being mostly ciliate or setose; the head is wanting or rudimentary, and in the latter case consists of a prostomium which may be cirriferous or tentaculiferous. The *Annelida* are the "worms," properly so called, of which the common earthworm, loebworm, and leech are characteristic examples. Most of the species are aquatic and marine. The class is differently limited by different authors, the principal variation among later writers, however, being in excluding or including the *Gephyrea*. Excluding these, as is done by the above definition, the *Annelida* have been divided into four orders: (1) *Hirudinea, Discophora, or Suctorio*, the leeches; (2) *Oligochaeta, Abranchia, Terricola, etc.*, the earthworms and their immediate allies; (3) *Chaetopoda, Polychaeta, Errantia, etc.*, the free sea-worms; and (4) *Cephalobranchia, Tubicolae, etc.*, the tubicolous sea-worms. Another scheme divides *Annelida* into four subclasses: (1) *Archiannelida*, composed of the genus *Polygordius* and its allies; (2) *Chaetopoda*, including (2), (3), and (4) of the foregoing schedule; (3) *Hirudinea or Discophora*; and (4) *Enteropneusta*, consisting of the genus *Balanoglossus*, which some authorities class with the ascidians or *Chordata*.

2. In Huxley's system (1877), a superordinal division including the *Polychaeta, Oligochaeta, Hirudinea, and Gephyrea*, with the *Myzostomata* doubtfully added thereto: a group the members of which resemble one another generally in the segmentation of the body indicated at least by the serially multiganglionate nervous centers (wanting in most *Gephyrea*), in the

presence of cilia and segmental organs, and in the nature of the larvæ, which are set free when the embryos hatch.

annelidan (ā-nē-lī-dān), *n. and a.* [*< Annelida + -an.*] Same as *annelid*.

annelide, n. and a. See *annelid*.

Annelides (ā-nē-lī-dēs), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. pl.): see *Annelida*.] **1.** Red-blooded worms. *La-marek*.—**2.** Invertebrate animals that have red blood; the first class of articulated animals, divided into *Tubicola, Dorsibranchiata, and Abranchia*. *Cuvier, 1817*.—**3.** In Milne-Edwards's classification, a similar group of worms, divided into *Suctorio, Terricola, Tubicola, and Errantes*.—**4.** In Gegenbaur's system, a prime division of *Annulata* (itself a class of *Vermes*), composed of two groups, *Oligochaeta* and *Chaetopoda*.—**5.** A synonym, more or less exact, of *Annelida* (which see).

annelidian (ā-nē-lī-dī-an), *n. and a.* Same as *annelid*.

annelidous (ā-nē-lī-dūs), *a.* [*< Annelida + -ous.*] Relating to or resembling an annelid. Also *anneloid*.

The mud in many places was thrown up by numbers of some kind of worm, or *annelidous* animal.

Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 84.

annelism (ā-nē-lizm), *n.* [As *annel(id) + -ism.*] In *zool.*, annelidan or ringed structure or condition.

The great band-worm is . . . of this low type of *annelism*.

Hartwig, The Sea, xii.

Annellata (ā-nē-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *annellatus*, *< L. annellus, anellus, dim. of annus, anus, a ring: see annulus.*] A synonym of the *Annelides* of *Cuvier* (see *Annelides, 2*). *Owen, 1843*. Also written *Annelata*.

anneloid (ā-nē-loid), *a. and n.* [As *annel(id) + -oid.*] **I. a.** Same as *annelidous*.

II. n. Same as *annelid*.

annet† (ā-net), *n.* [E. dial., also written *annett*; origin uncertain.] The kittiwake gull, *Larus tridactylus* or *Rissa tridactyla*. See *kittiwake*. [Local British.]

annet†, n. Same as *annat*.

annex (ā-neks'), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *annexed* (also *annect*), ppr. *annexing*. [*< ME. annexen, anezen, < F. annexer, < ML. annexare, freq. form of L. annectere, adnectere, pp. annexus, adnexus, tie or bind to, join, < ad, to, + nectere, bind, akin to Skt. √ nah, bind. Cf. connect.*] **1.** To attach at the end; subjoin; affix: as, to *annex* a codicil to a will. In *law*, it implies physical connection, which, however, is often dispensed with when not reasonably practicable.

2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; join; make an integral part of: as, to *annex* a conquered province to a kingdom.

It is an invariable maxim, that every acquisition of foreign territory is at the absolute disposal of the king; and unless he *annex* it to the realm, it is no part of it.

A. Hamilton, Works, II. 65.

For next to Death is Sleep to be compared; Therefore his house is unto his *annex*.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 25.

3. To attach, especially as an attribute, a condition, or a consequence: as, to *annex* a penalty to a prohibition.

Next to sorrow still I may *annex* such accidents as procure fear.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 221.

Industry hath *annexed* thereto the fairest fruits and the richest rewards.

Barrow, Sermons, III. xviii.

I desire no stronger proof that an opinion must be false, than to find very great absurdities *annexed* to it.

Swift, Sent. of Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

The Book Annexed, an edition of the American Book of Common Prayer, containing alterations proposed by a committee of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church appointed in 1880 and reporting in 1883. This edition was described as the "book which is *annexed* as a schedule" to the report. Some of the changes proposed became part of the Prayer-Book in 1886; others remained for further consideration or ratification in 1889. =*Syn. Add. Affix, Attach*. See *add* and *list* under *affix*.

annex (ā-neks' or ā-neks), *n.* [*< F. annexe, something added, esp. a subsidiary building, particularly to a church, < ML. annexa (sc. ecclesia), fem. of L. annexus: see annex, v.*] Something annexed; specifically, a subsidiary building connected with an industrial exhibition; hence, any similar arrangement for the purpose of providing additional accommodation, or for carrying out some object subordinate to the main and original object. Also spelled *annexe*.

To which I add these two *annexes*.

Jer. Taylor, Sermons.

annexary† (ā-neks-ā-ri), *n.* [*< annex + -ary.*] An addition; a supernumerary. *Sir E. Sandys.*

annexation (ā-neks-ā'shōn), *n.* [*< ML. annexatio(n)-, < annexare, pp. annexatus, annex: see*

annex, v.] **1.** The act of annexing or uniting at the end; the act of adding, as a smaller thing to a greater; the act of connecting; conjunction; addition: as, the *annexation* of Texas to the United States.—**2.** That which is annexed or added.

Pre-eminent among them [Roman conquests] stand the *annexations* of Pompeius in Syria, of the elder Cæsar in Gaul, of the younger Cæsar in Egypt.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 329.

3. In *law*: (a) The attachment of chattels to a freehold, in such a manner as to give them the character of fixtures. (b) In *Scots law*, the appropriating of church lands to the crown, or the union of lands lying at a distance from the kirk to which they belong to the kirk which is nearest to them.

annexational (ā-neks-ā'shōn-āl), *a.* [*< annexation + -al.*] Relating to annexation; in favor of annexation.

The strong *annexational* fever which now rages.

The Nation, April 8, 1869, p. 267.

annexationist (ā-neks-ā'shōn-ist), *n.* [*< annexation + -ist.*] One who is in favor of or advocates annexation, especially of territory; one who aids the policy of annexing, or of being annexed.

The unconditional *annexationists* . . . now urged immediate appeal to the people.

Westminster Rev., XIX. 346.

annexe, n. See *annex*.

annexion (ā-nek'shōn), *n.* [Formerly also *annexion, adnexion*; = *F. annexion, < L. annexio(n)-, adnexio(n)-, a binding to, < annectere, adnectere, bind to: see annex, v.*] The act of annexing, or the thing annexed; annexation; addition. [Rare.]

The Kentish kingdom became a prey to many usurpers, and gave occasion to Cædwalla, the West Saxon, to seek the *annexion* thereof to his own kingdom.

Speed, Hist. Great Brit., VII. 216.

annexionist (ā-nek'shōn-ist), *n.* [*< annexion + -ist.*] An annexationist. *Summer*. [Rare.]

annexment (ā-neks'ment), *n.* The act of annexing, or that which is annexed: as, "each small *annexment*," *Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3*. [Rare.]

annicut (ā-nī-kut), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Canarese *anekattu*, Tamil *anaikattu* (cerebral *t*), dam-building, *< Canarese anc, Tamil anai*, a dam, dike, + *kattu* (cerebral *t*), a binding, bond, etc.: see *catamaran*.] In the Madras Presidency, a dam. Also spelled *annicut*.

annihilable (ā-nī'hi-lā-bl), *a.* [= *F. annihilable, < LL. as if *annihilābilis, < annihilare, annihilate: see annihilate.*] Capable of being annihilated.

Matter *annihilable* by the power of God.

Clarke, Nat. and Rev. Religion, Pref.

annihilate (ā-nī'hi-lāt), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *annihilated*, ppr. *annihilating*. [*< LL. annihilatus, pp. of annihilare, adnihilare, bring to nothing (a word first used by Jerome), < L. ad, to, + nihil, nothing: see nihil.*] **1.** To reduce to nothing; deprive of existence; cause to cease to be.

It is impossible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 100.

In every moment of joy, pain is *annihilated*.

Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 185.

2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties of, so that the specific thing no longer exists: as, to *annihilate* a forest by cutting and carrying away the trees; to *annihilate* an army; to *annihilate* a house by demolishing the structure; also, to destroy or eradicate, as a property or an attribute of a thing. = *Syn. Annul, Nullify, etc.* See *neutralize*.

annihilate (ā-nī'hi-lāt), *a.* [*< LL. annihilatus, pp.: see the verb.*] Annihilated. [Rare.]

Can these also be wholly *annihilate*?

Swift, Tale of a Tub, Ded.

annihilation (ā-nī-hi-lā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. annihilation; from the verb.*] **1.** The act of annihilating or of reducing to nothing or non-existence, or the state of being reduced to nothing.

He tells us that our souls are naturally mortal. *Annihilation* is the fate of the greater part of mankind.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv.

I cannot imagine my own *annihilation*, but I can conceive it, and many persons in England now affirm their belief in their own future *annihilation*.

Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 48.

2. The act of destroying the form of a thing or the combination of parts which constitute it, or the state of being so destroyed: as, the *annihilation* of a corporation.

annihilationism (ā-nī-hi-lā'shōn-izm), *n.* [*< annihilation + -ism.*] **1.** The denial of existence after death; the denial of immortality.—

2. In *theol.*, the doctrine that for the incorrigibly wicked future punishment will end in annihilation. See *annihilationist*.

annihilationist (a-ni-hi-lā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< annihilation + -ist.*] 1. One who denies the existence of the soul after death; one who denies immortality. Specifically—2. In *theol.*, one who believes that annihilation is the final doom of the incorrigibly wicked. Annihilationists are of two classes: those who believe that annihilation will be inflicted by God as a peculiar doom upon the wicked, and those who believe that immortality is not a natural attribute of man, but is conferred by God on those who through faith become partakers of the divine nature.

annihilative (a-ni'hi-lā-tiv), *a.* [*< annihilate + -ive.*] Tending to annihilate; destructive.

annihilator (a-ni'hi-lā-tor), *n.* [*< annihilate, v.*] 1. One who or that which annihilates.—2. In *math.*, an operator which reduces a given kind of expression to zero.—**Fire-annihilator**, a fire-extinguisher.

annihilatory (a-ni'hi-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Annihilating; tending to annihilate or destroy.

annite (an'it), *n.* [*< Cape Ann + -ite².*] A variety of the iron mica lepidomelane, occurring in the granite of Cape Ann, Massachusetts.

anniversarily (an-i-vēr'sā-ri-lī), *adv.* In an anniversary manner; at recurring annual periods. [Rare.]

anniversary (an-i-vēr'sā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. anniversarius*, returning yearly, *< annus*, a year (see *annals*), + *vertere*, see *verse*.] **I. a.** Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly: as, an anniversary feast.

The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, most constantly finishing its anniversary vicissitudes. *Ray.*

Anniversary day. (a) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a day on which an office is yearly performed for the soul of a deceased person, or on which the martyrdom of a saint is yearly celebrated. (b) In the University of Cambridge, commemoration-day, an occasion upon which degrees are conferred since the disuse of the acts. See *act*, *n.*, 5.

II. n.; pl. *anniversaries* (-riz). [*< ME. anniversarie*, *< ML. anniversarium*, neut. *n.*, also *anniversaria*, fem. *n.*, prop. adj., *< L. anniversarius*: see the adj.] 1. The annually recurring date of some past event; more generally, a day set apart in each year for some commemorative observance; a day for the annual celebration of some notable event, public or private.

The primitive Christians met at the place of their [the early martyrs] martyrdom, . . . to observe the anniversary of their sufferings. *Stillingfleet.*

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the yearly commemoration of the day of a person's death, by a mass offered for his soul, or such commemoration of his death daily for a year.

Anniversary is an office in the Romish Church, celebrated not only once a year, but which ought to be said daily through the year for the soul of the deceased. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

3. The act of celebrating a day on its annual recurrence; a yearly commemoration, or (rarely) something done or prepared for such commemoration.

Donne had never seen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniversaries*. *Dryden.*

anniverse (an'i-vēr-s), *n.* [Short for *anniversary*, as if *< L. anni versus*, the turning of the year; but this phrase does not occur in use, and *versus* is not used in the lit. sense 'a turning.'] Same as *anniversary*.

And on their [the Trinity's] sacred *anniverse* decreed To stamp their image on the promiss'd seed. *Dryden*, *Britannia Rediviva*, l. 29.

annodated (an'ō-dā-ted), *a.* [*< ML. annodatus*, pp. of *annodare*, form into a knot, *< L. ad*, to, + *nodus* = *E. knot*: see *node*.] In *her.*, curved in the form of an S, or twisted or wrapped around anything, as a serpent around a staff. Generally used as synonymous with *bowed-embowed*, *inwrapped*, and *noded*.

anno Domini (an'ō dom'i-ni). A serpent annodated about a column which is surmounted by a coronet of Ragusa. [*ML.*: *L. anno*, abl. of *annus*, year (see *annals*); *LL. Domini*, gen. of *Dominus*, the Lord, *L. dominus*, master: see *dominant*, *dominie*.] In the year of the Lord; in the year of the Christian era. Commonly abbreviated *A. D.*: as, the battle of Bunker Hill was fought *A. D.* (or *A. D.*) 1775.

anno hejiræ (an'ō hej'i-rē). [*ML.*] In the year of the hejira, or flight of Mohammed from Mecca (*A. D.* 622), from which the Mohammedans reckon their time. Commonly abbreviated *A. H.* See *hejira*.

annoisancet (a-noi'sans), *n.* [A mod. spelling of older *anoisance*, *anoisance*, *< ME. noisance*,

nuisance; prob. confused with *ME. anoien*, annoy: see *nuisance*.] In *law*, a nuisance; any injury done to a place by encroachment, or by putting anything thereon that may breed infection.

annominate (a-nom'i-nāt), *v. t.* [Another form of *agnominatio*, *q. v.*] To name; especially, give a punning or alliterative name to. [Rare.]

How then shall these chapters be *annominated*? *Southey*, *Doctor*, viii. § 1.

annominatio (a-nom-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*< L. annominatio(n)-, adnominatio(n)-*, for **adgnominatio(n)-*, usually *agnominatio(n)-*: see *agnominatio*.] 1. The use in juxtaposition of words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings; a paronomasia.—2. Alliteration, or the use of two or more words in succession beginning with the same letter or sound. See *agnominatio*.

Geraldus Cambrensis speaks of *annominatio*, which he describes to be what we call alliteration, as the favourite rhetorical figure both of the Welsh and English in his time. *Tyrwhitt*, *Chaucer*, iii. § 1, note.

Annominatio plays an important rôle in their sentence-relation (parasynthetic compounds), especially in the first stage of transfer to a simple active signification. *Amer. Jour. of Philol.*, II. 198.

anno mundi (an'ō mun'di). [*L.*: *anno*, abl. of *annus*, year (see *annals*); *mundi*, gen. of *mundus*, world: see *mundane*.] In the year of the world: used in dating events when reckoned from the estimated era of the creation, as narrated in Genesis i. Usually abbreviated *A. M.*: as, the Noachian deluge is said to have occurred *A. M.* (or *A. M.*) 1656 (Archbishop Usher's chronology).

annotate (an'ō-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *annotated*, ppr. *annotating*. [*< L. annotatus*, pp. of *annotare*, *adnotare*, put a note to, write down, *< ad*, to, + *notare*, note, mark, *< nota*, a note: see *note*, *v.*] **I. trans.** To comment upon; remark upon in notes: as, to *annotate* the works of Bacon.

II. intrans. To act as an annotator; make annotations or notes.

Give me leave to *annotate* on the words thus. *J. Live*, *Oration*s, p. 26.

annotation (an'ō-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. annotatio(n)-, adnotatio(n)-*, *< annotare*, *adnotare*: see *annotate*.] 1. The act of annotating or of making notes.—2. A remark, note, or comment on some passage of a book or other writing: as, *annotations* on the Scriptures.—3. The first symptoms of the approach of a febrile paroxysm in intermittent fever. = *Syn. Comment*, etc. See *remark*, *n.*

annotationist (an'ō-tā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< annotation + -ist.*] An annotator.

annotator (an'ō-tā-tor), *n.* [*< L. annotator*, *adnotator*, *< annotare*, *adnotare*: see *annotate*.] A writer of annotations or notes; a commentator; a scholiast.

The observation of faults and beauties is one of the duties of an *annotator*, which some of Shakspeare's editors have attempted. *Johnson*, *Prop.* for Printing Shakspeare.

annotatory (a-nō'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L.* as if **annotatorius*, *< annotator*: see *annotator*.] Relating to or containing annotations.

annotine (an'ō-tin), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. annotinus*: see *annotinus*.] **I. a.** In *ornith.*, one year old.

II. n. A bird which is one year old, or which has molted once.

annotinous (a-not'i-nus), *a.* [*< L. annotinus*, of last year, *< annus*, a year: see *annals*.] In *bot.*, one year old, as branches of the last year.

annotto (a-not'ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto*.

announce (a-nouns'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *announced*, ppr. *announcing*. [*< late ME. announce*, *< OF. anoncer*, *anoneier*, *anuneier*, mod. *F. annonceur* = *Pr. Pg. anunciar* = *Sp. anunciar* = *It. annunziare*, *< L. annunciare*, prop. *annuntiare*, *adnuntiare*, make known, proclaim, announce, *< ad*, to, + *nunciare*, prop. *nuntiare*, report, give a message, *< nuntius*, a messenger: see *nuncio*. Cf. *denounce*, *enounce*, *pronounce*, *renounce*.] 1. To make known formally; proclaim or make public; publish; give notice of: as, the birth of Christ was *announced* by an angel.—2. To state or intimate the approach, arrival, or presence of.

I beg your pardon, sir, but I thought you would not choose Sir Peter to come up without *announcing* him. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, lv. 3.

Announced by all the trumpets of the sky, Arrives the snow. *Emerson*, *Snow-storm*.

3. To make known, indicate, or make manifest to the mind or senses.—4. To pronounce; declare by judicial sentence.

Who model nations, publish laws, *announce* Or life or death. *Prior*, *Hymn of Callimachus*.

= *Syn. I. Declare*, *Announce*, *Proclaim*, *Publish*, *Promulgate*; to make known, communicate, advertise, report. To *declare* is to make clear, so that there will be no mistake, to many or to few: as, to *declare* war. To *announce* is to make known, in a formal or official way, to many or to few; it is the only one of these words that sometimes has the meaning of making known the approach or future appearance of: as, to *announce* a new book. To *proclaim* is to announce to all, with an endeavor to force it upon general knowledge: when war has been *declared*, it is often *proclaimed*; so, also, it is usual to *proclaim* a blockade. To *publish* is to make public: as, to *publish* the bans. It may be orally or in print, or it may be to satisfy a legal requirement: as, to *publish* a law. To *promulgate* is to publish what is of concern to many, but hitherto has been known to few: as, to *promulgate* an opinion, to *promulgate* the gospel, or officially to *promulgate* a law or edict.

This, then, is the message which we have heard of him, and *declare* unto you. 1 John i. 5.

A heated pulpiteer, Not preaching simple Christ to simple men, *Announced* the coming doom. *Tennyson*, *Sea Dracma*.

The heralds blew *Proclaiming* his the prize, who wore the sleeve Of scarlet. *Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

Tell it not in Gath, *publish* it not in the streets of Askelon. 2 Sam. i. 20.

A formula for instituting a combined government of these States had been *promulgated*. *Lincoln*, in *Raymond*, p. 139.

announcement (a-nouns'ment), *n.* [*< announce + -ment*, after *F. announcement*.] The act of announcing or giving notice; that which is announced or made known; proclamation; publication; notification.

announcer (a-noun'sér), *n.* One who announces or gives notice; a proclaimer.

anno urbis conditæ (an'ō ér'bis kon'di-tē). [*L.*; lit., in the year of the city founded: *anno*, abl. of *annus*, a year (see *annals*); *urbis*, gen. of *urbs*, a city (see *urban*); *conditæ*, gen. of *condita*, fem. of *conditus*, pp. of *condere*, set up, establish, found.] In the year from the founding of the city, that is, of Rome, in 753 B. C. according to the usually adopted chronology: used with some ordinal number to indicate a Latin date. Abbreviated *A. U. C.*

annoy (a-noi'), *n.* [Early mod. *E. annoy*, *anoye*, also *ennoy* and abbr. *noy*, *< ME. anoye*, *anuy*, *anuye*, *anui*, discomfort, vexation, weariness, ennui, *< OF. anoi*, *anui*, *enoi*, *enui*, later *ennuy*, *annoy*, vexation, grief, tediousness, mod. *F. ennui* (> *E. ennui*, *q. v.*) = *Pr. enoi*, *enuoi* = *Sp. enojo* = *Pg. anojo*, *nojo* = *It. annoja*, *noja* = *Of. nojo*, orig. (Milanese dial.) *inodio*, *< L. in odio*, lit. in hatred, a phrase used in certain common idiomatic expressions, as *in odio esse*, be hateful (*est mihi in odio*, it is offensive to me), *in odio venire*, become hateful: *in* = *E. in*; *odio*, abl. of *odium*, hatred: see *in* and *odium*.] 1. A disturbed state of feeling arising from displeasing acts or unpleasant circumstances; discomfort; vexation; trouble; annoyance.

Worse than Tantalus' is her *annoy*. *Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, l. 599.

As thou wert constant in our ills, be joyous in our joy; For cold, and stiff, and still are they, who wrought thy walls *annoy*. *Macaulay*, *Ivry*.

2. A thing or circumstance that causes discomfort; an annoyance.

Good angels guard thee from the boar's *annoy*. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, v. 3.

[Now chiefly poetic; the common word in prose is *annoyance*.]

annoy (a-noi'), *v.* [Early mod. *E.* also *anoy*, *anoye*, *anoie*, *< ME. anoyen*, *anaien*, *anuyen*, *anuien*, *anyen*, *anuen*, *< OF. anoyer*, *enoier*, *anuer*, *enuier*, later *ennuyer*, *annoy*, vex, weary, irk, mod. *F. ennuyer* (see *ennuyé*) = *Pr. enoiar*, *enuiar* = *Sp. Pg. enojar*, *Pg.* also *anojar* = *It. nojare*, *annojar*, *Of. inodiare*; from the noun.] **I. † intrans.** 1. To be hateful or troublesome: followed by *to*.—2. [By omission of reflexive pronoun.] To be troubled, disquieted, vexed.

If that thou *annoiest* nat or forthenke nat of al th fortune. *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, li. prose 4.

II. trans. To be hateful, troublesome, or vexatious to; trouble, disquiet, disturb, vex, molest, harass, plague; irk, weary, bore, especially by repeated acts: as, to *annoy* a person by perpetual questioning; to *annoy* the enemy by raids: in the passive, followed by *at* or *about*, formerly by *of*.

It bigan to *annoye* the puple of the weie and trauel. *Wyclif*, *Num.* xxi. 4 (Parv.).

Against the Capitol I met a lion, Who glar'd upon me, and went surly by Without *annoying* me. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, i. 3.

He determined not yet to dismiss them, but merely to humble and *annoy* them. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, iv. = *Syn. Molest*, *Plague*, etc. (see *tease*), trouble, disturb, disquiet, vex, irritate, fret, embarrass, perplex.

annoyance (ə-noi'əns), *n.* [*ME. annoyance* (rare), *< OF. anoiance, anviance, < anvier, anvier, annoy: see annoy, v., and -ance.*] 1. The act of annoying; vexation; molestation.

Formidable means of annoyance.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. The state of being annoyed; a feeling of trouble, vexation, or anger, occasioned by unwelcome or injurious acts or events.

A careless step leading to accident, or some bungling manipulation, causes self-condemnation with its accompanying feeling of annoyance though no one is by.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 517.

3. That which annoys, troubles, or molests.

A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering hair,
Any annoyance in that precious snare!

Shak., K. John, iv. 1.

The . . . exercise of industry . . . tempereth all annoyances.

Barrow, Sermons, III. xix.

Jury of annoyance, a jury appointed to report upon public nuisances. *N. E. D.* [*Eng.*] = *Syn.* 1. Molestation, vexation.—2. Discomfort, plague.

annoyancer (ə-noi'ən-sēr), *n.* An annoyer. *Lamb.* [Rare.]

annoyer (ə-noi'ēr), *n.* One who annoys.

annoyful (ə-noi'fūl), *a.* [*ME. annoyful, < anoye: see annoy, n.*] Giving trouble; incommoding; molesting.

annoyingly (ə-noi'ing-li), *adv.* In an annoying manner.

The *Times* and other papers commented annoyingly on "Dog Tear 'em," as Mr. — has been long nicknamed from his satirical temper and speech.

R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 133.

annoyingness (ə-noi'ing-nes), *n.* [*< annoying + -ness.*] The quality of being annoying; vexatiousness.

annoyment (ə-noi'ment), *n.* [*< ME. annoyment, < OF. anvieiment: see annoy and -ment.*] Annoyance.

annoyous (ə-noi'us), *a.* [*< ME. annoyous, anviois, annoyous, annoyous, etc., < OF. anviois, anviois, anviois, enuius, mod. F. annoyieux = Pr. anviois = Sp. Pg. enojoso = It. annojoso: see annoy, n., and -ous.*] Troublesome; annoying.

annoyously (ə-noi'us-li), *adv.* [*ME. annoyously; < annoyous + -ly.*] Annoyingly; vexatiously. *Chaucer, Boethius.*

annuaire (an-ū-ār'), *n.* [*F.*] Same as *annuary*, 1. **annual** (an-ū-āl), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. annual, usually annual, < OF. anuel, annuel, F. annuel = Pr. Pg. annual = Sp. anual = It. annuale, ML. annuālis, yearly, LL. a year old, the regular L. adj. being annalis, < L. annus, a year: see annals.*] **I. a.** 1. Of, for, or pertaining to a year; yearly: as, the annual growth of a tree; annual profits; the annual motion of the earth.

A thousand pound a year, annual support,
Out of his grace he adds. *Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3.*

2. Relating to a year, or to the events or transactions of a year: as, an annual report.—3. Lasting or continuing only one year, or one season of the year; coming to an end individually within the year: as, annual plants or insects.

An annual herb flowers in the first year, and dies, root and all, after ripening its seed.

A. Gray, Botany (ed. 1870), p. 21.

4. Occurring or returning once a year; happening or coming at yearly intervals: as, an annual feast or celebration.

Whose annual wound in Lebanon allured
The Syrian damsels to lament his fate.

Milton, P. L., i. 447.

Annual assay, conference, epact, etc. See the nouns.—**Annual income**, the sum of annual receipts.—**Annual rent**, in *Scots law*, a yearly profit due to a creditor by way of interest for a given sum of money; interest: so called because when, before the Reformation, it was illegal to lend money at interest, the illegality was evaded by a stipulation on the part of the lender for a certain rent yearly from land.—**Annual value** of a piece of property, that which it is worth for a year's use. It includes what ought to be received, whether it is actually received or not, and amounts to the excess thereof above deducted costs or expenses.

II. n. 1. [*ME. annuel, n., < OF. annuel, < ML. annuale, prop. neut. of annuālis, a.: see above, and cf. annucler.*] A mass said for a deceased person, either daily during a year from the day of his death, or on the recurrence of the day for a number of years; an anniversary mass; also the fee paid for it. Also called *annal*.—2. A yearly payment or allowance; specifically, in Scotland, quit-rent; ground-rent. Also called *ground-annual*.—3. A plant or an animal whose natural term of life is one year or one season; especially, any plant which grows from seed, blooms, perfects its fruit, and dies in the course of the same year. Annuals, however, may be carried over two or more years by preventing them from fruiting, as is frequently done with the nigonnette. Many species that are perennials in warm climates are only annuals

where the winters are severe. Winter annuals, frequent in warm regions with dry summers, germinate from the seed under the rains of autumn, grow through the winter, and die after perfecting seed in the spring.

4. A literary production published annually; especially, an illustrated work issued near Christmas of each year. The name is more especially applied to certain publications handsomely bound, illustrated with plates, and containing prose tales, poems, etc., which were formerly very popular, but are now no longer issued. The first one published in London appeared in 1822, and the last in 1856.

annualist (an-ū-āl-ist), *n.* [*< annual, n., + -ist.*] An editor of, or a writer for, an annual, or a publication issued annually. *Lamb.*

annually (an-ū-āl-i), *adv.* Yearly; each year; returning every year; year by year.

annuary (an-ū-ār-i), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. annuaire, < ML. *annuarius* (neut. *annuarium*, an anniversary), *< L. annus, a year.* See *annual.*] **I. † a.** Annual.

Supply an ew

With annuary cloaks the wandering Jew.
John Hall, Poems, I. 10.

II. n.; pl. annuaries (-riz). 1. An annual publication.

That standard [of the French meter] is declared, in the *Annuary* of the Bureau des Longitudes, to be equal to 39.37079 British imperial standard inches.

Sir J. Herschel, Pop. Lects., p. 440.

2†. A priest who says annual masses; an annucler.

annucler, *n.* [*ME. annucler, < ML. annuclarius, < annucler, an anniversary mass: see annual, n.*] A priest employed in saying annuals for the dead. *Chaucer.*

annuent (an-ū-ent), *a.* [*< L. annuent(-)s, ppr. of annuere, adnuere, nod to, < ad, to, + nuere* (only in comp.), nod, = *Gr. νειν, nod.*] 1. Nodding, as if with the purpose of signifying assent or consent. *Smart* (1849). [Rare.]—2. Serving to bend the head forward; specifically applied to the muscles used in nodding.

annuitant (a-nū-i-tant), *n.* [*< annuity + -ant.*] One who receives, or is entitled to receive, an annuity.

annuity (a-nū-i-ti), *n.*; *pl. annuities* (-tiz). [*< ME. annuete, annuyte, < OF. annuite, mod. F. annuité, < ML. annuita(-)s, an annuity* (cf. *L. annua, an annuity, neut. pl.*), *< L. annuus, yearly, < annus, a year.* See *annual.*] A periodical payment of money, amounting to a fixed sum in each year, the moneys paid being either a gift or in consideration of a gross sum received. When the payment is continued for a certain period, as 10, 20, or 100 years, it is called a *certain annuity*; when it continues for an uncertain period, a *contingent annuity*; when the period is determined by the duration of one or more lives, a *life annuity*. A *deferred or reversionary annuity* is one that does not begin till after a certain period or number of years, or till the decease of a person, or some other future event. An *annuity in possession* is one which has already begun. Governments often raise money upon annuities; that is, for a certain sum advanced, the government contracts to pay a specific sum for life, or for a term of years.—**Annuity Act**, an English statute of 1813 (53 Geo. III., c. 14) which required the registration of all instruments granting annuities, and regulated such grants.—**To grant an annuity**, to make a formal contract or testamentary provision to pay an annuity.

annul (a-nul'), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *annulled, ppr. annulling.* [*Early mod. E. also adnul, < ME. annullen, annullen, adnullen, < OF. annuler, adnuler, mod. F. annuler = Pr. Pg. annullar = Sp. anular = It. annullare, < L. annullare, adnulare, bring to nothing, < ad, to, + nullus, none, nulthem, nothing: see null.*] 1. To reduce to nothing; annihilate; obliterate.

Light, the prime work of God, to me is extinct,
And all her various objects of delight

Annuld', Milton, S. A., l. 72.

2. To make void or null; nullify; abrogate; abolish; do away with: used especially of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules, usages, and the like.

Do they mean to invalidate, annul, or call into question . . . that great body of our statute law? . . . to annul laws of inestimable value to our liberties?

Burke, Rev. in France.

The burgesses now annulled the former election of governor and council. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 172.* = *Syn.* 2. *Abolish, Repeal, etc.* (see *abolish*); *Nullify, Annihilate, etc.* (see *neutralize*); (retract, declare null and void, supersede).

annular (an-ū-lār), *a.* [= *F. annulaire = Pg. annular = Sp. anular = It. annulare, < L. annularis, prop. annularis, relating to a ring, < annulus, prop. annulus, a ring: see annulus.*] 1. Having the form of a ring; pertaining to a ring.—2. In *zool.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to ringed or ring-like structure or form; annulate; annuloid; annulose.—**Annular auger**, an auger used for cutting an annular channel. The simplest form is a tube with a serrated edge, which is kept centered by a point projecting from a movable plug within, and of

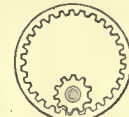
the size of, the bore of the tube.—**Annular bit**, a boring-bit which cuts an annular channel without removing the untouched center. It is used in cutting large holes, and in the formation of circular blanks, as for wada, buttons, etc.—**Annular borer**, a tube which serves as a rock- or earth-boring tool, making an annular cutting, and leaving a column of rock or earth in the middle. It is usually armed at the boring extremity with diamonds. See *diamond drill, under drill*.—**Annular duct, or annular vessel, in bot.**, a cylindrical tube of delicate vascular tissue, strengthened at intervals on the inner side by a deposit of material in the form of rings, called *annular markings*.—**Annular eclipse, in astron.**, an eclipse of the sun in which a portion of its surface is visible in the form of a ring surrounding the dark body of the moon. This occurs when the moon is too remote from the earth to cover the sun completely, and at the moment when the centers of both sun and moon are nearly in a line with the point on the earth's surface where the observer stands.—**Annular engine, or annular-cylinder engine**, a direct-action marine engine, having two concentric cylinders; the annular space between them is fitted with a piston, which is attached to a T-shaped cross-head by two piston-rods. The cross-head is formed by two plates, with a space between them in which the connecting-rod vibrates, and its lower end slides within the inner cylinder and is connected with the crank.—**Annular finger**, the ring-finger.

Then calling for a Baason and a Pin

He pricks his annular finger, and lets fall

Three drops of blood. *J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 50.*

Annular gear-wheel, a gear-wheel in which the teeth are on the inside of an annulus or ring, while its pinion works within its pitch-circle, turning in the same direction.—**Annular ligament, in anat.**: (a) The general ligamentous envelop which surrounds the wrist or ankle, and is perforated for the passage of tendons, vessels, and nerves. (b) The orbicular ligament which holds the upper end of the radius in the sigmoid cavity of the ulna.—**Annular markings**. See *annular duct*, above.—**Annular micrometer**, a circular micrometer, or ring-micrometer. See *micrometer*.—**Annular pan**, the horizontal ring-shaped pan of certain forms of amalgamators and ore-crushers.—**Annular process or protuberance of the brain**, an old name of the pons Varolii: still in use in the form *tuber annulare*.—**Annular saw**, a cutting-tool formed of a tube with a serrated end. It is used for cutting tuben-blanks.—**Annular vault, in arch.**, a barrel vault covering a space of which the plan is formed by two concentric circles, or any portion of such a space.—**Annular vessel**. See *annular duct*, above.



Annular Gear-wheel.

annularity (an-ū-lar-i-ti), *n.* [*< annular + -ity.*] The quality or condition of being annular, or ring-shaped.

annularly (an-ū-lār-li), *adv.* In the manner or form of a ring.

annulary (an-ū-lār-i), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. annularius, more correctly annularis, pertaining to a ring, < annulus, a ring: see annulus.*] **I. a.** 1. Having the form of a ring.

Because continual respiration is necessary, the wind-pipe is made with annulary cartilages, that the sides of it may not flag and fall together.

Ray, On the Creation, p. 270.

2. Bearing a ring: specifically said of the ring-finger.

II. n.; pl. annularies (-riz). The fourth finger, or ring-finger.

The thumb and annular crossed.

Labarte, Arts of Mid. Ages (trans.), p. 144. (N. E. D.)

Annulata (an-ū-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of L. annulatus: see annulate.*] 1. A synonym of *Annelides, Annelida, Annelata, Annulosa, and Amphibænoidea*.—2. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a prime division of *Vermes*, divided into two main groups, *Hirudinea* (leeches) and *Annelides*, the latter comprising the two groups of the *Oligochaeta* and the *Chaetopoda*.

annulate (an-ū-lāt), *a.* [*< L. annulatus, prop. annulatus, ringed, < annulus, a ring: see annulus.*] 1. Furnished with rings, or circles like rings; having belts. Specifically—2. In *bot.*, provided with an annulus or with annuli: applied to a capsule, stem, or root encircled by elevated rings or bands. See *cut* under *annulus*.—3. In *her.*, applied to any bearing, such as a cross, whose extremities end in annulets or rings, or which is fretted or interlaced with an annulet. See *cut* under *angle*, 5. Equivalent forms are *annulettée, annuletty*.—4. Of or pertaining to the *Annulata* in either sense of that word.—5. In *entom.*, having rings or encircling bands of color, or having raised rings.

annulated (an-ū-lā-ted), *a.* 1. Furnished with rings; annulate. Specifically—2. In *zool.*, having or consisting of a ring or rings; composed of a series of ringed segments, as a worm; annelid; annuloid.—3. In *arch.*, furnished with a projecting annular band or bands.—**Annulated columns**, columns standing free or grouped in clusters and surrounded in one or more places with projecting rings or bands: a form usual in some styles of Pointed architecture.

annulation (an-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< annulate + -ion.*] 1. A circular or ring-like formation.—2. The act of forming rings; the act of becoming a ring.

A sketch of the life of a nebula not thus broken up, of its rotation, annulation, and final spheration into a nebulous orb.

The American, VII. 152.

3. The state of being annulate or annulated.

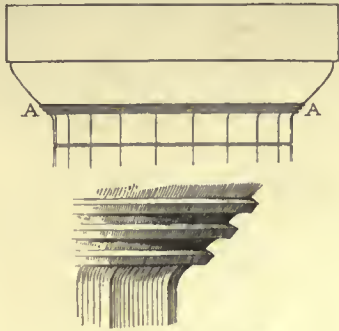
annulet (an'ū-let), *n.* [Formerly also *annulette*, *annlet* (and *anlet*, < OF. *annelet*, *anelet*, dim. of *anel*, < L. *anclius*, dim.), < L. *annulus*, prop. *ānulus*, a ring (see *annulus*), + *-et*.] A little ring.

Pluck'd the grass

There growing longest by the meadow's edge,
And into many a listless annulet,
Now over, now beneath her marriage ring,
Wove and unwove it.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

Specifically—(a) In *arch.*, a small projecting member, circular in plan and usually square or angular in section;



Annulets of the Doric Capital.

A, A, annulets, shown enlarged in lower figure.

especially, one of the fillets or bands which encircle the lower part of the Doric capital above the necking; but *annulet* is often indiscriminately used as synonymous with *list*, *listel*, *cincture*, *fillet*, *tenia*, etc. (b) In *her.*, a ring borne as a charge. It is also the mark of cadency which the fifth brother of a family ought to bear on his coat of arms. Also called *anlet*. See *cadency*. (c) In *decorative art*, a name given to a band encircling a vase or a similar object, whether solidly painted, or in engobe, or composed of simple figures placed close to each other. Compare *frieze*.

annulettée, annuletty (an'ū-let-ā', an'ū-let-i), *a.* [< F. **annuletté*, < **annulette*: see *annulet*.] In *her.*, same as *annulate*, 3.

annuli, *n.* Plural of *annulus*.

annulism (an'ū-lizm), *n.* [< L. *annulus*, a ring (see *annulus*), + *-ism*.] The quality of being annulated, annulose, or annelidan; ringed structure: specifically said in *zool.* of an annelid, annulate, or annulose animal.

Here [among *Sipunculidae*] radium sets and annulium appears.

E. Forbes, *Illust. Brit. Starfish* (1841), p. 243.

annulable (a-nul'a-bl), *a.* [< *annul* + *-able*.] Capable of being annulled. *Coteridge*. [Rare.]

annulment (a-nul'ment), *n.* [< late ME. *annulment*, < OF. **annulment*: see *annul* and *-ment*.] The act of annulling; specifically, the act of making void retrospectively as well as prospectively: as, the *annulment* of a marriage (as distinguished from the granting of a divorce).

annuloid (an'ū-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *annulus*, a ring (see *annulus*), + *-oid*.] 1. Ring-like.—2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Annuloida*.—**Annuloid series**, a term applied by Huxley to a gradation of animal forms presented by the *Trichoscolices* and *Annelida* as these are defined by the same author.

II. *n.* One of the *Annuloida*.

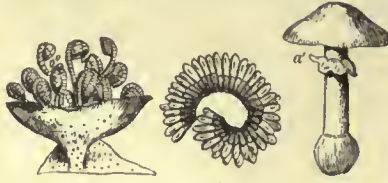
Annuloida (an'ū-loi'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *annulus*, more correctly *ānulus*, a ring (see *annulus*), + *-oida*.] A name applied by Huxley (1869) to a subkingdom of animals, consisting of the *Scolecida* and *Echinodermata*, an association subsequently modified by the same author. Also called *Echinozoa*. [Disused.]

Annulosa (an'ū-lō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *annulosus*: see *annulose*.] 1. In some systems of zoological classification, a term applied to invertebrate animals which exhibit annelism or annulism: approximately synonymous with the Cuvierian *Articulata*, or the modern *Vermes* together with *Arthropoda*, but used with great and varying latitude of signification.—2. A name given by Huxley (1869) to a subkingdom of animals consisting of the *Crustacea*, *Arachnida*, *Myriapoda*, *Insecta*, *Chaetognatha*, and *Annelida*, or crustaceans, spiders, centipeds, true insects, true worms, and some other *Vermes*. Excepting the vermiform members of this group, it is continuous with *Arthropoda* (which see), and is no longer used.

annulosan (an'ū-lō'san), *n.* [< *Annulosa* + *-an*.] One of the *Annulosa*.

annulose (an'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *annulosus*, < L. *annulus*, *ānulus*, a ring: see *annulus*.] Furnished with rings; composed of rings: as, *annulose* animals.

annulus (an'ū-lus), *n.*; *pl. annuli* (-li). [L., prop. *ānulus*, a ring, esp. a finger-ring, a signet-ring, in form dim. of the rare *ānus*, a ring, prob. orig. **acnus* and identical with *annus*, a circuit, periodical return, a year: see *annals*.] 1. A ring-like space or area contained between the circumferences of two concentric circles.—2. In *anat.*, a ring-like part, opening, etc.: used in Latin phrases. (See below).—3. In *bot.*: (a) The elastic ring which surrounds the spore-case of most ferns. (b) In mosses, an elastic ring of cells lying between the lid and the base of the peristome or orifice of the capsule.



Annuli.

a, sporangia of a fern, showing the annulus closed and open; b, detached annulus of a moss (*Bryum caespitium*); c, a fungus (*Agaricus*) with annulus. a', (a and b greatly magnified.)

(c) In fungi, the slender membrane surrounding the stem in some agarics after the cap has expanded.—4. In *zool.*: (a) A thin chitinous ring which encircles the mantle in the *Tetrabranchiata*, connecting chitinous patches of the mantle into which the shell-muscles are inserted. (b) In *entom.*, a narrow encircling band, generally of color; sometimes a raised ring.—5. In *astron.*, the ring of light seen about the edge of the moon in an annular eclipse of the sun. See *annular eclipse*, under *annular*.

The sun [at the time of an annular eclipse] will present the appearance of an annulus or ring of light around the moon.

Newcomb and Holden, *Astron.*, p. 173.

Annulus abdominalis or inguinalis, in *anat.*, the abdominal ring. See *abdominal*.—**Annulus et baculum**, the ring and pastoral staff, emblems of episcopal authority, the delivery of which by a prince or by the pope was the ancient mode of investiture with bishoprics.—**Annulus ciliaris**, the ciliary muscle.—**Annulus cruralis internus** (inferior crural ring), in *anat.*, the weak spot below Poupart's ligament, between the femoral vessels and Gimbernat's ligament, through which a femoral hernia forces its way.—**Annulus duplex**, in *Rom. antiq.*, a double ring given to a soldier for bravery. Double gold rings of the Roman epoch exist in collections, some of them engraved with tokens of victory.—**Annulus ovalis**, in *human anat.*, the raised rim or margin of the fossa ovalis of the heart.—**Annulus piscatoris, eccles.**, same as *fisherman's ring* (which see, under *fisherman*).—**Annulus tendinosus**, in *anat.*, the fibrous ring around the edge of the tympanum.—**Annulus tympanicus**, in *anat.*, the ring-like ossification from which is formed the tympanic portion of the temporal bone.

annumerate (a-nū'mē-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *annumeratus*, pp. of *annumerare*, *adnumerare*, count to, add to, < *ad*, to, + *numerare*, count, number: see *numerate* and *number*, *v.*] To add, as to a number previously given; unite, as to something before mentioned. [Rare.]

There are omissions of other kinds which will deserve to be annumerated to these.

Wollaston, *Relig. of Nat.*, § i.

annumeration (a-nū'mē-rā'shōn), *n.* [< L. *annumeratio*(*n*-), *adnumeratio*(*n*-), < *annumerare*: see *annumerate*.] The act of annumerating; addition. [Rare.]

Annunciade† (a-nun'si-ād), *n.* [Also *Anunciada*, *Anunciade*, *Annonciade* (after F. *Annonciade*, formerly *Anonciade*, Sp. *Anunciada*), also *Anunciata* (prop. E. form **Annunciata*), < It. *annunciata*, formerly *annuntiata* (< ML. *annunciata*), the annunciation to the Virgin Mary, and hence a name of the Virgin herself; prop. fem. pp. of *annunciare*, < L. *annunciare*, announce: see *announce*.] Literally, the Annunciate, that is, the Virgin Mary as receiver of the annunciation; also, the annunciation to the Virgin: used as a designation of various orders. See *annunciation*.

annunciate (a-nun'si-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *annunciated*, pp. *annunciating*. [< ME. *annunciat*, *annunciāt*, pp., < L. *annunciatus*, prop. *annuntiatius*, pp. of *annuntiare*: see *announce*.] To bring tidings of; announce. [Rare.]

Let my death be thus *annunciated*.

Bp. Bull, *Corruptions of Ch. of Rome*.

They do not so properly affirm, as *annunciate* it.

Lamb, *Imperfect Sympathies*.

annunciate† (a-nun'si-āt), *pp.* or *a.* [See the verb.] Announced; declared (beforehand).

annunciation (a-nun'si-ā'shōn), *n.* [< ME. *annunciacion*, *-cion*, *annonciacion*, < OF. *annunciation*, < L. *annunciatio*(*n*-), prop. *annuntiatio*(*n*-), *adnuntiatio*(*n*-), < *annuntiare*, announce: see *annunciate*, *announce*.] 1. The act of announcing; proclamation; promulgation: as, the *annunciation* of a peace; "the *annunciation* of the gospel," *Hammond*, *Sermons*, p. 573.

With the complete establishment of the new religion [Christianity] and the *annunciation* of her circle of dogmas arises an activity, great and intense, within the strict limits she has set.

Jour. Spec. Philos., XIX. 49.

Specifically—2. The announcement to Mary, by the angel Gabriel, of the incarnation of Christ.—3. [cap.] *Eccles.*, the festival instituted by the church in memory of the announcement to Mary that she should bring forth a son who should be the Messiah. It is solemnized on the 25th of March.—**Order of the Annunciation**. (a) The highest order of knighthood (*Ordine supremo dell' Annunziata*: see *Annunciade*) of the ducal house of Savoy, now the royal house of Italy, dating under its present name from 1618, when it superseded the Order of the Collar, said to have been founded by Count Anadeus VI. of Savoy in 1302, but probably older. The medal of the order bears a representation of the annunciation; its collar is decorated with alternate golden knots and enameled roses, the latter bearing the letters *F. E. R. T.*, making the Latin word *fert* (he bears), an ancient motto of the house of Savoy, but variously otherwise interpreted. The king is the grand master of the order. See *knot of Savoy*, under *knot*. (b) An order of nuns founded about 1500 at Bourges, France, by Queen Jeanne of Valois, after her divorce from Louis XII. (c) An order of nuns founded about 1604 at Genoa, Italy, by Maria Vittoria Fornari.

annunciative (a-nun'si-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *annunciare* + *-ive*.] Having the character of an annunciation; making an announcement.

An *annunciative* but an exhortatory style.

Gentleman's Calling, v. § 13.

annunciator (a-nun'si-ā-tōr), *n.* [L., prop. *annuntiator*, *adnuntiator*, < *annuntiare*: see *annunciate*, *v.*, *announce*.] One who or that which announces; an announcer. Specifically—(a) An officer of the Greek Church whose duty it was to inform the people of the festivals which were to be celebrated. (b) A mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, or electrical signaling apparatus; an indicator; a call. In the mechanical annunciators the pulling of a wire causes a bell to ring and a word or number to be displayed which indicates whence the signal comes. In the hydraulic systems a column of water is used to convey an impulse which gives the signal. In pneumatic annunciators pressure on a bulb or button sends through a pipe a puff of air by which a bell is rung and a number displayed. In the electrical systems the signals are given by closing an electrical circuit by some suitable means. See *call* under *indicator*. (c) The dial or board on which the signals are displayed.

annunciatory (a-nun'si-ā-tō-ri), *a.* Making known; giving public notice.

annus deliberandi (an'us dē-lib-ē-ran'di). [L., year of deliberating: *annus*, year (see *annals*); *deliberandi*, gen. gerund of *deliberare*: see *deliberate*.] In *Scots law*, a year allowed for the heir to deliberate as to entering upon the estate.

annus mirabilis (an'us mi-rab'i-lis). [L.: *annus*, year (see *annals*); *mirabilis*, wonderful: see *marvel*, *mirabilis*.] A wonderful year. Specifically applied in English history, as in Dryden's poem of this title, to the year 1666, which is memorable for the great fire of London, for a victory of the British arms over the Dutch, etc.

ano-. [< Gr. *ἀνω*, upward, < *ἀνά*, up, etc.: see *ana-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, signifying upward.

Anoa (an'ō-ā), *n.* [Native name.] 1. [NL.] A genus of bovine ruminant quadrupeds of Celebes, originally taken for antelopes (see *anoine*), represented by the sapi-outan or "cow of the woods," *Anoa depressicornis*, which is a kind of small wild buffalo, having straight low horns, thick at the base and set in line with the forehead. *Ham. Smith*.—2. [l. c.] The English name of the same animal. *P. L. Sclater*.

Anobidæ (an'ō-bi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anobium* + *-idæ*.] A family of beetles, named from the genus *Anobium*. See *Ptinidæ*.

Anobium (a-nō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνω*, upward (but here with the sense of its original, *ἀνά*, up, in comp. back, again: see *ana-*), + *βίος*, life: see *biology*.] A genus of pentamerous coleopterous insects, of the family *Ptinidæ*, having an elongate subcylindrical form, 11-jointed antennæ inserted just before the eyes, and deeply excavated metasternum. The genus contains the small dark-colored beetles, about a fourth of an inch long, which are known by the name of "death-watch" from the ticking noise they make. See *death-watch*.

anocarpous (an'ō-kār'pus), *a.* [< NL. *anocarpus*, < Gr. *ἀνω*, upward, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, fructifying on the upper surface of the frond: said of ferns.

anocathartic (an'ō-ka-thār'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνω*, upward, + *καθαρτικός*, purging: see *cathartic*.] Emetic. *N. E. D.*

anococcygeal (ā'nō-kok-sij'ē-al), *a.* [*<* L. *anus* + NL. *coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *-eal-*.] Pertaining to the anus and to the coccyx: in *anat.*, specifically applied to a ligament connecting the tip of the coccyx with the external sphincter of the anus.

anodal (an'ō-dal), *a.* [*<* *anod-* + *-al-*.] Of or pertaining to the anode or positive pole of a voltaic current.

Instead of cathodal opening contractions being the last of all to appear, they may precede the *anodal* opening contractions.

anode (an'ōd), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀνοδος*, a way up, *<* *ἀνά*, up, + *ὄδος*, way. Cf. *cathode*.] The positive pole of a voltaic current; that pole at which the current enters an electrolytic cell: opposed to *cathode*, the point at which it departs. *Faraday*, 1832.

anodic¹ (a-nod'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀνοδος*, a way up (see *anode*), + *-ic-*.] Proceeding upward; ascending.

An *anodic* course of nervous influence. *Dr. M. Hall*.

anodic² (a-nod'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀνοδος*, having no way, impassable (*<* *ἀν-* priv. + *ὄδος*, way), + *-ic-*.] Styptic; anastaltic: applied to medicines.

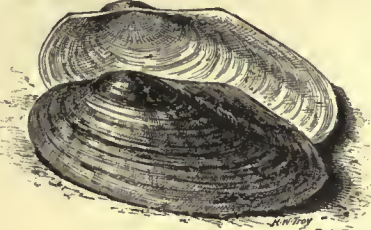
Anodon (an'ō-don), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. as if **ἀνόδων*, for the usual *ἀνόδοντος* or *ἀνόδους* (gen. *ἀνόδοντος*), without teeth, *<* *ἀν-* priv. + *ὄδους* (ὄδοντ-) = E. *tooth*, q. v.] 1. Same as *Anodontia*. *Oken*, 1815.

—2. In *herpet.*, a genus of African serpents, of the family *Dasyptelidae* or *Rhachiodontidae*, which have no grooved maxillary teeth. *Sir Andrew Smith*, 1829. Also called *Diodon*, *Rhachiodon*, and *Dasyptelis*.

—3. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.—4. [*l. c.*] [*<* *anodont-*.] A freshwater mussel of the genus *Anodonta* (which see).—5. [*l. c.*] A snake of the genus *Dasyptelis*: as, the rough *anodon*, *Dasyptelis scabra*.

anodont (an'ō-dont), *n.* [*<* *Anodontia*.] A muscel of the genus *Anodonta*; an anodon.

Anodonta (an'ō-don'tā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἀνόδοντος*, without teeth: see *Anodon*.] A genus of asiphonate lamollibranchiate mollusks, or bi-



River-mussel (*Anodonta fragilis*), North Carolina.

valves, of the family *Unionidae*, in which the hinge-teeth are rudimentary or null. The species are very numerous, and are among those called freshwater mussels or river-mussels. Many species are found in the United States; *A. cygnea*, the swan-mussel, is a common British species. Also called *Anodon* and *Anodontes*.

Anodontidae (an'ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Anodon*, 2, + *-idae*.] A family of serpents, named by *Sir Andrew Smith* from the genus *Anodon*, 2. See *Dasyptelidae*.

anodyne (an'ō-din), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *anodin*, *anodine*, *<* F. *anodin*, *anodyn* = Pg. *anodyno* = Sp. It. *anodino*, *<* L. *anodynos*, *anodynos*, *a.*, *anodynon*, *n.*, *<* Gr. *ἀνόδινος*, freeing from pain (*φάρμακον ἀνόδινον*, L. *medicamentum anodynum*, a drug to relieve pain), *<* *ἀν-* priv. + *ὄδιν*, dial. *ἰδίνη*, pain.] 1. *a.* Having power to relieve pain; hence, soothing to the feelings.

[It] is, of any outward application I would venture to recommend, the most *anodyne* and safe.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, iv. 28.

The *anodyne* draught of oblivion. *Burke*.

II. *n.* A medicine or drug which relieves pain, as an opiate or a narcotic; hence, figuratively, anything that allays mental pain or distress.

Mirth and opium, ratafia and tears,
The daily *anodyne*, and nightly draught,
To kill those foes to fair ones, time and thought.
Pope, *Moral Essays*, II. 111.

His quiet animal nature acted as a pleasing *anodyne* to my . . . anxiety. *O. W. Holmes*, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 43.

anodynous (a-nod'i-nus), *a.* [*<* L. *anodynos*: see *anodyne* and *-ous*.] Having the qualities of an anodyne.

Anoëæ (a-nō'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Anoëis* + *-eæ*.] A term used by *Coues* (1862) to distinguish the noddies as a group of terns, typified by the genus *Anoëis*, from the other terns, or *Sternae*. See cut under *Anoëis*.

anoëma (an'ō-ē'mā), *n.* [NL., *>* F. *anoëme*; cf. Gr. *ἀνοήμων*, without understanding, *<* *ἀ-* priv. + *νόημα*, perception, understanding, *<* *νοεῖν*, perceive, think, *<* *νόος*, perception, mind: see *nous*.]

A name of the *Cobania aperca*, the guinea-pig or domestic cavy: originally, with *F. Cuvier*, a generic name of the cavies, and a synonym of *Cavia*.

anoëtic (an'ō-et'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀνόητος*, inenounceable (*<* *ἀ-* priv. + *νοήτος*, perceptible), + *-ic-*: see *a-18* and *noëtic*.] Unthinkable; inconceivable: opposed to *noëtic* (which see). *Ferrier*.

anogenic (an'ō-jen'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀνω*, upward, + *-γενής*, produced (see *-gen-*), + *-ic-*.] In *bot.*, growing upward or inward.

anoiet, **anoifult**, **anoioust**. Former spellings of *annoy*, etc.

anoilt (ā-noil'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *annoil*, *anoyle*, *enoil*, *<* ME. *anoylet* (with *an-* for *en-* as in the notionally associated *anoile*, perhaps influenced by the native verb *anoie*, *aneal*², q. v.), *enoylet*, *<* OF. *enuiler*, later *enuiller*, to oil, *<* ML. *inoleare*, enoil with oil, *<* L. *in*, on, + *oleum*, oil: see *oil*, and cf. *aneal*².] To anoint with oil; specifically, to administer extreme unction to.

Children were also christened and men houseled and anointed. *Hollinshead*, *Chron.*, II. 302. (*N. E. D.*)

Pope Innocentius I., in his Epistle I., ch. 8, saith that not only priests, but laymen in cases of their own and others' necessities, may anoint. *Bp. Hall*, *Works*, IX. 89.

anoine (an'ō-in), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Anoa* + *-ine*¹.] 1. *a.* In *zool.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Anoa*, formerly regarded as a division of the genus *Antelope*, and called the *anoine* group.

II. *n. pl.* The name given by *Hamilton Smith* to a group of so-called antelopes, typified by the genus *Anoa* (which see).

anoint (ā-noint'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *anooint*, *anooynte*, *enooynt*, also abbrev. *noint* (and in simple form *oint*, q. v.), *<* ME. *anooynten*, *enooynten* (present forms due to the pp. and pret. *anooynt*, *enooynt*, from the OF. pp.), present also *enooyne*, *<* OF. *enoindre*, *enuingdre*, pp. *enooint*, *<* L. *inungere*, prop. *inungere*, pp. *inunctus*, anoint, *<* *in*, on, + *ungere*, ungre, smear: see *unguent*, *unction*, *oint*, and *ointment*.] 1. To pour oil upon; smear or rub over with oil or any unctuous substance; hence, to smear with any liquid.

My head with oil thou didst not anoint. *Luke* vii. 46.

The bees do anoint their hives with the juice of the bitterest weeds, against the greediness of other beasts. *Ford*, *Line of Life*.

2. To consecrate, especially a king, priest, or prophet, by unction, or the use of oil.

Thou shalt anoint it [the altar] to sanctify it. *Ex.* xxix. 36.

I would not see . . . thy fierce sister
In his anointed flesh stick boarish fangs. *Shak.*, *Lear*, iii. 7.

3†. To serve as an ointment for; lubricate.

And fragrant oils the stiffened limbs anoint. *Dryden*, *Ir.* of *Virgil*.

anooint. Obsolete past participle of *anooint*. *Chaucer*.

anoointed (ā-noin'ted), *n.* A consecrated one.—The Lord's anointed, specifically, the Messiah; by extension, a king, or one ruling by divine right.

anoointer (ā-noin'tēr), *n.* One who anoints.

anoointment (ā-noin'tment), *n.* [*<* *anooint* + *-ment*.] The act of anointing, or the state of being anointed; consecration.

That sovran lord, who, in the discharge of his holy anointment from God the Father, which made him supreme bishop of our souls, was so humble as to say, Who made me a judge or a divider over you? *Milton*, *On Def.* of *Humble Remonst.*

anole (an'ōl), *n.* Same as *anoli*.

anoli (an'ō-li), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Anolis* (which see).

anolian (a-nō'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [See *Anolis*.] 1. *a.* Belonging to the group of lizards typified by the genus *Anolis*.

II. *n.* A lizard of the genus *Anolis*.

Anolidæ (an'ō-li'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Anolis*, *Anolius*, + *-idæ*.] A family of lizards, named from the genus *Anolis* or *Anolius*.

Anolis (an'ō-lis), *n.* [Formerly also *anolis*; as an individual name, now usually *anoli*; NL. *Anolis*, also *Anolius* (*Cuvier*), after *F. anolis*, *<* *anoli*; *anoalli*, native name in the Antilles.] 1. A genus of pleurodont lacertilians, usually referred to the family *Iguanidae*, consisting of small American lizards which have palatal as well as maxillary teeth, toes somewhat like those of the gecko, an inflatable throat, and colors changeable as in the chameleon, which in some respects they represent in America.

The green anoli, *Anolis principalis*, inhabits the southern United States, and others are found in the warmer parts of America.

2. [*l. c.*] A lizard of the genus *Anolis*; an anoli.

Anolius (a-nō'li-us), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Anolis*, 1. *Cuvier*, 1817.

anomal (a-nō'mal), *n.* [*<* OF. *anomal* (*Cotgrave*), *<* LL. *anomalus*: see *anomalous*.] In *gram.*, an anomalous verb or word. [Rare.]

Anomala (ā-nom'a-lā), *n.* [NL., (1, 2) fem. sing., (3) neut. pl. of LL. *anomalus*: see *anomalous*.] 1. A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*, having 9-jointed antennæ and margined elytra. There are several species, such as the European *A. vittis* and the American *A. lucicola*, injurious to the grape.

2. A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Corbiculidæ*: synonymous with *Egta*.—3. [Used as a plural.] A group of decapod crustaceans, including the *Hippidae* and *Paguridae*: an inexact synonym of *Anomura*.

Anomalæ (ā-nom'a-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of LL. *anomalus*: see *anomalous*.] In *ornith.*, in *Gloger's* arrangement of birds (1834), a sub-order of passerine birds, embracing those which are devoid of an apparatus for song. It included what later writers have called *Picariæ*.

anomali, *n.* Plural of *anomalus*.

Anomalidæ (an'ō-mal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Anomala*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Anomala*.

anomaliflorous (ā-nom'a-li-flō'rus), *a.* [*<* NL. *anomaliflorus*, *<* LL. *anomalus*, irregular, + L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] In *bot.*, having irregular flowers.

anomaliped (ā-nom'a-li-ped), *a.* and *n.* [*<* LL. *anomalus* (see *anomalous*) + L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In *ornith.*: I. *a.* Syndactylous; having the middle toe united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only. The kingfisher is an example.

II. *n.* A syndactylous bird; a bird whose middle toe is united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only.

anomalipod (ā-nom'a-li-pod), *a.* and *n.* [*<* LL. *anomalus* + Gr. *πούς* (*pod-*) = E. *foot*. Cf. *anomaliped*.] Same as *anomaliped*.

anomalism (ā-nom'a-lizm), *n.* [*<* *anomalous* + *-ism*.] An anomaly; a deviation from rule; an irregularity, or instance of departure from usual and correct order. [Rare.]

The *anomalisms* in words have been so many that some have gone so far as to allow no analogy either in the Greek or Latin tongue. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, p. 30.

anomalist (ā-nom'a-list), *n.* [*<* *anomalous* + *-ist*.] In *Gr. philol.*, one who believes in the conventional or arbitrary origin of language: opposed to *analogist*, or one who argues for its natural origin. *Farrar*.

anomalistic (ā-nom-a-lis'tik), *a.* [*<* *anomalist* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an anomaly, or to the anomalists.—2. In *astron.*, pertaining to the anomaly or angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.—**Anomalistic month**. See *month*.—**Anomalistic revolution**, the period in which a planet or satellite goes through the complete cycles of its changes of anomaly, or from any point in its elliptic orbit to the same again.—**Anomalistic year**, the time (365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, and 48 seconds) in which the earth passes through her orbit, which, on account of the precession of the equinoxes, is 25 minutes and 2.3 seconds longer than the tropical year.

anomalistical (ā-nom-a-lis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *anomalistic*.

anomalistically (ā-nom-a-lis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an anomalistic manner.

anomaloccephalus (ā-nom'a-lō-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *anomaloccephali* (-li). [NL., *<* Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular (see *anomalous*), + *κεφαλή*, head.] One whose head is deformed.

Anomalognatæ (ā-nom'a-lō-gon'a-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *anomalognatus*: see *anomalognatous*.] In *Garrod's* system of classification, a primary division of birds containing those which have no ambiens. See *Homalognatæ*.

anomalognatous (ā-nom'a-lō-gon'a-tus), *a.* [*<* NL. *anomalognatus*, *<* Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular (see *anomalous*), + *γόνυ* = E. *knee*.] Abnormally kneed; having no ambiens muscle; specifically, pertaining to or resembling the *Anomalognatæ*. *Garrod*.

anomalopid (ā-nom-a-lōp'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Anomalopidae*.

Anomalopidæ (ā-nom-a-lōp'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Anomalops* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Anomalops*. Only one species, represented on the next page, is known; it inhabits rather deep water in the Pacific ocean.

Anomalops (ā-nom'a-lōps), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular (see *anomalous*), + *ὄψ* (*ōp-*), eye.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Anomalopidae*: so called from the remarkable



Anomaliped Foot of Kingfisher.

structure manifested by a glandular phosphorescent organ below the eye. *Kner, 1868.*



Anomalops palpebratus.

anomalous (a-nom'ā-lus), *a.* [*LL. anomalus, anomalos*, < Gr. *ἀνόμαλος*, irregular, uneven, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ὄμαλος*, even, < *ὄμος*, same, common, = *E. same*: see *homo-* and *samo-*.] Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; irregular; abnormal: as, an *anomalous* character; an *anomalous* pronunciation.

Though in Sparta kingship had survived under an *anomalous* form, yet the joint representatives of the primitive king . . . had become little more than members of the governing oligarchy. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.*, § 485.

The Qurān attaches much importance to prayer, a fact which is somewhat *anomalous* in a system of religion so essentially fatalistic. *Faiths of the World*, p. 324.

Anomalous chords, in *music*, chords which contain extreme sharp or extreme flat intervals. = *Syn. Unusual, singular, peculiar, odd, exceptional, unaccountable. See irregular.*

anomalously (a-nom'ā-lus-li), *adv.* In an *anomalous* manner; irregularly; in a manner different from the common rule, method, or analogy.

Yet, somewhat *anomalously*, as it seems, habitual veracity generally goes with inclination to doubt evidence. *H. Spencer, Study of Sociol.*, p. 117.

anomalousness (a-nom'ā-lus-nes), *n.* [*< anomalous + -ness.*] The quality or condition of being *anomalous*.

One special sympathy worth noting because of its *anomalousness*, is sympathy in yawning. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.*, § 511.

anomalura (a-nom'ā-lū-rā), *n.* [*< Anomalurus.*] An animal of the genus *Anomalurus*.

anomalurid (a-nom'ā-lū-rid), *n.* A rodent mammal of the family *Anomaluridae*.

Anomaluridae (a-nom'ā-lū-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Anomalurus + -idae.*] A remarkable family of flying rodents of Africa; the scale-tailed squirrels. They have a parachute like that of the true flying squirrels, but less extensive, and the under side of the tail is provided with a series of imbricated scales. They have no postorbital processes, a large anteorbital



Scale-tailed Squirrel (*Anomalurus fulgens*).

foramen, the molars and premolars together 4 on each side of each jaw, and 16 ribs, that is, 3 or 4 more than are found in *Sciuridae*. The animals bear some resemblance to members of the genus *Galeopithecus*, but have a long hairy tail free from the interfemoral membrane. Several species are described, as *A. fraseri* from Fernando Po, and *A. fulgens* from the Gaboon; the latter is about 14 inches in length, with the tail about half as much more, and of a bright-reddish color.

The curious creatures known as Scale-tailed Squirrels, which form the family *Anomaluridae*, may be described as flying-squirrels with climbing-irons;—the under side of the tail being furnished . . . with a series of large horny scales, which, when pressed against the trunk of a tree, may subserve the same purpose as those instruments with which a man climbs up a telegraph pole. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, v. 131.

Anomalurus (a-nom'ā-lū-rus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀνόμαλος, irregular (see anomalous), + ὄψα, tail.*] The typical and only genus of the family *Anomaluridae*. *Waterhouse, 1842.*

anomalus (a-nom'ā-lus), *n.*; *pl. anomali* (-li). [*NL., < LL. anomalus: see anomalous.*] In *anat.*, a muscular slip, an inch in length, frequently found lying beneath the muscle that lifts the upper lip and the wing of the nose (levator labii superioris alaeque nasi).

anomaly (a-nom'ā-li), *n.*; *pl. anomalies* (-liz). [*< L. anomalía, < Gr. ἀνωμαλία, irregularity, unevenness, < ἀνόμαλος, uneven: see anomalous.*] 1. Deviation from the common rule or analogy; something abnormal or irregular.

There are in human nature, and more especially in the exercise of the benevolent affections, inequalities, inconsistencies, and *anomalies*, of which theorists do not always take account. *Lecky, Europ. Moral.*, I. 305.

2. In *astron.*, an angular quantity defining the position of a point in a planetary orbit, taken to increase in the direction of planetary motion. In ancient astronomy it was reckoned from apogee; in early modern astronomy, from aphelion, except in cometary orbits; but since Gauss, from perihelion.

3. In *music*, a small deviation from a perfect interval in tuning instruments with fixed notes; a temperament.—**Eccentric anomaly** (*anomalía eccentrici*, Kepler), the arc between the major axis and the perpendicular to it through the planet on the circle circumscribing the orbit; now usually defined by the equation $w = u - e \sin u$, where w is the mean, u the eccentric anomaly, and e the eccentricity.—**Mean anomaly**, the angular quantity whose ratio to 360° is as the time since the planet left perihelion to the period of revolution.—**Optical anomaly**, in *crystal.*, a term applied to those optical phenomena, observed in many crystals, which are at variance with what would be expected from the geometrical form of the crystals: for example, the double refraction occasionally observed in the diamond, which, like all isometric crystals, should be isotropic.—**Thermic anomaly**, a name given by Dove to the difference between the mean temperature of a place on the earth's surface and the normal temperature of its parallel.—**True anomaly**. (a) In *anc. astron.*, the arc of the zodiac between the apparent place of the center of the eclipse and that of apogee. (b) In *mod. astron.*, the angle at the sun between perihelion and the place of a planet.

Anomæan, Anomeanism. See *Anomæan, Anomeanism.*

anomeomery (an-ō-mē-om'e-ri), *n.* [*< Gr. as if ἀνομοιομερία, < ἀνομοιομερής, consisting of unlike parts, not homogeneous, < ἀν-* priv. + *μοιομερής, consisting of like parts: see an-5 and homeomery.*] In the *hist. of phil.*, the Italic form of the doctrine of atoms, which rejected the Anaximandrian principle of homeomery (which see).

Anomia (a-nō-mi-ā), *n.* [*NL., irreg. < Gr. ἀνόμος, unlike, dissimilar, < ἀν-* priv. + *ὄμος, similar: see homo- and homeo-*.] 1. Same as *Terebratulā*.—2. A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Anomiidae*, found attached to oysters and other shells. The shape of its species depends more or less upon the surface to which they are affixed. The saddle-shell, *Anomia ephippium*, is well known. There are numerous species, both fossil and recent, the former going back to the Oolite, the latter found in every sea.

anomiid (an-ō-mī'id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Anomiidae*.

Anomiidae (an-ō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Anomia + -idae.*] A family of asiphonate lamellibranchiate mollusks, typified by the genus *Anomia*. The typical species have thin, unequal, irregular valves, the flattest of which is deeply notched for the passage of a muscle to a calcareous or chitinous plate by which the shell adheres to other shells.



Anomia achaus.
♂, ♀, muscular impressions.

anomite (an'ō-mīt), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀνομιος, without law (see anomo-), + -ite.*] 1. A subspecies of the mica called *biotite* (which see), distinguished by certain optical properties.—2. A fossil of the genus *Anomites*; an extinct species of the *Anomiida* or some similar shell.

anomo-. [Combining form of Greek *ἀνομος*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *νόμος*, law: see *nome*.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning irregular, unusual.

Anomobranchiata (an'ō-mō-brang-ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of anomobranchiatus: see anomobranchiate.*] A group of crustaceans: synonymous with *Stomatopoda* (which see). It includes *Mysidæ*, *Squillidæ*, the opossum-shrimps, mantis-shrimps, etc. See cut under *Squillidæ*.

anomobranchiate (an'ō-mō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*< NL. anomobranchiatus, < Gr. ἀνομος, irregular, + βράγχια, gills.*] Having the branchiæ anomalous or irregular; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Anomobranchiata*.

anomocarpous (an'ō-mō-kār'pus), *a.* [*< NL. anomocarpus, < Gr. ἀνομος, irregular, + καρπός, fruit.*] In *bot.*, bearing unusual fruit. *N. E. D.*

anomodont (an'ō-mō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*< Anomodontia.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anomodontia*.

II. *n.* One of the *Anomodontia*.

Anomodontia (an'ō-mō-don'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀνομος, irregular, + δόσις (δόντις) = E. tooth.*] 1. In Owen's system of classification (1866), an order of fossil reptiles. Its technical characters are bicarinate vertebrae, bifurcate anterior trunk-ribs, continuous ischiopubic symphysis, fixed tympanic pedicle, a foramen parietale, and the teeth either wanting or limited to a pair of great tusks. The order includes the two groups *Diemodontia* and *Cryptodontia*, the former containing the

genus *Diemodon*, and the latter the genera *Rhynchosaurus* and *Oudenodon*.

2. In Cope's system, a division of theromorphous reptiles (see *Theromorpha*), containing those which have several sacral vertebrae, and the vertebrae not notochordal: contrasted with *Pelycosauria* (which see).

Anomæan, Anomean (an-ō-mō'an), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀνόμοιος, unlike, < ἀν-* priv. + *ὄμοιος, like: see homo- and homeo-*.] One of an extreme sect of Arians in the fourth century, who held that the Son is of an essence not even similar to that of the Father (whence their name), while the more moderate Arians held that the essence of the Son is similar to that of the Father, though not identical with it. Also called *Ætían, Eudoxían, and Eunomían*.

Anomæanism, Anomeanism (an-ō-mō'an-izm), *n.* [*< Anomæan + -ism.*] The doctrines of the Anomæans.

Denying alike the homoousian and the homolousian theory, he [Eunomius] was dialectically probably the ablest and most consistent defender of *Anomeanism*, or the doctrine according to which the Son is essentially or substantially different from the Father. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 667.

anomorphoboid (an'ō-mō-rom'boid), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀνομορ, irregular, + ρημβοίδ, q. v.*] An irregular rhomboidal mass, as some crystals.

anomorphoboidal (an'ō-mō-rom-boi'dal), *a.* [*< anomorphoboid + -al.*] Resembling an anomorphoboid; consisting of irregular rhomboids.

Anomoura, anomoural, etc. See *Anomura*, etc.

anomphalous (a-nom'fā-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀν-* priv. + *ὄμφαλος, navel.*] Having no navel; without an umbilicus.

Anomura (an-ō-mū'ra), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of anomurus: see anomurus.*] A suborder of podophthalmous decapodous crustaceans, intermediate between the macrurus and the brachyurus groups, and embracing forms, such as the hermit-crabs, which have the tail soft and unfitted for swimming or otherwise anomalous. The section is purely artificial, and authors are not agreed upon its limitation. Families usually ranged under it are such as *Paguridæ, Hippidæ, Raninidæ, Dorippidæ*, etc.; the first of these includes the well-known hermit-crabs. Also spelled *Anomura*.

anomural (an-ō-mū'ral), *a.* [*As anomurus + -al.*] Irregular in the character of the tail or abdomen; of or pertaining to the *Anomura*: as, *anomural* crustaceans. Equivalent forms are *anomoural, anomuran, anomouran, anomurous, anomourous*.

anomuran (an-ō-mū'ran), *a.* and *n.* [*As anomurus + -an.*] I. *a.* Same as *anomural*.

II. *n.* One of the *Anomura*; an anomorous crab, as a hermit-crab.

Also spelled *anomouran*.
anomurous (an-ō-mū'rus), *a.* [*< NL. anomurus, < Gr. ἀνομος, irregular, + ὄψα, tail.*] Same as *anomural*. Also spelled *anomourous*.

On the same island is found another most remarkable and very large terrestrial *Anomourous* Crustacean. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 642.

anomy (an'ō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀνομία, lawlessness, < ἀνομος, lawless: see anomo-*.] A violation of law, especially of divine law; lawlessness.

The delights of the body betray us, through our over-indulgence to them, and lead us captive to *anomy* and disobedience. *Glanville*.

anon (ā-non'), *adv.* and *interj.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [*< ME. anon, anoon, onon, onoon, also anon, onan, and with dat. term. anone, onane, etc. (cf. equiv. ME. in oon, in an = OHG. MHG. in ein), < AS. on ān (acc.), on āne (dat.)*, in one, together, straightway: *on*, *E. on*; *ān*, *E. one*. Cf. *anan*, a mod. dial. form of *anon*.] 1. In one and the same direction; straight on.—2. Straightway; forthwith; on the instant; immediately.

The same is he that heareth the word, and anon with joy receiveth it. *Nat. xlii. 20.*

Hence, like other words of the same literal meaning, passing into—3. Quickly; soon; in a short time; by and by.

Such good men as he which is anon to be interred. *C. Mather, Mag. Chris.*, iv. 7.

4. At another time; again; now again. Sometimes he trots, . . . anon he rears upright. *Shak., Venus and Adonis*, l. 279.

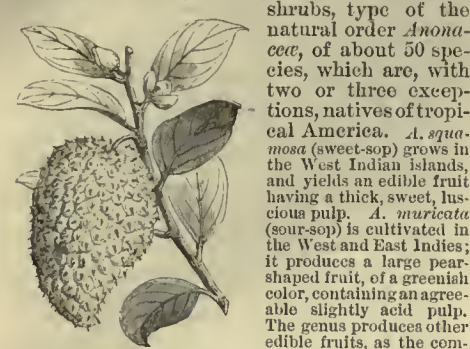
The varying lights and shadows of her temper, now so mirthful, and anon so sad with mysterious gloom. *Hawthorne, Marble Faun*, ix.

5. As a response, same as *anan*.—Ever and anon, from time to time; now and then; time after time.

A pounce-box, which ever and anon He gave his nose, and took't away again. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV.*, l. 3.

anon. An abbreviation of *anonymous*.

Anona (a-nō' nā), *n.* [NL., said to be from *menona*, the Malay name.] A genus of trees or shrubs, type of the natural order *Anonaceae*, of about 50 species, which are, with two or three exceptions, natives of tropical America. *A. squamosa* (sweet-sop) grows in the West Indian islands, and yields an edible fruit having a thick, sweet, luscious pulp. *A. muricata* (sour-sop) is cultivated in the West and East Indies; it produces a large pear-shaped fruit, of a greenish color, containing an agreeable slightly acid pulp. The genus produces other edible fruits, as the common custard-apple or bullock's-heart, from *A. reticulata*, and the cherimoyer of Peru, from *A. Chermolia*.



The Sour-sop (*Anona muricata*).

Anonaceae (an-ō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anona* + *-aceae*.] A natural order of tropical or subtropical trees and bushes, with trimerous flowers, indefinite stamens, and numerous carpels, allied to the magnolias, and sometimes abounding in a powerful aromatic secretion. The Ethiopian pepper, sour-sop, sweet-sop, and custard-apple are yielded by these trees. The wood in some genera is extremely elastic and occasionally intensely bitter. *Asimina* is almost the only genus representing the order in the United States.

anonaceous (an-ō-nā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *anonaceus*: see *Anona* and *-accous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Anonaceae*.

anonad (an'ō-nad), *n.* A plant of the natural order *Anonaceae*. Lindley.

anon-right, *adv.* [ME. *anon right*, etc., also *right anon*: see *anon* and *right*, *adv.*] Immediately; at once. Chaucer.

anonychia (an-ō-nik'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνο-priv.* + *ὄνυξ* (*ōnyx*), nail: see *onyx*.] In *teratology*, absence of the nails.

anonym (an'ō-nim), *n.* [< F. *anonyme*, < NL. *anonymus* (L. *anonymus*, as designation of a certain plant), < Gr. *ἀνώνυμος*, nameless, *anonymos*: see *anonymous*, and cf. *onym*, *pseudonym*, *synonym*.] 1. An assumed or false name.—2. An anonymous person.

The Origin of Species . . . makes an epoch, as the expression of his [Darwin's] thorough adhesion . . . to the doctrine of Development—and not the adhesion of an *onym* like the author of the "Vestiges."

George Eliot, in Cross's Life, II. ix.

3. In *zoöl.*, a mere name; a name resting upon no diagnosis or other recognized basis. Coues, The Auk, I. 321. [Rare.]

Also spelled *anonyme*.

anonyma (a-nōn'i-mā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *anonymus*: see *anonymous*.] In *anat.*, the innominate artery.

The arteries arise from the arch of the aorta, as in man, by an *anonyma*, a left carotid, and left subclavian.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 380.

anonymal (a-nōn'i-māl), *a.* Anonymous. [Rare.]

anonyme, *n.* See *anonym*.

anonymity (an-ō-nim'i-ti), *n.* [As *anonym* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being anonymous or without a name, or of not declaring one's name; anonymousness.

A doughty antagonist in a work of *anonymity*, who proved to be Alexander Hamilton.

Harper's Mag., LXIX. 474.

If *anonymity* adds to the importance of journalism, secrecy does as still more, for it is more impressive to the imagination. Rae, *Contemporary Socialism*, p. 268.

anonymosity (a-nōn-i-mos'i-ti), *n.* [Improp. < *anonymous*: see *-osity*.] The state of being anonymous. [Rare.]

anonymous (a-nōn'i-mus), *a.* [< NL. *anonymus*, < Gr. *ἀνώνυμος*, nameless, < *ἀνο-priv.* + *ὄνομα*, Æolic *ōnuma*, name: see *onym*.] 1. Wanting a name; not named and determined, as an animal not assigned to any species. [Rare or technical.]

These animalcules serve also for food to another *anonymous* insect of the waters. Ray.

2. Without any name acknowledged, as that of author, contributor, or the like: as, an *anonymous* pamphlet; an *anonymous* subscription.

Among the manuscripts of the English State Paper Office are three *anonymous* tracts relating to the same period as that covered by the American writings of Captain John Smith and of George Percy.

M. C. Tyler, *Hist. Amer. Lit.*, I. 41.

3. Of unknown name; whose name is withheld: as, an *anonymous* author.

That *anonymous* person who is always saying the wisest and most delightful things just as you are on the point of saying them yourself. Aldrich, *Ponkapog* to Peeth, p. 263.

Often abbreviated to *anon*.

anonymously (a-nōn'i-mus-li), *adv.* In an anonymous manner; without a name.

I would know whether the edition is to come out *anonymously*. Swift.

anonymousness (a-nōn'i-mus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being anonymous.

The *anonymousness* of newspaper writing.

Sir G. C. Lewis, *Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ix.

anonymuncle (a-nōn-i-mun'kūl), *n.* [< NL. *anonymus* + dim. *-unculus*: see *anonym* and *-uncle*.] A petty anonymous writer.

Anonyx (an'ō-niks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνο-priv.* + *ὄνυξ*, nail: see *onyx*.] 1. In *mammal.*, same as *Anonyx*.—2. A genus of crustaceans. Kröyer, 1838.

anophthalmi, *n.* Plural of *anophthalmus*, 1.

anophthalmia (an-of-thal'mi-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *anophthalmus*.] In *teratol.*, congenital absence of the eyeball.

anophthalmus (an-of-thal'mus), *n.*; *pl. anophthalmi* (-mi). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνόφθαλμος*, without eyes, < *ἀνο-priv.*, without, + *ὄφθαλμος*, eye: see *ophthalmia*.] 1. A person exhibiting *anophthalmia* on one or both sides.—2. [cap.] A genus of adelphagous beetles, of the family *Carabidae*, so named from being eyeless. It contains about 50 species of blind cave-beetles, mostly European, though several are found in the caves of the Ohio valley, such as *A. telkampfi* of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

Anophyta (an-ō-fī'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνο*, upward (< *ἀνά*, up), + *φύτον*, a plant, < *φύειν*, produce, pass. *φύσσει*, grow.] In Endlicher's system of classification, a section of cryptogamic plants, comprising the *Hepaticæ* (liverworts) and *Musci* (mosses).

anophyte (an-ō-fit), *n.* A member of the *Anophyta*.

anopia (an-ō-pi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνο-priv.* + *ὄψ* (*ōps*), eye.] In *teratol.*, absence or a rudimentary condition of the eyes, attendant on arrested development of the craniofacial axis.

Anopla (an-op'lā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνοπλος*, unarmed, < *ἀνο-priv.* + *ὄπλον*, a shield, *pl. ὄπλα*, arms.] A division of nemertean worms having the proboscis unarmed, whence the name: contrasted with *Enopla* (which see). The *Anopla* include most of the larger and better-known nemerteans.

The presence or absence of this stylet [of the proboscis] serves to distinguish the two subclasses into which this group of worms [Nemertea] is divided: for the *Enopla* are furnished with a stylet, while the *Anopla* . . . are without one. Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 216.

Anoplognathidæ (an-op-log-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anoplognathus* + *-idæ*.] In Macleay's system of classification, a family of scarabæoid lamellicorn beetles, forming together with *Melolonthidæ* the Latreillean group *Phyllophaga*. The clypeus is thickened in front, and constitutes, either alone or with the labrum, a vertical triangular surface, the point of which is applied to the mentum.

Anoplognathus (an-op-log'nā-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνοπλος*, unarmed, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidae*, sometimes giving name to a family *Anoplognathidæ*. It comprises large bronzed beetles of Australia.

anoplomertean (an-op'lō-ne-mēr'tē-an), *a.* Pertaining to the *Anoplomertini*.

Anoplomertini (an-op'lō-nem-ēr-tī-ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνοπλος*, unarmed, + NL. *Nemertini*, q. v.] A division of *Nemertea*, containing those nemertean worms which have the proboscis unarmed and the mouth behind the ganglia: distinguished from *Hoplomertini*. The group is divided into *Schizonemertini* and *Palæonemertini*.

Anoplopoma (an-op-lō-pō'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνοπλος*, unarmed, + *πῶμα*, a lid, operculum.] A genus of fishes, representing the family *Anoplopomidae*, differing from most of its relatives in the absence of opercular spines, whence the name. It contains the species known as the candle-fish or beshow. See *candle-fish*, 2.

anoplopomid (an-op-lō-pom'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Anoplopomidae*.

Anoplopomidæ (an-op-lō-pom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., short for **Anoplopomatidæ*, < *Anoplopoma* (t-) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, containing only the genus *Anoplopoma*, and related to the *Chirida*. The only known species is the *Anoplopoma gimbrina*, of the west coast of North America.

anoplothere (an-op'lō-thēr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Anoplotherium* or family *Anoplotheriidae*.—*Cervine anoplothere*, the *Dichobune cervinum*. See *Dichobune*.

anoplotheriid (an-op-lō-thē'ri-id), *n.* A ruminant mammal of the family *Anoplotheriidae*.

Anoplotheriidae (an-op'lō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anoplotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil ruminant quadrupeds, of the order *Artiodactyla*, formed for the reception of the genus *Anoplotherium*, to which *Eurytherium* has been added by Gervais. Excluding *Dichobune* as the type of a different family, the *Anoplotheriidae* are characterized by the comparative uniformity of the teeth and the proportionate lengths of the fore and hind limbs, the latter being like those of ordinary walking quadrupeds.

anoplotherioid (an-op-lō-thē'ri-oid), *a. and n.* [< *Anoplotherium* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Anoplotheriidae*; resembling the *anoplothere*.

2. *n.* One of the *Anoplotheriidae*, or an animal resembling the *anoplothere*.

Anoplotherioidea (an-op'lō-thē-ri-oi'dō-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anoplotherium* + *-oidæ*.] A superfamily group of fossil ruminants, by which the *Anoplotheriidae* and *Dichobunidae* are together contrasted with the *Oreodontidae*, being distinguished by having the teeth of both jaws nearly or quite continuous and uniform in size. Gill.

Anoplotherium (an-op-lō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνοπλος*, unarmed, + *θηρίον*, wild beast.] The typical genus of the family *Anoplotheriidae*, containing the *anoplothere*, *A. commune*, discovered in the Middle Eocene formation of the Paris basin. The animal was about 4½ feet long, with a tail of about the same length. It has also been found in the corresponding Eocene strata of Great Britain. It was named by Cuvier from the fact that its horns never sprouted. Erroneously written *Anoplotherium*.

Anoplura (an-ō-plō'rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνοπλος*, unarmed, + *ὄνυξ*, tail.] An aberrant order of degraded parasitic hemipterous insects, or lice: synonymous with *Mallophaga* and *Pediculina* in some uses of these terms. They are apterous and ametabolous, with a mandibulate or haustellate mouth. As a major group, *Anoplura* is divisible into two suborders: (1) the *Haustellata*, which have the mouth produced into a fleshy sucking proboscis armed with hooks, within which are two sharp stylets inclosed in a chitinous sheath; and (2) *Mandibulata*, in which the mouth is provided with mandibles. The former includes the lice proper, as those which are parasitic on man, *Pediculus capitis*, *P. vestimenti*, and *Phthirus pubis*; the latter are chiefly bird-lice, living among feathers. See *louse*, *Pediculina*, and *Mallophaga*.

anopluriform (an-ō-plō'ri-fōrm), *a.* [< *Anoplura* + *-form*.] Like or related to the *Anoplura*; louse-like.

anopsy¹ (an'op-si), *n.* [< NL. *anopsia*, < Gr. *ἀνο-priv.* + *ὄψις*, sight: see *optic*.] Want of sight.

Aristotle, who computeth the time of their *anopsy* or invasion by that of their gestation.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, p. 174.

anopsy² (an'op-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνά*, upward, + *ὄψις*, sight: see *optic*.] In *pathol.*, upward strabismus.

anorchism (an-ōr'kizm), *n.* [As *anorchous* + *-ism*.] Absence of testes.

anorchous (an-ōr'kus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνο-priv.* + *ὄρχις*, testis.] Having no testes.

anorectous (an-ō-rek'tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνὸρεκτος*, without appetite, < *ἀνο-priv.* + *ὄρεκτός*, verbal adj. of *ὄρεξεν*, long for, desire: see *orexis*.] Without appetite.

anorexia (an-ō-rek'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνορεξία*, want of appetite, < *ἀνὸρεκτος*, without appetite: see *anorectous*.] Want of appetite.

anorexy (an'ō-rek-si), *n.* Same as *anorexia*.

anorgana (an-ōr'gā-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνόργανος*, without instruments, < *ἀνο-priv.* + *ὄργανον*, instrument, organ.] Inorganic objects or bodies.

anorganic (an-ōr-gan'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνο-priv.* (an-ō) + *organic*.] Not organic; inorganic.

anorganism (an-ōr'gā-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνο-priv.* (an-ō) + *organism*.] An inorganic or inanimate body.

The characteristic phenomena observed in organisms are not observed in *anorganisms*. G. H. Lewes.

anorganognosy (an-ōr-gā-nog'nō-si), *n.* [< NL. *anorgana*, q. v., + Gr. *γνώσις*, knowledge.] Scientific knowledge or study of *anorganisms* or inorganic objects.

anorganography (an-ōr-gā-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< NL. *anorgana*, q. v., + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of *anorganisms* or inorganic bodies; a treatise on any phenomena of inorganic nature.

anorganology (an-ōr-gā-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [< NL. *anorgana*, q. v., + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of inorganic bodies, including geology, mineralogy, meteorology, etc.

anormal (a-nōr'māl), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. Pg. *anormal*, < ML. *anormalis*, also *anormalis*, a perversion (taken as < Gr. *ἀνο-priv.* + L. *norma*, rule;

cf. *abnormal*) of LL. *anomalus*, < Gr. ἀνόμαλος, irregular: see *anomalous*.] Not according to rule; abnormal; aberrant; anomalous; monstrous.

anorthic (an-ór'thik), *a.* [*<* Gr. ἀν- priv. + ὀρθός, straight, right (see *ortho-*), + -ic.] 1. Without right angles.—2. In *mineral.*, having unequal oblique axes; triclinic: as, *anorthic feldspar*.

anorthite (an-ór'thít), *n.* [*<* Gr. ἀν- priv. + ὀρθός, straight (see *ortho-*), + -ite².] A triclinic lime feldspar, found in small transparent crystals on Mount Vesuvius, and existing also as a constituent of some rocks. See *feldspar*.

anorthitic (an-ór-thít'ik), *a.* [*<* *anorthite* + -ic.] Pertaining to or containing *anorthite*: as, *anorthitic lavas*.

anorthopia (an-ór-thō'pí-ī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν-priv. + ὀρθός, straight (see *ortho-*), + ὄψις (ὄπτ-), eye, face.] In *pathol.*, obliquity of vision; squinting. *N. E. D.*

anorthoscope (an-ór'thō-skōp), *n.* [*<* Gr. ἀν-priv. + ὀρθός, straight (see *ortho-*), + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for producing a peculiar kind of optical illusion by means of two disks rotating rapidly one behind the other. The posterior disk is transparent, and has certain distorted figures painted upon it; the anterior is opaque, but pierced with a number of narrow slits, through which the figures on the posterior disk are viewed. The effect depends on the persistence of impressions on the retina, the instrument being in principle the same as the *zœtroscope*.

Anorthura (an-ór-thū'rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνορθός, erect (< ἀνά, up, + ὀρθός, right), + ὄνυξ, tail.] A genus of very short-tailed wrens, of the family *Troglodytidae*: a name proposed as a substitute for *Troglodytes* (which see).

anosmia (an-os'mí-ī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνοσμος, also ἀνοσμος, without smell, < ἀν-priv. + ὀσμή, older form ὀσμή, smell, < ὀσσεῖν, to smell, akin to L. *odor*, smell: see *odor*.] In *pathol.*, a loss of the sense of smell.

anosphresy (an-os'frē-sí), *n.* [*<* Gr. ἀν-priv. + σφραῖσις, smell, < σφραῖναι, to smell, catch sense of.] Same as *anosmia*.

Anostoma (an-os'tō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνο, up, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, of the family *Helicidae*, having the last whorl of the shell turned up toward the spire. The type is *A. ringens* (Linnæus). *Fischer*, 1807.

Anostomatinae (an-os'tō-mā-tí-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Anostomus* (-mat-) (the typical genus) + -inae.] A subfamily of fishes, of the family *Characinae*. The technical characters are an adipose fin, teeth in both jaws well developed, dorsal fin short, gill-openings rather narrow (the gill-membranes being attached to the isthmus), and nasal openings remote from each other. They are mostly small species from Brazil and Guiana. Also written *Anostominae*.

another (ἄ-νουθ'ēr), *a.* and *pron.* [*<* ME. *another*, usually written *an other*; orig. and still prop. two words, *an other*, not differing in grammatical status from the definite correlative *the other*; in AS. simply *ōther*: see *an* and *other*]. The uses are simply those of *other* with *an* preceding. The pronominal uses are not divided from the adjective uses.] 1. A second, a further, an additional; one more, one further: with a noun expressed or understood. (a) Of the same series.

Another yet?—A seventh?—I'll see no more. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 1. ["The vulgar *tu quoque*, 'you're another,' which is part of the slang of the streets, is, as might be expected, not modern." *Davies*, *Sup. Eng. Gloss*.

Roister. If it were *an other* but thou, it were a knave. *M. Mery*. Ye are *an other* your selfe, sir, the lord is both *same*. *Udall*, *Roister Doister*, iii. 5.

"You mistake me, friend," cries Partridge: "I did not mean to abuse the cloth; I only said your conclusion was a non sequitur."

"You are *another*," cries the sergeant, "an' you come to that; no more a sequitur than yourself."

Fielding, *Tom Jones*, ix. 6.] (b) Of the same kind, nature, or character, though different in substance: used by way of comparison.

And like *another* Helen, fir'd *another* Troy. *Dryden*, *Alexander's Feast*, l. 125.

2. A different, distinct (with a noun expressed or understood); especially, of persons, a different person, some one else, any one else. (a) Distinct in place, time, or personality, or non-identical individually.

He winks and turns his lips *another* way. *Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, l. 90.

The hero could not have done the feat at *another* hour in a lower mood. *Emerson*, *Courage*.

My glory will I not give to *another*. *Isa.* xlii. 8.

(b) Of a different kind, nature, or character, though the same in substance: used by way of contrast: as, he has become *another* man.

[*Another* always implies a series of two or more, starting with *one*, which is often necessarily expressed: as, he tried *one*, and then *another*; he went *one* way, and I went *another*; they went *one* after *another*.

'Tis *one* thing for a soldier to gather laurels,—and 'tis *another* to scatter cypress. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, vi. 32.

The public mind was then reposing from one great effort and collecting strength for *another*.

Macaulay, *Lord Bacon*.]

One another, originally a mere collocation of *one* (as subject) with *another* (as object), now regarded as a compound pronoun.

The bishop and the Duke of Gloster's men . . . Do pelt so fast at *one another's* pate That many have their giddy brains knocked out. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

This is my commandment, that ye love *one another*. *John* xv. 12.

Bear ye *one another's* burdens. *Gal.* vi. 2.

That is: Bear ye (each one of you) *another's* burdens. So each *other* (which see, under *each*).

another-gainest, *a.* Same as *another-gates*. *Sir P. Sidney*.

another-gates (ἄ-νουθ'ēr-gäts), *a.* [Orig. gen., 'of another gate,' of another way or fashion: see *another* and *gate*², and *gait*.] The last syllable came to be shortened, *another-gets*, whence by erroneous understanding *another-gess*, -*ghess*, -*guess*, and by erroneous "correction" (see extract from Landor) *another-guise*. The isolated form *another-gaines*, if not a misprint for *another-gates*, shows confusion with *another-kins*, q. v.] Of another kind; of a different sort: as, "*another-gates* adventure," *S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, I. iii. 428.

another-guess (ἄ-νουθ'ēr-ges), *a.* [A corruption of *another-gates*, q. v.] Same as *another-gates*.

The truth on't is, she's *another-gess* Morsel than old Bromia. *Dryden*, *Amphitryon*, iii.

No, no, *another-guess* lover than I: there he stands. *Goldsmith*, *Good-Natured Man*, ii.

Burke uses the word *another-guess*, in which expression are both vulgarity and ignorance. The real term is *another-guise*; there is nothing of guessing. *Landor*.

[See etymology, above.]

another-guise (ἄ-νουθ'ēr-gíz), *a.* [An erroneous "correction" of *another-guess*, assumed to be for *another* + *guise*, but really a corruption of *another-gates*, q. v.] Same as *another-gates*.

another-kins, *a.* [Orig. gen., 'of another kind': see *another* and *kind*, and cf. *another-gates*.] Of another kind; of a different sort. [Prov. Eng.]

anotta, **anotto** (a-not'ā, -ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto*.

Anoura, **anouran**, etc. See *Anura*, etc.

Anotis (an'ō-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνοός, contr. ἄνοος, silly, without understanding, < ἄ-priv. + νόος, contr. νοός, mind, understanding: see *nous*.] A genus of longipennine natatorial birds, the noddy terns or noddies, of the subfamily *Sterninae* and family *Laridae*: synonymous with *Gavia*. It is the type of a group *Anoëtæ*, distinguished from other terns in having the tail graduated instead of forked, by the palmaria of the toes being very ample, and by other characters. There are several species, found upon all warm and tropical seas. They are of a sooty-brown or blackish color, with white on the top of the head. The best-known species is *A. stolidus*. See *noddy*.

anoxemia, **anoxæmia** (an-ok-sē'mí-ī), *n.* [NL., strictly *anoxæmia*, < Gr. ἀν-priv. + ὄξ(υγεν) + Gr. αἷμα, blood.] Deficiency of oxygen in the blood. Also *anoxihæmia*, *anoxihæmia*.

anoxihæmia, **anoxihæmia** (an-ok-sí-hē'mí-ī), *n.* Same as *anoxemia*.

ans. An abbreviation of *answer*, *n.*

ansa (an'sī), *n.*; pl. *ansæ* (-sē). [L.] 1. In *archæol.*, a handle, as of a vase. Bronze and terracotta vase-handles are often found curiously ornamented, or bearing inscriptions or stamps, while the objects to which they belonged, being of thinner or less durable substance, have perished.

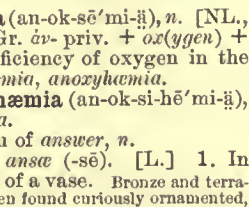
2. *pl.* In *astron.*, the parts of Saturn's ring which are to be seen on each side of the planet when viewed through a telescope: so called because they appear like handles to the body of the planet.—3. In *anat.*, a looped nerve or loop-like nervous structure.—**Ansæ Viessensii**, in *anat.*, several small strands of the cervical sympathetic



Noddy Tern (*Anotis stolidus*).

white on the top of the head. The best-known species is *A. stolidus*. See *noddy*.

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Bronze Ansa, or Handle of a Vase.—Græco-Roman work from Pompeii.

cord which sometimes pass in front of and form loops around the subclavian artery.—**Ansa hypoglossi**, in *anat.*, a loop formed from the descendens hypoglossi and a communicans nerve derived from the second and third cervical nerves.—**Ansa lenticularis**, in *anat.*, a fasciculus of white nerve-tissue which passes from the median part of the crista of the brain under the thalamus to reach the lenticular nucleus.

ansar, **ansarian** (an'sār, an-sā'ri-an), *n.* [*<* Ar. *an-nāṣir*, < *al*, the, + *nāṣir*, auxiliary.] A helper; an auxiliary; specifically, one of those inhabitants of Medina who befriended Mohammed when he fled thither from Mecca, A. D. 622.

As for those who led the way, the first of the Mohadjers and the *Ansars*, . . . God is well pleased with them; . . . He hath made ready for them gardens . . . to abide in for aye. *Kodwell*, tr. of the Korān, *sura* ix, verse 101.

ansate, **ansated** (an'sāt, -sā-ted), *a.* [*<* L. *ansatus*, furnished with a handle (< *ansa*, a handle), + -ed².] Having a handle or handles, or something in the form of a handle.

ansation (an-sā'shōn), *n.* [*<* *ansate* + -ion.] The art of making handles, or of fitting them to utensils. *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, XV. 69.

anse (ans), *n.* [= *F. anse*, < L. *ansa*.] An *ansa* (which see); specifically, in old ordnance, one of the curved handles of a cannon.

Anser (an'sēr), *n.* [L., a goose, orig. **hanser*, = G. *gans* = AS. *gōs*, E. *goose*, q. v.] 1. A genus of lamellirostral palmped birds; the geese. The name is used with varying latitude, sometimes as continuous with the modern subfamily *Anserinae*, but often of late restricted to the typical species resembling the domestic goose, such as the *Anser cinereus* or *Anser albifrons* of Europe. See *goose*.

2. In *astron.*, a small star in the Milky Way, between the Swan and the Eagle.

Anseranas (an-sēr-ā'nas), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1828), < L. *anser*, goose, + *anas*, duck: see *Anser* and *Anas*.] A genus of geese, having the feet semipalmate. There is but one species, the Australian swan-geese, *Anseranas melanoleuca*.

anserated (an'se-rā-ted), *a.* In *her.*, having the extremities divided and finished with the heads of lions, eagles, serpents, etc.: applied to crosses. Also *gringolé*.

Anseres (an'se-rēs), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *anser*: see *Anser*.] 1. In the Linnean system (1766), the third order of birds, including all "water-birds," or palmpeds, and equivalent to the series *Natatores* of modern naturalists.—2. An order or suborder of birds corresponding to the *Lamellirostres* of Cuvier, or to the *Chenomorphæ* of Huxley: in this sense of nearly the same extent as the family *Anatida*, or lamellirostral birds exclusive of the flamingos.

Anseridæ (an-ser'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anser* + -idæ.] The geese; the subfamily *Anserinae* raised to the rank of a family.

Anseriformes (an'se-ri-fōr'mēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *anser*, goose, + *forma*, shape.] In Garrod's classification, a series of birds approximately equivalent to the Linnean *Anseres*. See *Anseres*, I.

Anserinæ (an-se-ri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anser* + -inæ.] 1. A group of lamellirostral palmped birds, more or less exactly equivalent to *Anseres*, 2.—2. A subfamily of the family *Anatidæ*, including the geese as distinguished from ducks, swans, or mergansers.

anserine (an'se-rin), *a.* [*<* L. *anserinus*, < *anser*, a goose: see *Anser*.] 1. Relating to or resembling a goose, or the skin of a goose: sometimes applied to the skin when roughened by cold or disease (goose-flesh).

No *anserine* skin would rise thereat, It's the cold that makes him shiver. *Hood*, *The Forge*.

Hence—2. Stupid as a goose; foolish; silly.—3. Specifically, in *ornith.*, resembling a goose or duck so closely as to be included in the family *Anatidæ*; being one of the *Anatidæ*. The *anserine* birds, technically, are not only geese and goose-like species, but swans, ducks, mergansers, etc.

anserous (an'se-rus), *a.* [*<* L. *anser*, a goose, + -ous.] Same as *anserine*, 1 and 2. *Sydney Smith*.

anslaught (an'slāt), *n.* An incorrect form (perhaps a misprint) of *onslaught*. It occurs only in the passage quoted.

I do remember yet that *anslaught*; thou wast beaten And fled'st before the butler. *Fletcher*, *Monsieur Thomas*, ii. 2.

answer (än'sēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *answeare*, < ME. *answer*, *answear*, *answare*, *answare*, *answare*, etc., < AS. *andswaru*, *ondswaru*, f. (= OS. *antswōr*, m., = OFries. *ondser*,



A Cross Anserated.

f., answer, = Icel. *andsvár*, *ansvar*, neut., answer, response, decision, = Sw. Dan. *ansvar*, responsibility, formerly answer, < *and-*, against, in reply, + **svaru*, f. (= Icel. *svár*, usually in pl. *svör*, neut., answer, = Sw. Dan. *svár*, answer), < **swaran* (only in weak present *swarian*), pret. *svör*, swear, = Icel. *svára*, answer, respond, = Sw. *svára* = Dan. *svare*, answer, respond, = Goth. *swaran*, swear, prob. orig. 'affirm, assert,' with the subsequent implication, lost in the verb except in Scand., of 'assert in reply': see *and-*, *an-*, and *swear*. Hence *answer*, v.] 1. A reply, response, or rejoinder, spoken or written, to a question (expressed or implied), request, appeal, prayer, call, petition, demand, challenge, objection, argument, address, letter, or to anything said or written.

A soft answer turneth away wrath. Prov. xv. 1.
I called him, but he gave me no answer. Cant. v. 6.
Bacon returned a shuffling answer to the Earl's question. Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

In particular—(a) A reply to a charge or an accusation; a statement made in defense or justification of one's self, with regard to a charge or an accusation; a defense; specifically, in law, a pleading on the part of the defendant, responding to the plaintiff's claim on questions of fact: correlative to *demurrer*, which raises only questions of law. The word as used in equity nearly, and as used in recent codes of procedure closely, corresponds to the common-law *plea*. (b) The solution of a problem; the result of a mathematical operation; a statement made in response to a question set for examination: implying correctness, unless qualified.

2. A reply or response in act; an act or motion in return or in consequence, either as a mere result due to obedience, consent, or sympathy, or as a hostile procedure in retaliation or reprisal.

If your father's highness
Do not sweeten the bitter mock you sent his majesty,
He'll call you to so hot an answer of it,
That caves and wombly vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock
In second accent of his ordinance. Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

And so extort from us that
Which we have done, whose answer would be death
Drawn on with torture. Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 4.

Specifically—(a) In fencing, the return hit.
I had a pass with him, rapier, scabbard, and all, . . .
and on the answer, he pays you as surely as your feet hit
the ground. Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

(b) In fugue-music, the enunciation of the subject or theme by the second voice.

Often abbreviated to *ans.* and *a.*
=Syn. Reply, rejoinder, replication, response, retort, defense.

answer (án'sér), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *answeare*, *answer*, < ME. *answēren*, *answaren*, *answēren*, *answaren*, *answēren*, *answaren*, *onswāren*, *onswāren*, *onswāren*, *onswāren*, < AS. *andswarian*, *andswerian*, *ondswarian*, *ondswerian* (pret. *andswarode*) = OFries. *onswēra*, *onswera*, *onsēra* = Icel. *andsvára*, *ansvara*, mod. *anza* = Sw. *ansvara* = Dan. *ansvare*, answer, account for; from the noun.] **I. intrans.**

1. To make answer; speak or write in reply to a question (expressed or implied), request, appeal, petition, prayer, call, demand, challenge, address, argument, letter, or anything said or written; reply; respond: used with *to*, or absolutely.

Is thy news good, or bad? Answer to that. Shak., R. and J., ii. 5.
Lives he?
Wilt thou not answer, man? Shak., A. and C., iv. 4.

In particular—(a) To reply to a charge or an accusation; make a statement in defense or justification of one's self, with regard to a charge or an accusation; specifically, in law, to interpose a pleading responsive to plaintiff's allegations of fact: sometimes used to include also the interposing of a demurrer: formerly sometimes with *with*.
Well hast thou answered with him, Radogan. Greene.

(b) To give a solution of a problem; find the result; give an answer, as to a question set for examination: as, he answered correctly in most instances.

2. To reply or respond in act; act or move in response; do something in return for or in consequence of some speech, act, or movement from another source.

Now play him me, Patroclus,
Arming to answer in a night alarm. Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

Oet. Mark Antony, shall we give sign of battle?
Ant. No, Caesar, we will answer on their charge. Shak., J. C., v. 1.

Those who till a spôt of earth scarcely longer than is wanted for a grave, have deserved that the sun should shine upon its sod till violets answer. Dryden.

Do the strings answer to thy noble hand? Dryden.

3. To speak in behalf of another; declare one's self responsible or accountable, or give assurance or guaranty, for another; be responsible or

accountable: used with *for*, rarely absolutely: as, I will answer for his safety; I am satisfied, but I cannot answer for my partner.

Go with my friend Moses, and represent Premium, and then, I'll answer for it, you'll see your nephew in all his glory. Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

4. To act or suffer in consequence of responsibility; meet the consequences: with *for*, rarely absolutely.

Let his neck answer for it, if there is any martial law. Shak., Hen. V., iv. 8.

Every faculty which is a receiver of pleasure has an equal penalty put on its abuse. It is to answer for its moderation with its life. Emerson, Compensation.

5. To meet, satisfy, or fulfil one's wishes, expectations, or requirements; be of service: with *for*; absolutely, to serve the purpose; attain the end; suit; serve or do (well or ill, etc.).

Long metre answers for a common song,
But common metre does not answer long. O. W. Holmes, A Modest Request.

6. To conform, correspond; be similar, equivalent, proportionate, or correlative in character, quality, or condition: with *to*.

As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man. Prov. xxvii. 19.

Sizar, a word still used in Cambridge, answers to a servant in Oxford. Swift.

In thoughts which answer to my own. Whittier, Follen.

II. trans. 1. To make answer to; speak or write in reply to; reply or respond to.

Se spake the apostate angel, though in pain; . . .
And him thus answer'd soon his bold compeer. Milton, P. L., i. 125.

In particular—(a) To reply to a charge or an accusation by; make a statement to, or in reply to, in defense or justification of one's self with regard to a charge or an accusation.

I will . . .
Send him to answer thee, or any man,
For anything he shall be charg'd withal. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

(b) To solve; find the result of; give an answer to, as to a question set for examination: as, he answered every question.

2. To say or offer in reply, or in reply to; utter, or enunciate to, by way of response.

I will . . . watch to see what he will say unto me, and what I shall answer when I am reproved. Hab. ii. 1.

That ye may have somewhat to answer them which glory in appearance. 2 Cor. v. 12.

3. To reply or respond to in act; act or move in response to or in consequence of: either as a mere result, in obedience to or sympathy with, or as a hostile act in retaliation or reprisal against: as, to answer prayer; to answer a summons; to answer a signal, as a ring at the door; hence, to answer the bell, or the door; to answer the helm (said of a ship when she obeys her rudder).

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answer'd blows. Shak., K. John, ii. 2.
The woman had left us to answer the bell. W. Collins, Armadale, III. 205.

4. To be responsible for; be accountable for.

Answer my life my judgment,
Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least. Shak., Lear, i. 1.

5. To act or suffer in consequence of responsibility for; meet the consequences of; atone for; make amends for; make satisfaction for.

And do him right, that, answering one foul wrong,
Lives not to act another. Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

If it were so, it was a grievous fault,
And grievously hath Caesar answer'd it [orig. *answered for* it]. Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

6. To meet, satisfy, or fulfil one's wishes, expectations, or requirements with regard to; satisfy (a claim); repay (an expense); serve (the purpose); accomplish (the end); serve; suit.

This proud king; who studies, day and night,
To answer all the debt he owes unto you. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

My returns will be sufficient to answer my expense and hazard. Steele, Spectator, No. 174.

But, come, get to your pulpit, Mr. Auctioneer; here's an old gouty chair of my father's will answer the purpose. Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

7. To conform to; correspond to; be similar, equivalent, proportionate, or correlative to in quality, attributes, position, etc.

Your mind's pureness answers
Your outward beauties. Massinger, The Renegade, iv. 3.

The windows answering each other, we could just discern the glowing horizon through them. W. Gilpin, Tour to Lakea.

8. To meet or confront. [Rare.]

Thou wert better in a grave, than to answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the skies. Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

answerable (án'sér-á-bl), *a.* [*answer* + *-able*.]

1. Capable of being answered; admitting of a satisfactory reply.

Unanswerable is a boastful word. His best reasons are answerable; his worst are not worthy of being answered. Jeremy Collier, Moral Subjects.

2. Liable to give an account or to be called to account; responsible; amenable: as, an agent is answerable to his principal.

Will any man argue that . . . he cannot be justly punished, but is answerable only to God? Swift.

She's to be answerable for its forthcoming. Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

3. Correspondent; similar; agreeing; in conformity; suitable; proportionate; correlative; equal. [Obsolete.]

It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth give—answerable enough in some features, but erring in others. Sir P. Sidney.

A faire dining-roume, and the rest of y^e lodgings answerable, with a pretty chappell. Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 31, 1654.

This revelation . . . was answerable to that of the apostle to the Thessalonians. Milton.

His Sentiments are every way answerable to his Character. Addison, Spectator, No. 308.

answerableness (án'sér-á-bl-nes), *n.* 1. Capability of being answered.—2. The quality of being answerable or responsible; liability to be called to account; responsibility.—3. The quality of being answerable or conformable; adaptability; agreement.

The correspondency and answerableness which is between this bridegroom and his spouse. Harnar, tr. of Beza, p. 196.

answerably (án'sér-á-bli), *adv.* In due proportion, correspondence, or conformity; proportionately; suitably.

Continents have rivers answerably larger than islands. Brerewood.

answerer (án'sér-ér), *n.* One who answers; in school disputations, the respondent, that is, one who takes the initiative by propounding a thesis which he undertakes to maintain and defend against the objections of the opponents. See *respondent*.

The Answerer is of opinion, there is nothing to be done, no satisfaction to be had in matters of religion, without dispute; that is his only receipt, his nostrum for attaining a true belief. Dryden, Def. of Duchess of York's Paper.

answeringly (án'sér-ing-li), *adv.* So as to answer; correspondingly.

answer-jobbert (án'sér-job'ér), *n.* One who makes a business of writing answers. [Rare.]

What disgusts me from having anything to do with this race of answer-jobbers, is, that they have no sort of conscience in their dealing. Swift, Barrier Treaty.

answerless (án'sér-less), *a.* [*answer* + *-less*.]

1. Without an answer; having no answer to give.—2. Unanswered: as, answerless prayers.—3. Containing no sufficient or satisfactory answer; offering no substantial reply, while professing to do so.

Here is an answerless answer, without confessing or denying either proposition. Asp. Bramhall, II. 627.

4. Incapable of being answered; unanswerable: as, an answerless question, argument, etc.

answerlessly (án'sér-less-li), *adv.* In an answerless manner; with an insufficient answer.

Answered indeed; but, as he said, . . . answerlessly. Ep. Hall, Married Clergy.

ant¹ (ánt), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ante*, *ampte*, < ME. *amte*, *amete*, < AS. *ǣmete*, *ǣmette* (also **ǣmete*, > ME. *emete*, *emette*, *emet*, E. *emmet*, q. v.) = OHG. *āmeiza*, MHG. *ameize*, G. *ameise* (MHG. also *emeze*, G. *emse*), ant. Of uncertain origin; perhaps < AS. *ā-*, E. *a-* (also found accented in AS. *ā-cumba*, E. *oakum*), + **mātan* (in deriv. *mettan*, (cut, engrave, hence) paint, depict; cf. *metere*, a stone-cutter, and G. *stein-metz*, a stone-cutter) = OHG. *meizan*, MHG. *meizen*, = Icel. *meita*, cut. The lit. sense would then be 'the cutter or biter off'; unless the term be taken passively, in a sense like that of Gr. *ἐντομῶν* or L. *insectum*, insect, lit. 'cut in.' The G. form is commonly referred (through MHG. *emeze*, G. *emse*) to G. *emzig*, MHG. *emzic*, OHG. *emizzig*, *emazzig*, industrious, assiduous, which agrees formally, but not in sense, with AS. *amētig*, *emtig*, E. *emty*, q. v. See *mire*² and *pismire*.]

An emmet; a hymenopterous insect of the family *Formicidæ* and the Linnean genus *Formica*, now divided into several genera. Ants live in communities, and the internal economy of their nest or hillock presents an extraordinary example of the results of combined industry. Each community comprises males with four wings, females much larger than the males and possessing wings during the pairing season only, and barren females, called neuters, workers, or nurses, destitute of wings. The females lay their eggs in parcels of six or more. The males and females desert the nest and copulate soon after becoming perfect; but the latter are

brought back by the workers, or else found new colonies, with or without help. The male, like the drone-bee, becomes useless after impregnating the female. The grubs spin a cocoon, and become pupae, which resemble barley-corns, and are popularly taken for eggs. Under the names of *ants' brood*, *ants' eggs*, they are an article of import in some northern countries for making formic acid; a solution of them in water is used for vinegar in Norway. The young grubs are fed by the females and by the nurses, who also construct the streets and galleries of the colony, and in general perform all the work of the community. There are many kinds of ants, called from the operations they perform mining-ants, carpenters, masons, etc. The favorite food of ants is honey, particularly the honey-dew excreted by aphids; but they also live on fruits, insects and their larvae, and dead birds and mammals. They are torpid in winter. Those of the same or different species engage in pitched battles, and capture slaves or take larvae from other nests. Some apetea harvestings, others squirt out an irritant fluid (formic acid). See cut under *Atta*. The name *ant*, or *schite ant*, is also given to insects of the neuropterous genus *Termes*. See *termitæ*.

ant², *conj.* An old form of *and*.

ant³, *n.* A former spelling of *aunt*.

ant¹ (*änt* or *änt*). A colloquial contraction of *are n't*, *are not*, and of *am not*, and with greater license also of *is not*. In the second pronunciation also written *ain't* or *aint*.

ant² (*änt*). A dialectal reduction of *ha'n't*, a contraction of *have not* and *has not*. Also written *ain't*, *aint*, like *hain't*, *haint*.

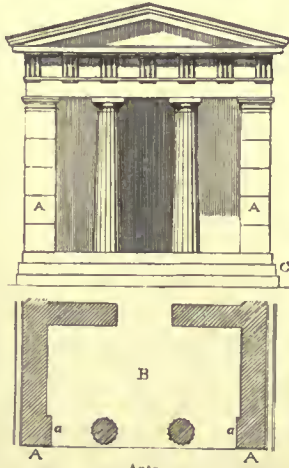
ant³ (*ant*). A colloquial contraction of *an it*, if it. See *an²*, *and*.

ant-. The form of *anti-* before vowels in words taken from or formed according to the Greek, as in *antagonist*. In words formed in English, *anti-* usually remains unchanged before a vowel, as in *anti-episcopal*, etc.

-ant¹. [*ME. -ant, -aunt*, < *OF. -ant*, repr. both *L. -an(t)-s* and *-en(t)-s*, acc. *-ant-em, -ent-em*, suffix of ppr. (= *AS. -ende, ME. -end, -and, -ant*, later and mod. *E. -ing²*, by confusion with *-ing¹*, suffix of verbal nouns), as in *E. affiant*, < *ME. afa(u)nt*, < *OF. afaant*, < *ML. affidan(t)-s*, ppr. of *affidare*; *E. tenant*, < *ME. tena(u)nt*, < *OF. tenant*, < *L. tenen(t)-s*, ppr. of *tenere*. In later *F.* and *E.* many words in *-ant*, < *L. -en(t)-s*, were changed to *-ent*, to accord with the *L.*, as in *apparent*, now *apparent*, after *L. apparen(t)-s*; some waver between the *-ant* and *-ent*, as *dependant, dependent*, q. v. Words of recent introduction have *-ant*, < *L. -an(t)-s*, and *-ent*, < *L. -en(t)-s*. With adjectives in *-ant, -ent*, go nouns in *-ance, -ence*, q. v.] A suffix of adjectives, and of nouns originally adjectives, primarily (in the original Latin) a present participle suffix, cognate with the original form (*AS. -ende*) of English *-ing²*, as in *dominant, ruling, regnant, reigning, radiant, beaming*, etc. See *-ent*.

-ant². [*-an + excrement -t*, the *-nt* arising from *-ud*, a dissimilated gemination of *n*.] A corruption of *-an*, of various origin, as in *pageant, peasant, pheasant, truant, tyrant*. See these words.

anta¹ (*an'tä*), *n.*; pl. *antæ* (-të). [*L.*, a terminal pilaster, < *ante*, before: see *ante-*.] In *arch.*, a pilaster, especially a pilaster in certain positions, as one of a pair on either side of a doorway, or one standing opposite a pillar; specifically, the pilaster used in Greek and Roman architecture to terminate one of the side walls of a building when these are prolonged beyond the face of the end wall. A portion *in antis* (that is, between antæ) is formed when the side walls are thus prolonged and columns stand between the antæ.



Elevation and Plan of Portico in Antis, Temple of Themis, Rhamnus. A, A, antæ; a, a, antæ opposite pillars; B, pronaos; C, crepidoma.

anta² (*an'tä*), *n.* [*Sp. Pg. anta*, < *Braz. anta*.] The native Brazilian name of the common or American tapir, *Tapirus americanus*.

antacid (*ant-as'id*), *n.* and *a.* [*Gr. avr-* for *avri*, against (see *anti-*), + *acid*.] **I. n.** In *therap.*, an alkali used as a remedy for acidity in the stomach.

II. a. Counteracting acidity.

Also written *anti-acid*.

antacid (*ant-ak'id*), *a.* [*Gr. avr-* for *avri*, against (see *anti-*), + *acid*.] Having power to correct an acid condition of the secretions.

antadiform (*ant-ad'i-form*), *a.* [*Gr. avr-* for *avri*, opposite (see *anti-*), + *L. ad*, toward, + *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, having an inversely similar contour of the dorsal and inferior outlines, so that if the body, exclusive of the head, could be simply folded lengthwise, the two margins would be found to be nearly coincident: exemplified in the black-bass, wrasses, and many other species. *Gill*.

antæ, *n.* Plural of *anta¹*.

antagoget (*ant-gō'jē*), *n.* A short form of *antagonoge*.

antagonisation, antagonise. See *antagonization, antagonize*.

antagonism (*an-tag'ō-nizm*), *n.* [*Gr. avrayō-viopa*, < *avrayōviçebai*, antagonize: see *antagonize*.] **1.** The state of being mutually opposed; mutual resistance or opposition of two forces in action; contrariety of things or principles.

Among inferior types of creatures *antagonism* habitually implies combat, with all its struggles and pains. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 498.

2. The act of antagonizing; opposition.

And, toppling over all antagonism,
So wax'd in pride, that I believed myself
Unconquerable. *Tennyson*, *Geraltn*.

antagonist (*an-tag'ō-nist*), *n.* and *a.* [*LL. antagonista*, < *Gr. avrayōvistiç*, an opponent, competitor, < *avrayōviçebai*, struggle against, antagonize: see *antagonize*.] **I. n.** **1.** One who contends with another in combat or in argument; an opponent; a competitor; an adversary.

Antagonist of heaven's Almighty King.

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 387.

Where you find your antagonist beginning to grow warm, put an end to the dispute by some genteel badinage. *Chesterfield*, *Letters*.

Trade, as all men know, is the antagonist of war. *Emerson*, *War*.

2. In *anat.*, a muscle which acts in opposition to another: as, a flexor, which bends a part, is the antagonist of an extensor, which extends it. = *Syn. 1. Adversary, Antagonist, Opponent*, etc. (see *adversary*), opposer, rival, assailant.

II. a. Counteracting; opposing; combating: as, *antagonist forces*; an *antagonist muscle*. The flexors and extensors of a limb, as also the abductors and adductors, have to each other the relation of *antagonist muscles*.

We find a decisive struggle beginning between the antagonistic tendencies which had grown up in the midst of this [Aryan] civilization. *J. Fiske*, *Amer. Polit. Ideas*, p. 126.

antagonistic (*an-tag'ō-nis'tik*), *a.* and *n.* [*antagonist* + *-ic*.] **I. a.** Contending against; acting in opposition; mutually opposing; opposite.

Their valours are not yet so combatant,
Or truly antagonistic, as to fight.

B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, iii. 4.

Those who exercise power and those subject to its exercise,—the rulers and the ruled,—stand in *antagonistic* relations to each other. *Calhoun*, *Works*, i. 12.

II. n. Something that acts in an antagonistic manner; specifically, a muscle whose action counteracts that of another.

In anatomy those muscles are termed *antagonistics* which are opposed to others in their action, as the extensors to the flexors, etc. *Brande and Cox*.

antagonistical (*an-tag'ō-nis'ti-kəl*), *a.* Same as *antagonistic*.

antagonistically (*an-tag'ō-nis'ti-kəl-i*), *adv.* In an antagonistic manner; as an antagonist.

antagonization (*an-tag'ō-ni-zā'shon*), *n.* [*antagonize* + *-ation*.] Antagonism. Also spelled *antagonisation*.

This question of *antagonization* could be settled in a manner absolutely final.

Hovells, *Undiscovered Country*, p. 286.

antagonize (*an-tag'ō-niz*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *antagonized*, ppr. *antagonizing*. [*Gr. avrayōviçebai*, struggle against, < *avri*, against, + *ayōviçebai*, struggle: see *agonize*.] **I. trans.** To act in opposition to; oppose; counteract; hinder.

Concave and convex lenses *antagonize*, and, if of equal refractive power, neutralize each other. *Le Conte*, *Sight*, p. 33.

In the rabbit a fatal dose of strychnia might be so *antagonized* by a dose of chloral as to save life. *Quain*, *Med. Dict.*, p. 56.

II. intrans. To act antagonistically or in opposition. [Rare.] Also spelled *antagonise*.

antagonyt (*an-tag'ō-ni*), *n.* [*Gr. avrayōnia*, adversity, opposition, < *avri*, against, + *ayōnia*,

a struggle: see *agony*.] Antagonism; opposition.

The incommunicable *antagony* that is between Christ and Belial. *Milton*, *Divorce*, i. 8.

antal (*an'tal*), *n.* [= *F. G. antal*, < *Russ. antali*, Little *Russ.* and *Pol. antal*, *Pol.* also *antalek* (barred *l*), < *Hung. antalay*.] A wine-measure used in the Tokay district of Hungary, equal to 14.3 gallons.

antalgic (*an-tal'jik*), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. avr-* for *avri*, against (see *anti-*), + *ályos*, pain.] **I. a.** Alleviating pain; anodyne. [Rare.]

II. n. A medicine or an application fitted or tending to alleviate pain; an anodyne.

antalkali (*ant-al'ka-li* or *-li*), *n.*; pl. *antalkalis* or *antalkalies* (-liz or -liz). [*Gr. avr-* for *avri*, against (see *anti-*), + *alkali*, q. v.] A substance which neutralizes an alkali, and is used medicinally to counteract an alkaline tendency in the system.

antalkaline (*ant-al'ka-lin* or *-lin*), *a.* and *n.* [*antalkali* + *-ine¹*.] **I. a.** Having the property of neutralizing alkalis. [Rare.]

II. n. Same as *antalkali*.

antambulacral (*ant-am-bū-lā'krəl*), *a.* [*Gr. avr-* for *avri*, against (see *anti-*), + *ambulacral*, q. v.] In echinoderms, situated opposite the ambulacral surface, or away from the ambulacra: opposed to *ambulacral*: as, an *antambulacral* row of spines. See cut under *Asteriidae*.

antanaclasis (*ant-an-ak'la-sis*), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. avravánklasiç*, reflection of light or sound, use of a word in an altered sense, lit. a bending back against, < *avravaklān*, bend back against, reflect, < *avri*, against, + *avaklān*, bend back: see *anacclasis*.] **1.** In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in repeating the same word in a different sense: as, while we *live*, let us *live*; learn some *craft* when young, that when old you may live without *craft*.—**2.** In *gram.*, a repetition, after a long parenthesis, of a word or words preceding it: as, shall that heart (which has been thought to be the seat of emotion, and which is the center of the body's life), shall that heart, etc.

antagonoge (*ant'an-gō'jē*), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. avr-* for *avri*, against, + *anagōgē*, a taking up: see *anagoge*.] In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in replying to an adversary by recrimination, as when, the accusation made by one party being unanswerable, the accused person charges his accuser with the same or some other crime. Sometimes shortened to *antagoqe*.

antaphrodisiac (*ant'af-rō-diz'i-ak*), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. avr-* for *avri*, against, + *áφροδισιακός*, venereal: see *aphrodisiac*.] **I. a.** Having the property of extinguishing or lessening the sexual appetite; antaphrodisiac; antivereal.

II. n. A medicine or an application that extinguishes or lessens the sexual appetite; an antaphrodisiac.

Also written *anti-aphrodisiac*.

antaphroditic (*ant'af-rō-dit'ik*), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. avr-* for *avri*, against, + *Áφροδίτη*, Venus: see *Aphrodite*.] **I. a.** **1.** Having power to mitigate or cure venereal disease, as a drug.—**2.** Same as *antaphrodisiac*.

II. n. **1.** A drug which mitigates or cures venereal disease.—**2.** Same as *antaphrodisiac*.

antapoplectic (*ant'ap-ō-plek'tik*), *a.* [*Gr. avr-* for *avri*, against, + *άποπληκτικός*, apoplectic: see *apoplectic*.] Efficacious against apoplexy.

antarchism (*ant'är-kizm*), *n.* [*Gr. avr-* for *avri*, against, + *ἀρχή*, government, + *-ism*. Cf. *anarchism*.] Opposition to all government or restraint of individuals by law. [Rare.]

antarchist (*ant'är-kist*), *n.* [*antarchism* + *-ist*.] One who opposes all social government or control of individuals by law. [Rare.]

antarchistic (*ant'är-kis'tik*), *a.* [*antarchism*.] Opposed to all government. [Rare.]

antarchistical (*ant'är-kis'ti-kəl*), *a.* Same as *antarchistic*.

Antarctalia (*ant-ärk-tä'li-ä*), *n.* [*NL.*, < *LL. antarcticus*, antarctic, + *Gr. άλια*, an assemblage (with an intended allusion to *άλς*, sea). Cf. *Arctalia*.] In *zoögeog.*, the antarctic marine realm; that zoölogical division of the southern waters of the globe which corresponds to the northern division called *Arctalia*, and covers the antipodal ocean up to the isocryme of 44°.

Antarctalian (*ant-ärk-tä'li-an*), *a.* [*Antarctalia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to *Antarctalia*: as, the *Antarctalian* fauna. *Gill*.

antarctic (ant-ärk'tik), *a.* [Early mod. E. *antartic*, < ME. *antartik*, < OF. *antartique* = It. *antartico*, < LL. *antarticus*, southern, < Gr. *ἀνταρκτικός*, southern, < *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, opposite to, + *ἀρκτικός*, northern, arctic: see *arctic*.] Opposite to the north or arctic pole; relating to the south pole or to the region near it: as, the *antarctic* pole, current, or ocean.—**Antarctic circle**, a circle parallel to the equator and distant from the south pole 23° 28', which is the amount of the obliquity of the ecliptic. This circle separates the south temperate from the south frigid or antarctic zone, and forms the southern boundary of the region within which the sun is always above the horizon at noon and below it at midnight, or would be so were it not for refraction, parallax, and the apparent magnitude of the sun's disk.

Antares (an-tā'rēz), *n.* [< Gr. *Αντάρης* (Ptolemy), < *ἀντί*, against, corresponding to, similar, + *ἄρης*, Ares, Mars: so called because this star resembles in color the planet Mars. See *Ares*.] A red star of the first magnitude, the middle one of three in the body of the Scorpion; a Scorpion. See cut under *Scorpius*.

antarthritic (ant-är-thrit'ik), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *ἀντάρθρις*, against, + *ἀρθριτικός*, gouty: see *arthritic*.] **I. a.** Curing or alleviating gout.

II. n. A remedy for the gout.

Also written *anti-arthritic*.

antasthmatic (ant-ast-mat'ik), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *ἀντάρσθμα*, against, + *ἀσθματικός*, asthmatic: see *asthmatic*.] **I. a.** Having the property of relieving asthma, as a medicine.

II. n. A remedy for asthma.

Also written *anti-asthmatic*.

antatrophic (ant-a-trof'ik), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *ἀντάρτροφία*, against, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy: see *atrophy*.] **I. a.** Efficacious against atrophy or wasting.

II. n. A medicine used for the cure of atrophy or wasting.

ant-bear (än'tbär), *n.* 1. The great or maned ant-eater of South America, *Myrmecophaga*



Ant-bear (*Myrmecophaga jubata*).

jubata; the tamanoir.—2. The aardvark, ground-pig, or Cape ant-eater of Africa, *Orycteropus capensis*. See *ant-eater*, (*a*) (2).

ant-bird (än'tbërd), *n.* 1. An ant-thrush (which see) or ant-eater; an ant-catcher.—2. *pl.* Specifically, the American ant-thrushes, of the family *Formicariidae*.

ant-catcher (än'tkæch'ër), *n.* A name of the ant-bird or ant-thrush of both hemispheres; any ant-bird. See *ant-thrush*, *Pittidae*, *Formicariidae*.

ant-cow (än'tkōn), *n.* An aphid, plant-louse, or some similar insect, kept and tended by ants for the sake of the sweet fluid which is secreted in its body and used as food by the ants.

ante¹ (än'tē), *n.* [Appar. < L. *ante*, before, the ante being put before the players.] In the game of poker, the stake or bet deposited in the pool by each player before drawing new cards; also, the receptacle for the stakes.

ante¹ (än'tē), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *anted*, ppr. *anteing*. [See *ante*¹, *n.*] In the game of poker, to deposit stakes in the pool or common receptacle for them: commonly used in the phrase *to ante up*.

ante² (än'tē), *a.* [< F. *enté*, pp. of *enter*, ingraft, < ML. *impotare*, ingraft, imp.] In *her.*, ingrafted: said of one color or metal broken into another by means of dovetailed, nebulé, embattled, or ragulé edges. Also *enté*.

ante- [< L. *ante-*, OL. *anti-*, prefix, L. *ante*, OL. *anti*, prep. and adv., before, in place or time, = Gr. *ἀντι-*, *ἀντί*, against, opposite to, etc., = Skt. *anti*, over against, = Geth. OS. AS., etc., *and-*: see *and*, *and-*, and *anti-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, originally only in compounds or derivatives taken from the Latin or formed from Latin elements, as in *antecessor*, *antepenultimate*, *antemeridian*, etc., but now a familiar English formative, meaning before, either in place or in time. It forms—(a) compound nouns, with the accent on the prefix, in which *ante-* has the attributive force of fore, anterior, as in *antechamber*, *anteroom*, *antedate*, etc.; (b) compound adjectives, with the accent on the radical element, in which *ante-* retains its original prepo-

sitional force, before, governing the noun expressed or understood, as in *antemundane*, *antediluvian*, *antemeridian*, etc. Such compounds, whether having an adjective termination, as in the examples just cited, or lacking it, as in *ante-war*, are in fact prepositional phrases like the Latin *ante bellum*, *ante mortem* (which are also used as English adjectives). Compare *anti-*.

ante-act (än'tē-äkt), *n.* [< *ante-* + *act*.] A preceding act. *Bailey*.

anteal (än'tē-äl), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before: see *ante-*.] Being before or in front. [Rare.]

ant-eater (än'tē'tër), *n.* An animal that feeds upon ants: a name applied to several mammals and birds. Specifically—(a) In *Mammalia*: (1) *pl.* The South American edentate quadrupeds of the suborder *Vermilinguia* and family *Myrmecophagide*, of which there are three genera and several species, having a slender elongated head, perfectly toothless jaws, and a very long extensible tongue, which is covered with viscid saliva, by means of which the insects are caught. The principal species are the ant-bear or tamanoir, or the great or maned ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata*; the collared ant-eater or tamandu, *Myrmecophaga tamandua* or *Tamandua bivitata* or *tetradactyla*; and the little or two-toed ant-eater, *Cyclothorus didactylus*, an arboreal species with a prehensile tail. (2) The African aardvark, ground-pig, or ant-bear, *Orycteropus capensis*, with probably another species, *O. aethiopicus*, of the family *Orycteropodidae* and suborder *Podientia*. Both are also known as Cape ant-eaters. See cut under *aardvark*. (3) *pl.* The pangolins or scaly ant-eaters, of the family *Manidae* and suborder *Squamata*, including some six or eight species of Asia and Africa, of the genera *Manis*, *Pholidotus*, and *Smutsia*. See cut under *pangolin*. (4) *pl.* The Australian marsupials of the genus *Myrmecobius*, as *M. fasciatus*. (5) The monotrematous mammal *Echidna hystrix*, known as the aculeated or porcupine ant-eater, and other species of the genus *Echidna*. See cut under *Echidnidae*. (b) In *Ornith.*, an ant-bird, ant-catcher, or ant-thrush. See *ant-thrush*.—**King of the ant-eaters**, a South American bird of the family *Formicariidae* and genus *Grallaria*; the *Grallaria rez* or *G. varia*, formerly *Turdus rez*.

ante bellum (än'tē bel'um). [L.: *ante*, before; *bellum*, acc. of *bellum*, war: see *ante-* and *bellicose*.] Before the war: often used (joined by a hyphen) attributively.

antebrachia, *n.* Plural of *antebrachium*.

antebrachial (än'tē-brä'ki-äl), *a.* [< *antebrachium* + *-äl*.] 1. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the forearm.—2. In *Chiroptera*, situated in front of the axis of the fore limb: applied to the volar membrane which extends from the head to the wrist and forms a small part of the general expansion of the wing. *W. H. Flower*. Usually, but less correctly, written *antibrachial*.

antebrachium (än'tē-brä'ki-um), *n.*; *pl.* *antebrachia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *ante*, before (see *ante-*), + *brachium*, the arm: see *brachial*.] The forearm, from the elbow to the wrist. Less correctly written *antibrachium*.

antedecanous (än'tē-sē-dā'nē-us), *a.* [< *antedecē* + *-aneous*, after *succedaneous*, *q. v.*] Antecedent; having priority in time. [Rare.] Capable of *antedecanous* proof. *Barrow*, Sermons, II. xxix.

antedecede (än'tē-sēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *antedeceded*, ppr. *antedeceding*. [< L. *antedecere*, go before, precede, in space or time, < *ante*, before (see *ante-*), + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] To go before in time, and sometimes in place, rank, or logical order; precede.

It seems consonant to reason that the fabric of the world did not long antedecede its motion. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, l. 82.

Primarily certain individual claims, and secondarily the social welfare furthered by enforcing such claims, furnish a warrant for law, antedeceding political authority and its enactments. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 534.

antedecence (än'tē-sē'dens), *n.* [= F. *antécédence*, < *antécéder*: see *antedecent*.] 1. The act of going before, or state of being before, in time, place, rank, or logical order; precedence.

Meanwhile, if we are really to think of freedom as absolute and perfect in man—a perfect freedom from the necessity of any antedecence—we ought logically to think of it as free from all influence of God or Devil, as Will, that is, in which the Omnipresent is not present and the Omnipotent has no power. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 7.

2. In *astron.*, an apparent motion of a planet from east to west, or contrary to the order of the signs of the zodiac.—**Syn.** 1. *Precedence*, etc. See *priority*.

antedecency (än'tē-sē'den-si), *n.* The quality or condition of being antedecent.

Unity is before any multiplied number. Which antedecency of unity . . . he (Dionysius) applieth unto the Deity. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 308.

There is always and everywhere an antedecency of the conception to the expression. *W. H. Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 137.

antedecent (än'tē-sē'dent), *a. and n.* [= F. *antécédent*, < L. *antedecēn(t)-s*, ppr. of *antedecere*, go before: see *antedecede*.] **I. a.** Being before in time, place, rank, or logical order; prior; anterior: as, an event antedecent to the deluge.

There is a sense of right and wrong in our nature, antedecent to and independent of experiences of utility. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Selec., p. 354.

Antecedent signs, in *pathol.*, the precursory symptoms of a disease.—**Antecedent cause**, in *pathol.*, the exciting cause of a disease.—**Antecedent probability**, the probability of a supposition or hypothesis drawn from reasoning or analogy, previous to any observation or evidence which is considered as giving it a posteriori probability. See *antedecently*, 2.—**Antecedent will**, in *metaph.*, the will to do something on condition that something else is done.—**Syn.** See *previous*.

II. n. 1. One who or that which goes before in time or place.

He's everything indeed, . . . My antedecent or my gentleman-usher. *Massinger*, City Madam, II. 2.

Variations in the functional conditions of the parents are the antedecedents of those greater unlikenesses which their brothers and sisters exhibit. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 86.

2. In *gram.*: (a) The noun to which a relative pronoun refers: as, Solomon was the *prince who* built the temple, where the word *prince* is the antecedent of *who*. (b) Formerly, the noun to which a following pronoun refers, and whose repetition is avoided by the use of the pronoun.

—3. In *logic*: (a) That member of a conditional proposition of the form, "If A is, then B is," which states, as a hypothesis, the condition of the truth of what is expressed in the other member, termed the *consequent*: in the proposition given the antecedent is "if A is." The whole proposition amounts to the statement that all possible cases of the truth of the antecedent are included among the possible cases of the truth of the consequent. (b) The premise of a consequence, or syllogism in the first figure with the major premise suppressed. Thus, the argument, "A syllogism has never existed in *sensu*, therefore it does not exist in *intellectu*," is a consequence, its premise is the antecedent, and its conclusion the consequent. (c) An event upon which another event follows. So used particularly by nominalists. An *invariable antecedent*, with J. S. Mill, is an event upon which another follows according to an invariable rule or uniformity of nature. It does not, therefore, mean (as might be supposed) an event of a kind which antecedes every occurrence of another kind of event. Thus, lightning is not an invariable antecedent of thunder, for thunder does not always follow it; and this although lightning antecedes thunder whenever thunder is heard.

4. In *math.*, the first of two terms of a ratio, or that which is compared with the other. Thus, if the ratio is that of 2 to 3, or of a to b, 2 or a is the antecedent.—5. In *music*, a passage proposed to be answered as the subject of a fugue.—6. *pl.* The earlier events or circumstances of one's life; one's origin, previous course, associations, conduct, or avowed principles.

We have learned lately to speak of men's antedecedents: the phrase is newly come up; and it is common to say, "if we would know what a man really now is, we must know his antedecedents," that is, what he has been in past time. *Abp. Trench*.

antedecental (än'tē-sē-den'täl), *a.* Relating to what is antedecent or goes before.—**Antedecental method**, a branch of general geometrical proportion, or universal comparison of ratios.

antedecently (än'tē-sē'dent-li), *adv.* 1. Previously; at a time preceding.

We consider him antedecently to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of possibilities. *South*.

2. In advance of any observation of the effects of a given hypothesis; on a priori grounds.

We are clearly proceeding on the assumption that there is some fixed relation of cause and effect, in virtue of which the means we adopt may be antedecently expected to bring about the end we are in pursuit of. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 81.

The known facts as to the periodicity of sun-spots, and the sympathy between them and the prominences, make it antedecently probable that a corresponding variation will be found in the corona. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 230.

antedecessive (än'tē-sēs'iv), *a.* [< L. as if **antedecessivus*, < *antedecessus*, pp. of *antedecere*: see *antedecede*.] Antedecent. [Rare.]

antecessor (än'tē-sēs'ör), *n.* [< ME. *antecessour*, < L. *antecessor*, foregoer, teacher or professor of law, predecessor in office (the original of *ancestor*, *q. v.*), < *antedecere*, go before, pp. *antedecessus*: see *antedecede*.] 1. One who goes before; a predecessor. [New rare.] A venerable regard not inferior to any of his antecessors. *Wood*, Athen. Oxon. *Carlyle*.

Much higher than any of its antecessors. *Carlyle*. 2. A title given among the Romans—(a) to the soldiers who preceded an army and made all necessary arrangements as to camping, supplies, the scouting service, etc.; (b) under the later empire, to professors of civil law in the public schools.—3†. In *law*, an ancestor; a predecessor; one who possessed certain land before the present possessor or holder.

The *antecessor* was most commonly he that possessed the lands in King Edward's time before the Conquest.

Brady, Glossary.

The King's most noble progenitors, and the *antecessors* of the nobles of that realm.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., lii., note.

The places [in Domesday] which speak of the *antecessor* and of the rights derived from him to the present owner are endless. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 11.*

ante-chamber (an'tē-chām'bēr), *n.* [*< ante- + chamber.*] A chamber or an apartment through which access is had to a principal apartment, and in which persons wait for audience. Formerly also spelled *antichamber*.

They both were cast into the dungeon's gloom,
That dismal *ante-chamber* of the tomb.

Longfellow, Torquemada.

ante-chapel (an'tē-chap'el), *n.* [*< ante- + chapel.*] An apartment, vestibule, porch, or the like, before the entrance to a chapel; the narthex of a chapel.

Antechinomys (an-te-kī'nō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Kreff), *< ant-* for *anti-* + *Echinomys*, *q. v.*] A genus of very small insectivorous marsupials, of the family *Dasuridae*. *A. lanigera*, inhabiting central portions of Australia, is about 3 inches long and of a mouse-gray color above and white below. Its tail is about 5 inches long, and tufted at the tip. A naked space surrounds the teats, but there is no distinct pouch.

ante-choir (an'tē-kwīr'), *n.* [*< ante- + choir.*] In *arch.*, a space, more or less inclosed, in front of the choir of a church; a portion of the nave adjoining the choir-screen and separated from the rest of the nave by a railing. Also called *fore-choir*. *Audsley.*

ante-church (an'tē-chērč), *n.* [*< ante- + church.*] Same as *narthex*.

anteciens, antœciens (an-tē'shianz), *n. pl.* [*< NL. antæci, pl. of antæcus, < Gr. ἀντικός, living on the corresponding parallel of latitude in the opposite hemisphere, < ἀντί, opposite, + οἶκος, a dwelling.*] In *geog.*, persons or communities living on corresponding parallels of latitude, on opposite sides of the equator, and on the same meridian. Rarely used in the singular. Also called *antæci*.

antecom-munion (an'tē-kō-mūn'yon), *a. and n.*
I. a. Before communion: as, the *antecom-munion* service.

II. n. That part of the communion office in the Book of Common Prayer which precedes the communion service proper, and is said on Sundays and other holy days though there be no communion. According to the English rubric, it extends to the end of the prayer for Christ's church militant; according to the American, to the end of the gospel; the service concluding in either case with the blessing.

antecoxal (an-tē-kok'sal), *a.* [*< L. ante, before, + NL. coxa, q. v.*] In *entom.*, situated in front of a coxa: applied to a piece of the metasternum. See *Cicindelidae*.

antecursor (an-tē-kēr'sor), *n.* [L., a forerunner, *< antecurrere*, run before, *< ante*, before, + *currere*, pp. *cursor*, run: see *current* and *course*. Cf. *precursor*.] One who runs before; a forerunner; a harbinger. *Blount; Bailey; Johnson.*

antecurvature (an-tē-kēr'vā-tūr), *n.* [*< ante- + curvaturæ.*] A bending forward; specifically, in *pathol.*, a slight ante-flection of the uterus.

antedate (an'tē-dāt), *n.* [*< ante- + date¹, n.*] 1. A prior date; a date antecedent to another, or to the true or actual date of a document or event. — 2. Anticipation.

Why hath not my soul these apprehensions, these pre-sages, these changes, those *antedates*, those jealousies, those suspicions of a sin, as well as my body of a sickness?
Donne, Devotion, x.

antedate (an'tē-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *antedated*, ppr. *antedating*. [*< ante- + date¹, v.*] 1. To date before the true time; give an earlier date to than the real one: thus, to *antedate* a deed or bond is to give to it a date anterior to the true time of its execution.

[The Tweed Ring] had . . . caused . . . warrants to be *antedated*, in order that interest might be charged from such date to the time of payment. *N. A. Rev., CXXIII, 381.*

2. To be of older date than; precede in time.

With the exception of one or two of the later prophets, the Old Testament *antedated* all written history known at the beginning of the present century.

The Independent (New York), Nov. 15, 1883.

3. To anticipate; realize or give effect to (something) in advance of its actual or proper time.

No man can *antedate* his experience, or guess what faculty or feeling a new object shall unlock, any more than he can draw to-day the face of a person whom he shall see to-morrow for the first time. *Emerson, History.*

antediluvial (an'tē-di-lū'vi-əl), *a.* Same as *antediluvian*.

antediluvian (an'tē-di-lū'vi-an), *a. and n.* [*< L. ante, before, + diluvium, deluge: see dilu-*

rium and deluge.] **I. a. 1.** Existing before the flood (the Noachian deluge) recorded in Genesis; relating to the times or events before the Noachian deluge: as, the *antediluvian* patriarchs: by extension, applied to the time preceding any great flood or inundation, as that which is said to have occurred in China in the time of Yao, 2298 B. C.—**2.** Belonging to very ancient times; antiquated; primitive; rude; simple: as, *antediluvian* ideas.

The whole system of travelling accommodations was barbarous and *antediluvian*. *De Quincey, Works, II, 163.*

II. n. 1. One who lived before the deluge.

The longevity of the *antediluvians*. *Bentley.*

Hence, humorously—**2.** One who is very old or very antiquated in manners or notions; an old fogey.

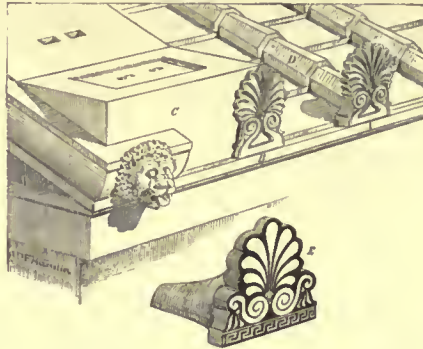
antedorsal (an-tē-dēr'sal), *a.* [*< ante- + dorsal.*] In *ichth.*, situated in front of the dorsal fin: as, an *antedorsal* plate.

antefact (an'tē-fakt), *n.* [*< L. ante, before, + factum, a thing done: see fact.*] An act, especially a rite or ceremony, which precedes or prefigures an event: opposed to *postfact*.

There is a proper sacrifice in the Lord's supper, to exhibit Christ's death in the post-fact, as there was a sacrifice to prefigure, in the old law, the *ante-fact*.

Copy of the Proceedings of some Divines (1641), p. 2.

antefix (an'tē-fiks), *n.*; *pl. antefixes*, *L. antefixa* (-fik-sez, an-tē-fik'sā). [*< L. antefixum, in pl. antefixa, neut. of antefixus, fastened before, <*



Antefixes.

Upper figure, from the Parthenon, partly restored: *A*, antefix; *B*, false antefix; *C*, acroterium pedestal; *D*, imbrices protecting the joints. Lower figure: *E*, antefix in terra cotta, Berlin Museum.

ante, before, + *fixus*, pp. of *figere*, fasten: see *fix*.] In *class. arch.*, an upright ornament, generally of marble or terra cotta, placed at the eaves of a tiled roof, at the end of the last imbrex or tile of each ridge of tiling, to conceal the joining of the tiles. Antefixes were also often placed at the junction of the imbrices along the ridge of a roof, forming a cresting. In some Roman examples the antefixes were so disposed and combined with water-channels as to serve as gargoyles.

anteflected (an-tē-flek'ted), *a.* [*< L. ante, before, + flectere, bend, + -ed².*] Same as *anteflexed*.

anteflection (an-tē-flek'shon), *n.* [*< L. ante, before, + flexio(n)-, bending, flection: see flection.*] A bending forward, as of any organ of the body. The term is specially used in relation to the uterus, when this organ is bent forward at the line of junction of its body and cervix. *Quain, Med. Dict.*

anteflexed (an'tē-flekst), *a.* [*< L. ante, before, + flexus, bent, + -ed².*] Bent forward; exhibiting anteflection: said of the uterus. An equivalent form is *anteflected*.

antefurca (an-tē-fēr'kā), *n.*; *pl. antefurcæ* (-sē). [NL., *< L. ante, before, + furca, > AS. forc, E. fork, q. v.*] In *entom.*, the anterior forked or double apodema which projects from the sternal wall into the cavity of a thoracic somite of an insect.

ant-egg (ant'eg), *n.* 1. The egg of an ant.—**2.** In popular language, the larva or pupa of an ant; one of the elongated whitish bodies which ants when disturbed may be seen carrying about. Such larvae or ant-eggs are a favorite food of many wild birds, and are extensively used in Europe for feeding young poultry and game-birds, and also for making formic acid. Also called *ant-worm*, *ant-heart*, and *ant's brood*.

antegrade (an'tē-grād), *a.* [*< L. ante, before, + gradus, step; cf. antegradi, go before, precede.*] Progressive: opposed to *retrograde*.

antejuramentum (an'tē-jō-ra-men'tum), *n.*; *pl. antejuramenta* (-tā). [ML., *< L. ante, before, + juramentum, an oath, < jurarc, swear: see jury.*] In *law*, an oath taken in ancient times by both the accuser and the accused before any trial or purgation. The accuser swore that he would

prosecute, and the accused had to swear on the day of ordeal that he was innocent. *Wharton.*

antelocation (an'tē-lō-kā'shon), *n.* In *pathol.*, a displacement forward: applied to displacements of the uterus when the whole organ is carried forward, as by distention of the rectum or a post-uterine hematocoele.

antelope (an'tē-lōp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *antilope, antalope, antelopp*, *< ME. antelope, antyllope, antlop, < OF. antelop, also antelu, mod. F. antilope = Sp. antilope = Pg. antilope = D. antilope = Dan. antilope = G. antilope* (NL. *antilope*, Pallas, c. 1775), an antelope, *< ML. antalopus, anthalopus* (also *talopus, calopus, and tatula*), *< LGr. ἀνθόλοψ (-οψ-), a word of Gr. appearance but prob. of foreign origin, applied to a half-mythical animal located, in the early accounts, on the banks of the Euphrates, and described as very savage and fleet, and having long saw-like horns with which it could cut down trees. This is the animal that figures in the peculiar fauna of heraldry; the present zoological application is recent. See gazel.]*

1. An animal of the genus *Antilope* or subfamily *Antilopinae*; especially, the sasin or common Indian antelope, *Antilope cervicapra*. See *Antilope, Antilopinae*, and cut under *sasin*.

—**2.** A name sometimes given to the saiga, and to the cabrit or pronghorn. See these words; also *Antilocapra* and *Antilocapridæ*.—**3.** [*cap.*] (Pron. an-tel'ō-pē.) Sometimes incorrectly used for *Antilope*.—**Blue antelope.** Same as *blauwbok*.—**Goitered antelope.** Same as *dzereen*.

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antelopine (an'tē-lō-pin), *a.* [*< antelope + -ine¹.*] Pertaining to the antelope. An equivalent form is *antelopian*.

antelucan (an-tē-lū'kan), *a.* [*< L. antelucanus, < ante, before, + lux (luc-), light: see lucid.*] Occurring before daylight; preceding the dawn. Specially applied to assemblies of Christians held in ancient times before daylight, at first to escape persecution, and afterward from motives of devotion or convenience.

This practice of . . . *antelucan* worship, possibly having reference to the ineffable mystery of the resurrection. *De Quincey, Esenes, 1.*

ante lucem (an'tē lū'sem). [L.: *ante*, before; *lucem*, acc. of *lux*, light: see *ante-* and *lucid.*] Before the light, that is, before daybreak.

antemeridian (an'tē-mē-rid'i-an), *a.* [*< L. antemeridianus, before midday, < ante, before, + meridiæ, midday: see ante-* and *meridian.*] Preceding noon; pertaining to the forenoon.

ante meridiem (an'tē mē-rid'i-em). [L.: see *antemeridian.*] Before midday: applied to the time between midnight and the following noon. Regularly abbreviated to *A. M.*

antemeti-c (ant-ē-met'ik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. ἀντί, against, + ἐμετικός, emetic: see emetic.*] **I. a.** Restraining or allaying vomiting.

II. n. A medicine which checks vomiting. Also written *anti-emetic*.

ante mortem (an'tē mōr'tem). [L.: *ante*, before; *mortem*, acc. of *mors*, death: see *ante-* and *mortal*. Cf. *post mortem*.] Before death: often used attributively (with a hyphen) in the sense of existing or occurring before or just before death: as, an *ante-mortem* statement or confession.

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Antemural, Coucy-le-Château, Aisne, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire de l'Architecture.")
A, outer court, or esplanade; *B*, castle; *C*, town; *D*, castle-moat; *E*, antemural.

antemundane (an-tē-mun'dān), *a.* [*L. ante*, before, + *mundus*, the world: see *ante-* and *mundane*.] Existing or occurring before the creation of the world.

The supreme, great, *antemundane* Father!
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 93.

antemural (an-tē-mū'ral), *n.* [*L. antemurale*, an outwork, < *ante*, before, + *murus*, a wall: see *ante-* and *mural*.] In *medical fort.*, an advanced work defending the approach to a fortified place; a barbican (which see). The term is sometimes applied to an exterior wall of a castle or fortress. See cut on preceding page.

antennarial (an-tē-nā'ri-al), *a.* [*L. ante*, before, + *nares*, nostrils.] Situated in front of the nostrils. *W. H. Flower.*

antennatal (an-tē-nā'tal), *a.* [*L. ante*, before, + *natalis*, pertaining to birth: see *ante-* and *natal*.] Happening or being before birth; pertaining or relating to times, occurrences, or conditions previous to birth.

And many an *antennatal* tomb
Where butterflies dream of the life to come.
Shelley, Sensitive Plant, ii.

Some said that he was mad; others believed
That memories of an *antennatal* life
Made this where now he dwelt a penal hell.
Shelley, Prince Athanas.

There has been plenty of theorising as to the nature of the life to come, but the possibility of an *antennatal* existence gets far less attention and far less credit.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 340.

antennated (an-tē-nā-ted), *a.* [*L. ante natus* (see *ante-nati*) + *-ed*.] Born or in existence before the time spoken of.

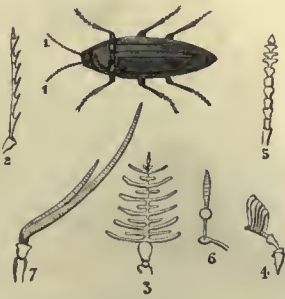
Something of the Evangelical relish was in them, *antennated*, and in being, before the Gospels were written.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, ii. 48. (*N. E. D.*)

ante-nati (an-tē-nā'ti), *n. pl.* [*ML.*, in *L.* prop. written apart, *ante nati*: *ante*, before; *nati*, pl. of *natus*, born, pp. of *nasci*, be born: see *ante-*, *natal*, and *nascent*.] Those born before a certain time: specifically, in *Eng. law*, applied to Scotsmen born before the accession of James I. to the English throne (1603), who on this account were considered aliens. The *post-nati*, or those born after the accession, claimed the rights of natives of England. In the United States the term is applied to those born in the colonies prior to the Declaration of Independence.

anteneve (an-tē-nāv), *n.* [*L. ante-* + *nave*.] In *arch.*, same as *narthex*.

ante-Nicene (an-tē-ni'sēn), *a.* [*L. ante*, before, + *Nicēnus*, Nicene, < *Nicaea*, < *Gr. Nikaia*, Nica, a city of Bithynia in Asia Minor.] Anterior to the first general council held at Nice (Nicaea), in the year 325: as, *ante-Nicene* faith. See *Nicene*.—*Ante-Nicene fathers*. See *father*.

antenna (an-ten'ā), *n.*; pl. *antennæ* (-ē). [*NL.* application of *L. antenna*, also *antenna*, a sail-yard; possibly a corruption, through nautical use, of a form (cf. the perf. part. pass. *ἀνταρτένω*, spread out) of *Gr. ἀνταρτένω*, poet. *ἀνταρτένω*, stretch out, spread out, < *ἀντα*, back, + *ρτένω*, stretch.] 1. One of the lateral articulated appendages occurring in pairs on that segment of the head of an arthropod animal, as an insect, which immediately precedes the mouth or mandibular segment; a feeler or 'horn.' They vary greatly in size, shape, and function. The appendages of the head, proceeding forward from the mouth-parts, are: (1) antennæ, (2) antennule, (3) ophthalmites or eye-stalks. (*a. pl.* In *Crustacea*: (1) Properly, the posterior one of the two pairs of feelers or horns borne upon the head of most crustaceans, as crabs and lobsters, as distinguished from the anterior pair, or antennule. From their relative size they are known as the long feelers, in distinction from the antennule, or short feelers. When fully developed, the antennæ consist of a number of parts, which, beginning with the base, are named the *basicerite*, the *scaphocerite*, the *ischioerite*, the *nerocerite*, the *carpocerite*, and the (terminal) *procerite*. The last may consist of a long filament with many articulations, sometimes exceeding the whole length of the animal's body. See cuts under *Cypris*, *Cythereidae*, and *Limnetis*. (2) Loosely, either one of the two pairs of horns or feelers, that is, either the antennæ proper or the antennule. (*b.* In *Arachnida*, or spiders, scorpions, etc., a chelicere; one of the pair of chelate or subchelate appendages of the head, situated between and morphologically in front of the large hooked or pincer-

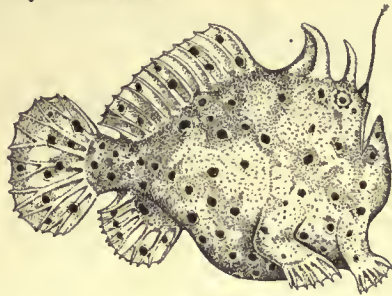


1, 1, filiform antennæ of cucujo firefly of Brazil (*Pyrophorus luminosus*); 2, denticulate antenna; 3, bipinnate; 4, lamellicorn; 5, clavate; 6, geniculate; 7, antenna and antennule of a crustacean.

like appendages known as pedipalps. They are adapted for seizing and tearing, and sometimes convey a poison-duct. They are homologous with the feelers of crustaceans and insects, and are supposed, in some cases at least, to represent antennule as well as antennæ proper. See cuts under *chelicera* and *scorpion*. (*c.*) In *Insecta* and *Myriapoda*, a horn or feeler; one of the pair of jointed flexible sensitive appendages of the head, morphologically situated between the mouth-parts and the eyes, though generally appearing in the adult between or before the eyes. These characteristic organs are usually filamentous with many articulations, and are very diverse in form; some of the terms used in describing their shapes are filiform, denticulate, bipinnate, clavate, geniculate. In *Coleoptera*, divisions have been founded upon the shapes of the antennæ, as lamellicorn, clavicorn, longicorn, etc. These organs are almost universally present in some form or other, though occasionally rudimentary and inconspicuous, in which cases the insects are termed *acerous*, as distinguished from *dicerous*. The parts of a well-formed antenna usually recognized are the pedicel, scape, and flagellum or clavela, the last usually composing most of the length of the organ. See *Hymenoptera*, *Insecta*.

2. An analogous organ on the heads of other animals, as a feeler or tentacle, like the eye-stalk of a snail.—3. *pl.* Projecting horns of iron or bronze found on some ancient helmets, perhaps serving only as ornaments, or as badges, or in some cases to stop a blow from glancing downward and striking the shoulder.—*Decussate, deflexed, deformed, etc., antennæ*. See the adjectives. **antennal** (an-ten'al), *a.* [*L. antenna* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to antennæ; bearing antennæ; antennary.

antennariid (an-te-nā'ri-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Antennariidae*.



Antennarius pictus.

Antennariidæ (an-ten-a-ri'idē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Antennarius* + *-idæ*.] A family of pediculate fishes with elongate geniculate false arms or pseudobranchia, provided with three distinct bones (actinosts), typified by the genus *Antennarius*. They have a compressed but tumid body; the mouth opens upward; the branchial apertures open in the lower axils of the pectoral fins; there are no pseudobranchiæ; and the dorsal fins are represented by (1) at least one frontal or superior rostral spine or filament, and (2) an oblong soft dorsal. The pectoral members are distinctly geniculate or provided with an elbow-like joint. They are chiefly inhabitants of tropical seas, and the typical species are often called *frog- or toad-fishes*.

Antennariinæ (an-ten'a-ri-i'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Antennarius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of pediculate fishes, of the family *Antennariidæ*, with the head compressed, a rostral spine or tentacle as well as two other robust spines, and a well-developed soft dorsal fin. Four genera are known, the chief of which is *Antennarius*. The typical species are mostly found in coral-groves, where they lurk partially concealed, but one of the best known, *Pteropryne histrio*, inhabits the sargassum-weed of the open seas, and makes in it a nest for its young.

antennariine (an-te-nā'ri-in), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to the *Antennariinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Antennariinæ*. **antennarioid** (an-te-nā'ri-oid), *n.* and *a.* [*L. Antennarius* + *-oid*.] I. *n.* A fish of the family *Antennariidæ*; an *Antennariid*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Antennariidæ*.

Antennarius (an-te-nā'ri-us), *n.* [*NL.*, < *antenna*, *q. v.*, in allusion to the antenna-like foremost dorsal spine.] A genus of pediculate fishes, typical of the family *Antennariidæ*, used with various limits, but primarily embracing numerous tropical species.

antennary (an-ten'a-ri or an'te-nā-ri), *a.* [*L. Antennarius*, < *antenna*, *q. v.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an antenna: as, an *antennary* nerve. Specifically.—2. In *entom.*, bearing antennæ: applied to that segment of the head of insects which bears the antennæ.—**Antennary somite**, the segment of the head of an arthropod which bears the antennæ.—**Antennary sternum**, the median inferior piece of the antennary somite.—**Antennary sternite**, in crustaceans, the epistoma (which see). See cuts under *Brachyura* and *Cyclops*.

Antennata (an-te-nā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *antennatus*: see *antennate*.] A group of annelids, approximately corresponding to the order *Chatopoda* (which see).

antennate (an-ten'üt), *a.* [*NL. antennatus*, < *antenna*, *q. v.*] Having antennæ.

antenniferous (an-te-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*NL. antenna* + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing antennæ; antennary, as a segment of the head.

antenniform (an-ten'i-fôrm), *a.* [*NL. antenna* + *L. forma*, form.] Shaped like an antenna; resembling an antenna in any way.

The cement ducts can be traced to the disks of the *antenniform* organs.
Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 259.

antennula (an-ten'ü-lä), *n.*; pl. *antennulæ* (-læ). [*NL.*, dim. of *antenna*, *q. v.*] 1. A little antenna.—2. A filiform appendage of an antenna, as in some crustaceans.—3. The appendage of the segment or somite of the head of an arthropod in advance of that bearing the antennæ proper; one of the anterior of the two pairs of feelers of the head of a crustacean. Commonly called the *short feeler*. See cuts under *Copepoda*, *Cyclops*, and *Cythereidæ*.

Also *antennule*. **antennulary** (an-ten'ü-lä-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to an antennula; bearing antennulæ: as, the *antennulary* somite of the head of a crustacean.

antennule (an-ten'ül), *n.* [*L. antenna*, *q. v.*] Same as *antennula*.

antennumber (an'tē-num-bēr), *n.* [*L. ante-* + *number*.] A number one less than a given number: used, in the case of objects arranged in periods (as, for example, days are in weeks), to express the fact that the number of objects in a period is one less than the number which, in counting the objects, falls upon an object corresponding to the first: thus, 7 is the *antennumber* of the octave. [Rare.]

It is to be considered, that whatsoever virtue is in numbers for conducing to consent of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the *ante-number* than to the entire number; as namely, that the sound returneth after six or after twelve [*i. e.*, tones or semitones]; so that the seventh or the thirteenth is not the matter, but the sixth or the twelfth; and the seventh and thirteenth are but the limits and boundaries of the return.
Bacon, *Sylva Sylvarum*, § 106.

antenuptial (an-tē-nup'shal), *a.* [*LL. antenuptialis*, < *L. ante*, before, + *nuptialis*, nuptial: see *ante-* and *nuptial*.] Occurring, existing, or done before marriage; coming before marriage; preceding marriage: as, an *antenuptial* agreement; *antenuptial* children.

anteocular (an-tē-ok'ü-lär), *a.* In *entom.*, in front of the eyes.

anteoperculum (an'tē-ō-pēr'kü-lum), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. ante*, before, + *operculum*: see *operculum*.] In *ichth.*, same as *preoperculum*. [Rare.]

anteorbital (an-tē-ōr'bi-tal), *a.* [*L. ante*, before, + *orbit*, *q. v.*] Situated in front of the eyes. Also *antorbital*.—**Anteorbital foramen**, in *mammalian anat.*, an orifice in the cheek-bone, in front of the orbit, transmitting the superior maxillary division of the trifacial nerve, and in some cases, as among rodents, the masseter muscle. It corresponds to the suborbital foramen of human anatomy. It is frequently a formation so large and variable as to afford zoological characters, as is the case in the *Rodentia*.—**Anteorbital process**, in *mammalian anat.*, a spur of the frontal bone on the anterior and upper portion of the margin of the orbit.

antepagment (an-tē-pag'mēt), *n.* [*L. antepagmentum*, also *antipagmentum*, anything applied for ornament, < *ante* (*anti*), before, + *pagmentum*, anything joined or fastened, < *pangere*, older form *pagere*, fasten: see *fact*.] A term used by Vitruvius to designate decorative moldings enriching the jambs and head of a doorway or window. To such a feature the term *architrave* is now commonly applied.

antepagmentum (an'tē-pag-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *antepagmenta* (-tā). Same as *antepagment*. **antepaschal** (an-tē-pas'kal), *a.* [*L. ante-* + *paschal*.] Pertaining to the time preceding the Jewish Passover, or preceding Easter.

The dispute was very early in the church concerning the observance of Easter; one point whereof was, concerning the ending of the *antepaschal* fast.
R. Nelson, *Festivals and Fasts*, p. 445.

antepast (an'tē-päst), *n.* [*L. ante*, before, + *pastus*, food, < *pascere*, feed: see *ante-* and *pastel*, *pastor*, *pasture*.] A foretaste; something taken before a meal to stimulate the appetite. [Rare.]

Were we to expect our bliss only in the satiating our appetites, it might be reasonable, by frequent *antepasts*, to excite our gust for that profuse perpetual meal.
Decay of Christ. Piety.

antepectus (an-tē-pek'tus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. ante*, before, + *pectus*, breast.] In *entom.*, the forebreast; the under side of the prothorax.

antependium (an-tē-pen'di-um), *n.*; pl. *antependia* (-diä). [*ML.*, < *L. ante*, before, + *pendere*, hang: see *ante-* and *pendant*.] The hanging by which the front of an altar is covered; one of the kinds of frontal. It is frequently made of silk or velvet, and ornamented with embroidery.

I saw the *antependium* of the altar designed for the famous chapel of St. Lorenzo. *Smollett, Travels*, xxviii.

A young woman who would get up at five o'clock in the morning to embroider an *antependium*, and neglect the housekeeping. *Miss Braddon, Hostages to Fortune*, p. 3.

antepenult (an'tē-pē-nult'), *n.* A shortened and very common form of *antepenultima*.

antepenultima (an'tē-pē-nul'ti-mä), *n.* [L., also spelled *antepanultima* (sc. *syllaba*, syllable), the syllable before the penult, < *ante*, before, + *panultima*, penult: see *ante-* and *penult*.] The last syllable but two of a word, as *syl* in *mono-syllable*.

antepenultimate (an'tē-pē-nul'ti-mät), *a.* and *n.* [*antepenultima* + *atē*¹. Cf. *ultimate*.] **I. a.** 1. Immediately preceding that one of a series which is next to the last one; being the third from the last of a series: as, the *antepenultimate* joint of a limb.—**2.** Pertaining to the last syllable but two.

II. n. The antepenultima.

antephalic (ant-ef-i-al'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. αντί*, against, + *φιάλη*, nightmar: see *anti-* and *ephalic*.] **I. a.** Tending to prevent nightmare.

II. n. That which prevents or is a remedy for nightmare.

Also written *anti-ephalic*.

antepileptic (ant-ep-i-lep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. αντί*, against, + *επιληπτικός*, epileptic: see *anti-* and *epileptic*.] **I. a.** Alleviating or curing epilepsy.

II. n. A remedy for epilepsy.

Also written *anti-epileptic*.

antepileptical (ant-ep-i-lep'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *antepileptic*.

antepone (an-tē-pōn'), *v. t.* [*L. antepone*, set before, < *ante*, before, + *ponere*, set, place: see *ante-* and *position*.] To set before. *Bailey*.

anteport (an'tē-pōrt'), *n.* [*L. ante*, before, + *porta*, a gate.] **1.** An outer gate or door.—**2.** A hanging before a door.

Also written *antiport*.

anteportico (an'tē-pōr'ti-kō), *n.* [*L. ante-* + *portico*, q. v.] An outer porch or portico. [Rare.]

anteportion (an'tē-pō-zish'on), *n.* [*L. ante-* + *portion*. Cf. *antepone*.] **1.** In *gram.*, the placing of a word before another word which, by ordinary rules, it ought to follow.—**2.** In *bot.*, the non-alternation of the members of contiguous circles in a flower, the corresponding parts being opposite to each other: otherwise called *superposition*.

anteprandial (an-tē-pran'di-al), *a.* [*L. ante*, before, + *prandium*, a late breakfast, a meal taken early in the day: see *ante-* and *prandial*.] Relating to the time before dinner; occurring before dinner.

antepredicament (an'tē-prē-dik'a-ment), *n.* [*ML. antepredicamentum*, < *L. ante*, before, + *LL. predicamentum*, category.] In *logic*, a doctrine subservient to knowledge of the predicaments. The *Antepredicaments* is a title given by Albertus Magnus and all later logicians to the doctrine of the first part of Aristotle's book on the Categories. These antepredicaments are seven, viz., three definitions, two divisions, and two rules. The definitions are of equivocal, univocal, and denominative. The divisions are of things said into terms and propositions and the eight modes of inference. The rules are the *dictum de omni et nullo* (see *dictum*), and that which affirms that the differences of different genera are different. The word had been previously applied, in the plural, as a name for Porphyry's Introduction to Aristotle's Categories and the doctrine of the predicables therein contained.

antepretonic (an'tē-prē-ton'ik), *a.* [*L. ante-* + *pretonic*.] Pertaining to or contained in the syllable before the pretonic syllable.

The *antepretonic* open syllable may have either a heavy or a light vowel. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 499.

anteprostate (an-tē-pros'tāt), *a.* [*L. ante-* + *prostate*.] Lying in front of the prostate gland.

anteprostatic (an-tē-pros-tat'ik), *a.* Same as *anteprostate*.

anterior (an-tē'ri-ōr), *a.* [L., compar. adj., as if from **anterior*, < *ante*, before. Cf. *posterior*, *exterior*, *interior*, *superior*, *inferior*.] **1.** Of place: fore; situated more to the front: the opposite of *posterior*.—**2.** Of time: going before; preceding; antecedent; prior; earlier.

Intellect is the simple power anterior to all action or construction. *Emerson, Essays*, 1st ser., p. 295.

3. In *zool.* and *zoot.*, nearer the head, as opposed to posterior; cephalal, as opposed to caudal; oral, as opposed to aboral: thus, the head is anterior to the neck, which is itself anterior to the trunk and tail.—**4.** In *human anat.*, situated in front, with respect to that side of the body on which is the face; ventral, as opposed

to dorsal; hemal, as opposed to neural: as, the anterior pillars of the pharynx; the anterior walls of the belly; the anterior pillars of the spinal cord.

The two parts into which the iris divides the eye are called the anterior and posterior chambers. *Brewster, Optics*, p. 288. (*N. E. D.*)

5. In *bot.*, in axillary inflorescence, noting the side most distant from the axis and nearest the subtending leaf or bract: as, the anterior side of a flower: otherwise called *inferior* or *lower*. [In all its senses usually followed by *to* before an object.] = *Syn. 2.* See *previous*.

anteriority (an-tē'ri-ōr'i-ti), *n.* [*ML. anteriorita*(-t)s, < *L. anterior*: see *anterior*.] The state of being anterior, in advance, or in front; the state of being before in time or situation; priority.

Our poet could not have seen the prophecy of Isaiah, because he lived 100 or 150 years before that prophet; and this anteriority of time makes this passage the more observable. *Pope, Iliad*, xix. 93, note.

anteriorly (an-tē'ri-ōr-li), *adv.* In an anterior manner; before, in time or place; previously, in time; in front, in place. See *anterior*.

The hemispheres [of the brain-cavity of a species of *Coryphodon*] contract anteriorly into the very stout peduncles of the olfactory lobes. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 124.

anterolateral (an'tē-rō-lat'ē-rāl), *a.* [*L. *anterior* (see *anterior*) + *lateralis*, lateral: see *lateral*.] Situated or directed anteriorly and to the side. *Huxley*.—**Anterolateral groove**, a name sometimes applied to the line along the spinal cord where the anterior roots of the spinal nerves emerge.

anteroom (an'tē-rōm), *n.* [*L. ante-* + *room*.] A smaller room before a chief apartment, to which access is had through it; especially, a waiting-room used for the temporary reception of visitors, etc.; an antechamber.

His ante-rooms were thronged with clients of all sorts. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S.* (1876), VI. 239.

anteroparietal (an'tē-rō-pā-rī'ē-tal), *a.* [*L. *anterior* (see *anterior*) + *LL. parietalis*, parietal: see *parietal*.] Anterior parietal: applied to one of the gyri of the brain. See *gyrus*.

anteroposterior (an'tē-rō-pos-tē'ri-ōr), *a.* [*L. *anterior* (see *anterior*) + *posterior*, behind: see *posterior*.] Relating to the direction from front to back or from head to tail; cephalocaudal.—**Anteroposterior symmetry**, in *zool.*, the view that the anterior and posterior limbs of vertebrates are reversed or symmetrical repetitions of each other, like right and left limbs, and therefore not serially homologous, or parts of a series facing all in one direction, but antitypical homologues or antitypes; antitropy as opposed to antropy, in viewing intermembral homologues. See *intermembral*.

antesarium (an'tē-sō-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *antesaria* (-iā). [*ML.*, < *L. ante*, before, + *solarium*: see *solarium*.] A portico, veranda, or other projecting structure in front of the solar or apartments of a medieval dwelling-house. *Audsley*.

antestature (an'tē-stat'ūr), *n.* [*F. antestature* = *Sp. antestatura*, < *L. ante*, before, + *statura*, a standing: see *stature*.] In *fort.*, a small intrenchment or work formed hastily of palisades or sacks of earth, for the defense of a post, or of works part of which have been captured.

antesternum (an'tē-stēr-num), *n.*; pl. *antesternum* (-nā). [*NL.*, < *L. ante*, before, + *NL. sternum*: see *sternum*.] In *entom.*, the center of the antepectus; the fore part of the middle of the breastplate of insects.

antestomach (an'tē-stum-ak), *n.* [*L. ante-* + *stomach*.] In birds, some distensible portion of the gullet (not a proper crop) in which food is first lodged.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth, but it is immediately swallowed into a kind of antestomach, which I have observed in piscivorous birds. *Ray*.

ante-supper (an'tē-sup-ēr), *n.* [*L. ante-* + *supper*.] A course displayed but not partaken of, in anticipation of supper. *N. E. D.*

antetemple (an'tē-tem-pl), *n.* [*L. ante-* + *temple*.] The porch or vestibule before the temple at Jerusalem. The term has been used to designate the narthex or vestibule of early Christian churches, and it has been applied to the nave of a church regarded as placed before the chancel or sanctuary and outside of its pale. Its use as designating the pronaos of a classical temple is not to be commended.

antetype (an'tē-tip), *n.* [As if *ante-* + *type*; but prop. *antitype*, q. v.] A prototype; a primitive or early type whence some later form has been derived. See *antitype*.

The antetypes in carboniferous times of the modern king-crab. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 87.

antevénien (an-tē-vē'nient), *a.* [*L. antevénien*(-t)s, ppr. of *antevénire*, come before, <

ante, before, + *venire* = *Gr. βαίω* = *E. come*.] Preceding; coming before. *Lamb*.

anteversion (an-tē-vēr'shon), *n.* [*L. antever-sio*(-n), a putting before, < *antevertere*, pp. *antever-sus*: see *anteverte*.] A turning forward; specifically, in *pathol.*, a displacement of the uterus in which the fundus, or broad upper portion, is turned toward the pubes, while the cervix or neck is tilted up toward the sacrum: opposed to *retroversion*.

anteverte (an-tē-vèrt'), *v. t.* [*L. antevertere*, precede, anticipate, place before, < *ante*, before, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] **1.** To prevent; avert.

To anteverte some great danger to the public, . . . we may and must disclose our knowledge of a close wickedness. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience* (1654), p. 421.

2. To tip or turn forward; displace in a forward direction, as the uterus.

anteverted (an-tē-vèrt'ed), *p. a.* Tipped forward; exhibiting anteversion: said of the uterus.

anth- [*Gr. άνθ-*, assimilated form of *άντ-* for *άντι-* before the aspirate.] The form of the prefix *ant-* before the aspirate *h* in words taken from or formed according to the Greek. In words formed in English *anti-* usually remains unchanged before the aspirate, as in *antihypnotic*, *antihysteric*, etc.

anthera (an-thē'ra), *n.*; pl. *anthera* (-rā). [*NL.*, < *Gr. άνθήρα*, the downy plume of the reed (*L. panicula*), < *άνθειν*, bloom: see *anther*.] In *bot.*, a form of cymose inflorescence, either unilateral and sickle-shaped or bilateral and fan-shaped, the lateral axes overlapping the central, as in *Juncus tenuis*.

antheria, *n.* Plural of *antherion*.

antherices, *n.* Plural of *antherix*.

anthericine (an-thē'ic- or an-thē'ic-sin), *a.* [*L. antherix* (-ic-) + *-ine*¹.] Of or pertaining to the antihelix of the ear: as, the *anthericine* fossa.

antherion (an-thē' or an-thē'li-ōn), *n.*; pl. *antheria* (-iā). [*NL.*, < *Gr. άνθήριον*, neut. of *άνθής* (with *άντ-* changed to *άνθ-* before the rough breathing), later form of *άνθήριος*, opposite to the sun, < *άντ-* for *άντι*, opposite to, + *ήλιος*, the sun: see *helio*. Cf. *aphelion* and *perihelion*.] A solar phenomenon consisting of one or more faint luminous rings around the shadow of the head of an observer when projected at no great distance by the sun when it is near the horizon on a cloud, fog-bank, grass covered with dew, or other moist surface. It is sometimes observed in alpine and polar regions, and is due to diffraction of light.

antherix (an'thē- or an'thē'liks), *n.*; pl. *antherices* (an-thē' or an-thē'li-sēz). [*Gr. άνθήρις*, the inner curvature of the ear, < *άνθ-*, *άντ-* for *άντι*, opposite to, + *ελίξ*, helix: see *helix*.] Same as *antihelix*.

anthermintic (an-thel-min'thik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *anthermintic*.

anthermintic (an-thel-min'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*L. antherminticum*, < *Gr. άνθ-*, *άντ-* for *άντι*, against, + *έρμινθ* (*έρμινθ*), a worm, esp. a tape-worm, a maw-worm; of uncertain origin.] **I. a.** In *med.*, destroying or expelling intestinal worms.

II. n. A vermifuge; a drug used for destroying and expelling intestinal worms.

anthem (an'them), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *anthym*; occasionally spelled *anthymne* (simulating *hymn*), also *antheme*, *antemue*; < *ME. antem*, *antim*, *antym*, *anteme*, *antempne*, *antephne*, *antefne*, < *AS. antefen*, < *ML. antifona*, *antiphona*, an anthem, an antiphon: see *antiphon*.] Originally, a hymn sung in alternate parts; in modern usage, a piece of sacred music set to words usually taken from the Psalms or other parts of the Scriptures; a developed motet. There are four kinds: (a) *anthems for a double choir*, in which the choirs sing antiphonally; (b) *full anthems*, which consist of a chorus only, or of a chorus and verses, in which the chorus occupies the principal place, and the verses (usually set to music in four parts and sung by a part of the choir) are subordinate; (c) *verse anthems*, in which solos, duets, and trios are the prominent features, the chorus being subordinate; and (d) *solo anthems*, in which a single voice is the prominent feature. The anthem may or may not have an accompaniment for the organ, or for any number of instruments. It has reached its highest development in England.

anthem (an'them), *v. t.* [*anthem*, *n.*] To celebrate or salute with an anthem or song. [Used only in poetry.]

Sweet birds *antheming* the morn.

Keats, Fancy.

anthemion (an-thē'mi-ōn), *n.*; pl. *anthemia* (-iā). [*Gr. άνθέμιον*, a flower, a flower ornament, < *άνθος*, flower: see *anther*.] In *art* and *archaeol.*:

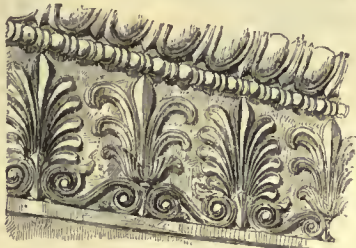
(a) A characteristic palmette or honeysuckle ornament, varying in detail, but constant in type, of very frequent occurrence both in single examples and in series, in vase-painting, in architectural sculpture, in jewelry and dress-fabrics, and in all other decorative work of Greek origin from very early times, and later in ornament derived from the Greek. This ornament in its original shape was borrowed by Greek artists from the Orient, and was probably first adopted by the Ionians. It was much used upon antefixæ, both sculptured and in terra cotta, and in the composition of acroteria, particularly those of the tall and slender Greek funeral slabs. (b) Any conventionalized flower or foliage ornament, as these common in Oriental embroidery or Persian porcelain.



a, from a Greek vase; b, from the acroterium of an Attic stele.

anthemion-frieze (an-thē'mi-ŋ-frēz), *n.* Same as *anthemion-molding*.

anthemion-molding (an-thē'mi-ŋ-mōl'ding), *n.* In *Gr. art.*, a molding or frieze ornamented with a series of anthemia, usually in graceful



Anthemion-molding.—Frieze of the Erechtheum.

alternation of two forms. Sometimes the effect is diversified by the introduction of flowers or tendrils more literally expressed, and occasionally birds are represented perching on the tendrils, as in examples at Athens and Argos. The most elegant examples of anthemion-molding are those beneath the capitals of the north porch columns, and forming one of the friezes, of the Erechtheum at Athens.

Anthemis (an'the-mis), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr.* ἀνθήμεϊς, a flower, also an herb like our camomile (Dioscorides), < ἀνθος, a flower: see *anther*.] A large genus of plants, natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Anthemideæ*. *A. Cotula* is the mayweed or stinking camomile; *A. nobilis* is the common camomile of Europe and of gardens elsewhere. The flowers contain a bitter principle, which has tonic properties, and yield an essential oil having an aromatic fragrance. They are consequently much used as a light tonic, and also as a fomentation or poultice.

anthemorrhagic (an'them-ŋ-rā'j'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* ἀνθ-, αντ- for ἀντι, against, + αἱμορραγικός, hemorrhagic: see *hemorrhagic*.] Tending to check hemorrhage; hemastatic. Also *anthemorrhagic* and *antihemorrhagic*.

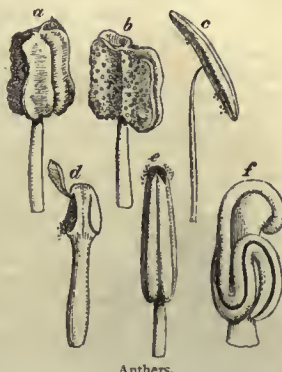
anthemwise (an'them-wiz), *adv.* [*Gr.* anthem + wise².] In the manner of an antiphonal anthem; alternately.

Several quires, placed one over against another, and taking the voice by catches, anthemwise, give great pleasure.

Bacon, Masques.

anther (an'the-mi), *n.*; pl. *antheries* (-miz). [*Gr.* ἀνθήμων, equivalent to ἀνθος, a flower: see *anther*.] In *bot.*, a term proposed for any form of flower-cluster.

anther (an'thēr), *n.* [*Gr.* ἀνθήμων, a flower, + ἄνθη, anther, etc. See the adjectives.



Anthers.

a, anther of *Aquilegia*, opening; b, same, expanded; c, versatile anther of *Lithium*; d, anther of *Solanum*, opening by valves; e, anther of *Solanum*, opening by terminal pores; f, sigmoid anther of *Ecballium*. (All magnified.)

< *Gr.* ἀνθήμων, flowery, blooming, < ἀνθῆν, bloom, < ἀνθος, a blossom, a flower, = *Skt.* *andhas*, herb.] In *bot.*, the essential polliniferous part of a stamen, generally raised upon the extremity of a filament. It is usually a double sac formed by two simple or bilocellate cells, filled with pollen, and each cell opening at maturity by a slit, pore, or valve. The anther is variously attached to the summit of a filament, or may be sessile. Theoretically it is homologous to the blade of a leaf, the two halves of which are represented by the cells, the mid-vein by the connective, and the parenchyma by the pollen.—**Adnate anther, cruciate anther**, etc. See the adjectives.

antheral (an'thēr-əl), *a.* [*Gr.* ἀνθήμων + -al.] Pertaining to an anther or to anthers.

anther-dust (an'thēr-dust), *n.* The dust or pollen of an anther.

antherid (an'thēr-id), *n.* Same as *antheridium*.

antheridia, *n.* Plural of *antheridium*.

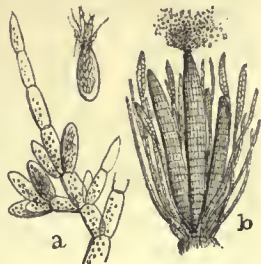
antheridial (an-thē-rid'i-əl), *a.* [*Gr.* ἀνθήμων + -al.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to an antheridium.

The *Antheridial* disk springing from the leaf form. *S. B. Herrick*, *Plant Life*, p. 95.

antheridian (an-thē-rid'i-ən), *a.* Same as *antheridial*.

antheridium (an-thē-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *antheridia* (-i-ä). [*NL.*, < *anthera*, anther, + *Gr.* dim. -ιδιον.] In *bot.*, the organ in cryptogamic plants which answers to the anther in the phanerogamic series. It assumes various forms and positions in the different groups. Also called *antherid*.

antheriferous (an-thē-rif'e-rus), *a.* [*Gr.* ἀνθήμων + -ferus = *E.* bear¹.] In *bot.*: (a) Producing anthers. (b) Supporting anthers, as the filaments.



Antheridia. a, branch of *Fucus*, with antheridia, one separated and antherozoids escaping; b, antheridia of a moss surrounded by paraphyses. (Both highly magnified.)

antheriform (an'thēr-i-fōrm), *a.* [*NL.* *anthera* + *L.* *forma*, form.] Having the form of an anther.

antherogenous (an-thē-roj'e-nus), *a.* [*NL.* *antherogenus*, < *anthera* + *L.* -genus, producing: see -genous.] In *bot.*, resulting from the transformation of anthers, as the additional petals in many double flowers: also applied to a double flower resulting from such transformation.

antheroid (an'thēr-oid), *n.* [*Gr.* ἀνθήμων + -oid.] Resembling an anther.

antherozoid (an'thēr-ŋ-zō'id), *n.* [*NL.* *anthera*, anther, + *zooides*, zooid: see *anther* and *zooid*.] In *bot.*, the minute body produced in the antheridium of cryptogams by which the female organs are fertilized. The antherozoids are slender spiral threads, with a somewhat thickened apex, which are produced in the antheridial cells; when mature they burst the cell and move freely about. See cut under *antheridium*.

anthesis (an-thē'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* ἀνθησις, the full bloom of a flower, < ἀνθῆν, bloom: see *anther*.] The period or act of expansion in flowers.

I thereupon carefully inspected both these trees (ginkgo), and found that *anthesis* was so nearly synchronous in the two sexes that I was able on the 5th to pronounce them ready for fertilization. *Science*, V. 495.

Anthesteria (an-thes-tē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [*Gr.* Ἀνθεστήρια, the feast of flowers, in the month of Ἀνθεστηρίων: see *Anthesterion*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the festival of flowers, the third in order of the Attic feasts in honor of Dionysus. The observance lasted for three days, about the middle of the month of Anthesterion (or toward the 1st of our March), and celebrated the opening of spring and the ripening of the wine of the previous season. The people wore garlands of the brilliant anemones which deck the Attic plain at that season, and certain mystic ceremonies and sacrifices were performed by priestesses in the guise of bacchantes.

Anthesterion (an-thes-tē'ri-on), *n.* [*Gr.* Ἀνθεστηρίων, the time of flowers, < ἀνθος (stem ἀνθη-, orig. ἀνθεσ-), a flower, + term. -τηρίων.] The eighth month of the ancient Attic year, containing twenty-nine days, and corresponding to the last part of February and the beginning of March.

anthicid (an'thi-sid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Anthicidæ*.

Anthicidæ (an-this'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Anthicus* + -idæ.] A family of heteromerous beetles, corresponding to the *Anthicidæ* of Latreille or the old genus *Notorus*. They have the anterior coxal cavities open behind; the head strongly constricted at base, and suddenly narrowed behind; no lateral suture

of the thorax; perfect tarsi, with distinct claws; normal eyes; the prothorax at base narrower than the elytra; and the hind coxæ not prominent. They are beetles mostly of small size, generally found on flowers, though some species inhabit sandy places near water.

Anthicus (an'thi-kus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* ἀνθικός, like a flower, < ἀνθος, a flower: see *anther*.] A genus of heteromerous beetles, typical of the family *Anthicidæ*, having the thorax unarmed. It contains *Anthicus fuscus* and many other minute species.

Anthidæ (an'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Anthus* + -idæ.] The *Anthina* (which see), rated as a family.

ant-hill (ant'hil), *n.* [*ME.* *amcte-hull*, < *AS.* *amct-hyll*, *amctt-hyll*: see *ant*, *emmet*, and *hill*.] A mound or hillock of earth, leaves, twigs, and other substances, formed by a colony of ants for or in the process of constructing their habitation. The ant-hills erected by the termites, or white ants, are among the most extraordinary examples of insect architecture. They are in the form of pyramids or cones of earth, sometimes 10 or 12 feet high, baked in the sun to remarkable hardness and consistency. See *termitæ*.—**Ant-hill grass**, a name given to a species of fescue-grass, *Festuca sylvatica*, from its frequent occurrence on ant-hills.

ant-hillock (ant'hil'ŋk), *n.* Same as *ant-hill*.

Anthinæ (an'thī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Anthus* + -inæ.] A subfamily of oscine passerine birds; one of two divisions of the family *Motacillidæ*, or wagtails: sometimes made a family *Anthidæ*. The group consists of the pipits, or titlarks, chiefly of the genus *Anthus*, with which the subfamily is nearly continuous. *Anthinæ* differ from other *Motacillidæ* in having the tail shorter than the wing, with broader feathers, the tarsi relatively shorter, the lateral toes longer, and the hind claw lengthened and straightened. Four or five primaries usually compose the point of the wing, and the coloration is streaky. There are about 50 species, found in most parts of the world. See *Anthus*.

anthine¹ (an'thin), *a.* [*L.* *anthinus*, < *Gr.* ἀνθικός, pertaining to a flower, < ἀνθος, a flower.] Of or pertaining to a flower.

anthine² (an'thin), *a.* [*Gr.* ἀνθινæ.] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Anthinæ*, or pipits.

anthobian (an-thō'bi-ən), *n.* [*NL.* *Anthobii* + -an.] A beetle of the group *Anthobii* (which see): so called from living on flowers and leaves.

Anthobii (an-thō'bi-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *Anthobius*, a., < *Gr.* ἀνθος, a flower, + βίος, life.] In some systems of classification (as Latreille's), a group of scarabæoid lamellicorn beetles, closely related to the *Hoplidæ*, but having the two divisions of the labium produced beyond the mentum, the elytra with rounded tips divaricating from each other, and the antennæ 9- or 10-jointed, the last 3 joints constituting the clavella. There are several genera and many species, chiefly of warm countries, living upon flowers and leaves.

Anthobranchia (an-thō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* ἀνθος, a flower, + βράγχια, gills.] A suborder of nudibranchiate gastropods, with the branchiæ arranged in a rosette about the anus, whence the name. It includes the family *Dorididæ* and related forms. Also called *Pygobranchia*.

anthobranchiate (an-thō-brang'ki-ät), *a. and n.* [*Gr.* ἀνθοβράγχια + -ate¹.] I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anthobranchia*.

II. n. A member of the suborder *Anthobranchia*.

anthocarpous (an-thō-kär'pus), *a.* [*Gr.* ἀνθοκαρπός, < *Gr.* ἀνθος, a flower, + καρπός, fruit: see *carpel*.] In *bot.*, characterized by thickened floral envelopes: applied to certain fruits. Instances of anthocarpous fruits are the checkerberry with a fleshy calyx, the berry of the yew with a cup-like disk, and the strawberry with fleshy torus. The epithet is also applied to such multiple fruits as the mulberry and pineapple, which are dense forms of inflorescence with the fleshy floral envelopes matted together about the ovaries, and to the fig, the cone of the pine, etc.

Anthochara (an-thō-kē'rā), *n.* [*NL.*, irreg. < *Gr.* ἀνθος, a flower, + χαίρειν, delight.] A genus of honey-birds, of the family *Meliphagidæ* and subfamily *Meliphaginæ*, based upon the mottled honey-eater or brush wattle-bird of Australia (*A. carunculata* or *A. mellivora*), described as specially fond of the banksias, upon the blossoms of which it feeds. It has a peculiar cry, resembling the syllables *gogwarruck*, its native name. *Vigors and Horsfield*, 1826. Formerly also called *Creation*.

anthoclinium

(an-thō-klin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *anthoclinia* (-i-ä). [*NL.*, < *Gr.* ἀνθος, a flower, + κλίση, a bed: see *clinic*, etc.] In *bot.*, n



Section of Head of Sunflower. a, receptacle, or anthoclinium.

name for a receptacle of inflorescence, such as that of *Compositae*.

Anthocorinae (an-thok-ō-rī-nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthocoris* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of bugs, of the family *Cimicidae*, containing chiefly minute, narrowly oval, and narrow-headed species of a shining-black or dull-brown color, marked with white.

Anthocoris (an-thok-ō-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *κόρις*, a bug.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Lygaeidae*, or giving name to a subfamily *Anthocorinae* of the family *Cimicidae*, having the antennae filiform. It contains small black bugs with reddish and white marks. See *cut* under *flower-bug*.

anthocyan (au-thō-sī'an), *n.* Same as *anthocyanin*.

anthocyanin, anthocyanine (an-thō-sī'a-nin), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *κυανός*, blue, + *-in*. Cf. *cyanin*.] The dissolved coloring matter in blue flowers.

anthodium (an-thō'di-um), *n.*; *pl.* *anthodia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθόδιον*; see *anthoid*.] The head, or so-called compound flower, of *Compositae*.

anthogenesis (an-thō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *γένεσις*, production.] A mode of reproduction occurring in some of the plant-lice, or *Phytophthiria*, in which there intervenes a form furnishing male and female pupae from which sexual individuals arise. *Pascoe*, *Zoöl.* Class., p. 264.

anthography (an-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] That branch of botany which treats of flowers; a description of flowers.

anthoid (an'thoid), *a.* [*Gr.* *ἀνθοειδής*, *contr.* *ἀνθόεις*, like a flower, < *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *είδος*, form.] Having the form of a flower; resembling a flower.

antholeucin, antholeucine (an-thō-lū'sin), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *λευκός*, white, + *-in*.] The dissolved coloring matter in white flowers.

antholite (an'thō-lit), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *λίθος*, a stone.] In *geol.*, an impression on rocks, as on the shales of the coal-measures, resembling, or supposed to resemble, a flower.

anthological (an-thō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr.* *ἀνθολογία*.] Pertaining to an anthology; consisting of beautiful extracts, especially from the poets.

anthologist (an-thō-loj'i-ka), *a.* [*Gr.* *ἀνθολογία*.] Treating of flowers.

anthologist (an-thō-ō-jist), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀνθολογία* + *-ιστής*.] The compiler of an anthology.

anthology (an-thō-ō-ji), *n.*; *pl.* *anthologies* (-jiz). [*Gr.* *ἀνθολογία*, *LGr.* also *ἀνθολόγιον*, a flower-gathering, and hence a collection of small poems, < *ἀνθολόγος*, gathering flowers, < *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *λέγειν* = *L. legere*, gather, read; see *lection*, *legend*, etc., and cf. *anthology*.] 1. A collection of flowers; a garland. [Rare.]—2. A collection of poems, epigrams, and fugitive pieces by various authors. The name was originally given to Greek collections of this nature, and is hence applied to any literary collection similarly made.

3. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a selection from several of the official service-books of such parts of the services as are most needed by the laity.

anthology (an-thō-ō-ji), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak; see *-ology*.] A treatise on flowers.

antholysis (an-thō'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *λύσις*, a breaking up, a loosening, < *λυών*, loosen.] In *bot.*, a retrograde metamorphosis of the organs of a flower, as of carpels into stamens, stamens into petals, etc.

anthomania (an-thō-mā-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *μανία*, mania; see *mania*.] An extravagant fondness for flowers.

Anthomedusa (an'thō-mē-dū'sā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *NL. medusa*, q. v.] The typical genus of the family *Anthomedusidae*.

anthomedusid (an'thō-mē-dū'sid), *n.* An aculeph of the family *Anthomedusidae*.

Anthomedusidae (an'thō-mē-dū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthomedusa* + *-idae*.] In *zoöl.*, a family of *Hydromedusinae* (which see) whose medusae become free. They are without otoliths, with ocelli at the base of the tentacles, gonads on the outer wall of the gastral cavity, and mostly 4 radial canals. The poly-colonies on which these medusae had contain alimentary zooids which are not invested by chitinous cups. The medusae had mostly on the ordinary alimentary polyps, but exceptionally directly from the hydro-rhiza.

Anthomorphidae (an-thō-mōr'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < **Anthomorpha* (?) (< Gr. *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *μορφή*, form) + *-idae*.] A family of *Hexactinaria* with slightly developed muscular system and long, slightly contractile tentacles without

any circular muscles, the tentacles being consequently non-retractile. Reproductive organs are present on all the numerous complete septa; accessory tentacles are wanting.

Anthomyia (an-thō-mī'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1826; *improp.* *Anthomyia*, Desvoidy, 1830, earlier in a perverted form, *Anthomyza*, Fallen, 1810), < Gr. *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *μύια*, a fly, akin to *L. musca*, a fly; see *Musca*.] A genus of dipterous in-



Turnip-fly (*Anthomyia radicum*). (Cross shows natural size.) *a*, larva; *b*, pupa, natural size; *c*, pupa, enlarged. (After Curtis.)

sects, typical of the family *Anthomyiidae*: less commonly in the perverted form *Anthomyza*. It includes numerous species; the larvae of some feed upon garden vegetables. *A. brassicae* is the cabbage-fly; *A. trimaculata* and *A. radicum* are turnip-flies; *A. tuberosa* attacks potatoes.

Anthomyiidae (an-thō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthomyia* + *-idae*; also in the perverted form *Anthomyzidae* (*Anthomyzides*, Latreille).] In some systems of classification, a family of dipterous insects, corresponding more or less exactly to the *Anthomyzides* of Latreille: sometimes merged in *Muscidae*.

Anthomyza (an-thō-mī'zā), *n.* [NL., a perverted form for *Anthomyia*.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) Same as *Anthomyia*. *Fallen*, 1810. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Swainson*, 1833.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of meliphagine birds, whose type is *A. caeruleocephala* of New Zealand, named by Swainson in 1837. The name, being preoccupied in entomology, was changed to *Anthornis* by G. R. Gray in 1840.

Anthomyzidae (an-thō-mī'zi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthomyza*, 1, + *-idae*.] Same as *Anthomyiidae*.

Anthomyzites (an-thō-mī'zi-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *prop. F. pl.*, equiv. to *Anthomyzidae*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a subtribe of *Muscides*, corresponding closely to *Anthomyiidae*. It is composed of species having the appearance of common flies, with 4-jointed abdomen, non-vibratile wings, and short antennae ending in a long or linear joint, with the seta mostly plumose.

Anthonomus (an-thon'ō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθόνομος*, feeding on flowers (found in passive sense *ἀνθόνομος* (paroxytone), having its flowers fed on); cf. *ἀνθοβοσκείν*, feed on flowers, < *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *βέβαιν*, mid. *βέβαισθαι*, feed, graze.] A genus of *Curetoniidae*, or snout-beetles, comprising numerous species of rather small size, distributed over all parts of the globe except the arctic regions. A few live in the larval state in the galls made by homopterous, dipterous,



Apple-curculio (*Anthonomus quadrigibbus*). *a*, natural size; *b*, lateral view; *c*, dorsal view.

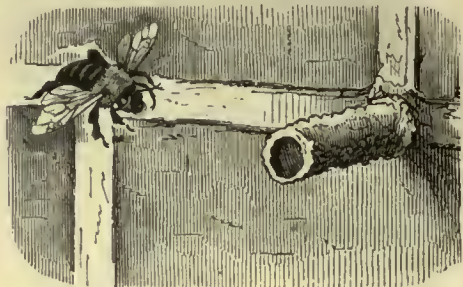
or hymenopterous insects; others live between the unopened leaves of various trees; while the majority infest the fruit or seed-pods of plants. The apple-curculio, *A. quadrigibbus* (Say), is a familiar example, and is distinguished by the four somewhat prominent tubercles on its elytra, and by its bidentate anterior femora. The larvae of *Anthonomus* are more arched dorsally than most other curculionid larvae; they undergo transformation within the fruit or plant they infest; and they do not enter the ground.

Anthophila (an-thōf'i-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., *neut. pl.* of *anthophilus*; see *anthophilous*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the melliferous aculeate hymenopterous insects; the bees: a synonym of *Mellifera* (which see). It is commonly divided into the two families *Apidae* and *Andrenidae*.

anthophilous (an-thōf'i-lus), *a.* [*NL.* *anthophilus*, < Gr. *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *φίλος*, loving.]

1. In *entom.*, flower-loving, as a bee.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Anthophila*.

Anthophora (an-thōf'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., *fem. sing.* (in sense 2 *neut. pl.*) of *anthophorus*; see *antho-*



Mason-bee (*Anthophora sponsa*), and tube constructed by the bee.

phore.] 1. A genus of bees, of the family *Apidae*; one of several genera which collect pollen by means of the hind tibiae, and which are known as mason-bees. *A. sponsa* is an example. See *mason-bee*.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *anthophorum*.

anthophore (an'thō-fōr), *n.* [*NL.* *anthophorum*, *prop. neut.* of *anthophorus*, < Gr. *ἀνθοφόρος*, bearing flowers, < *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *-φόρος*, bearing, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] In *bot.*, a form of floral stipe, produced by the elongation of the internode between the calyx and the corolla, and bearing the corolla, stamens, and pistil, as in the catch-fly (*Silene*). Also called *anthophorum*.

anthophorous (an-thōf'ō-rus), *a.* [*NL.* *anthophorus*, < Gr. *ἀνθοφόρος*, bearing flowers; see *anthophore* and *-ous*.] Bearing flowers.

anthophorum (an-thōf'ō-rum), *n.*; *pl.* *anthophora* (-rā). [NL.] Same as *anthophore*.

anthophyllite (an-thō-fil'it), *n.* [*NL.* *anthophyllum*, a clove (with allusion to the color), < Gr. *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *φύλλον*, leaf, = *L. folium*; see *folio*.] A mineral, allied to amphibole or hornblende, occurring in radiating columnar aggregates. It is orthorhombic in crystallization.

anthophyllitic (an'thō-fil'it'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *ἀνθοφύλλιτος* + *-ικός*.] Pertaining to anthophyllite, or containing it.

Anthophysa (an-thō-fī'zā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *φύσα*, a breath, bubble.] A genus of pantostomatous infusorians, of the group *Dimastiga*, containing biflagellate monads which are united in colonies of several zooids.

Anthoptilidae (an-thop'til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthoptilon* + *-idae*.] A family of spicateous pennatuloid polyps without rachial pinnules, with polyps sessile on both sides of the rachis in distinct rows, and without cells.

Anthoptilon (an-thop'ti-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθος*, flower, + *πτερον*, feather, wing.] A genus of polyps, representing the family *Anthoptilidae*.

anthorism (an'thō-rizm), *n.* [*NL.* *anthorismus*, < Gr. *ἀνθορισμός*, counter-definition, < *ἀνθόριζω*, make a counter-definition, < *ἀνθόριζω*, against, counter to, + *ὄριζω*, limit, bound, define; see *horizon*.] In *rhet.*, a description or definition contrary to that which has been given by one's opponent.

anthorismus (an-thō-riz'mus), *n.* Same as *anthorism*.

anthosiderite (an-thō-sid'e-rit), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *σίδηρος*, of iron; see *siderite*.] A native silicate of iron, of an ochraceous-yellow color, inclining to yellowish-brown, and having a fibrous radiated structure, found in Brazil.

Anthosoma (an-thō-sō'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *σῶμα*, a body.] A genus of siphonostomous parasitic crustaceans, giving name to a family *Anthosomidae*. A species, *A. smithi*, is found upon sharks.

Anthosomidae (an-thō-sō'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthosoma* + *-idae*.] A family of siphonostomous parasitic crustaceans, typified by the genus *Anthosoma*.

anthotaxis (an-thō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθος*, a flower, + *τάξις*, order, < *τάσσειν*, arrange, order:



Anthophore. (From Gray's "Genera of Plants of the United States.") Section of the flower of *Silene Pennsylvanica*, enlarged, showing the anthophore (*a*) within the calyx, bearing the petals, stamens, and ovary.

see *tactic*.] In *bot.*, the arrangement of flowers on the axis of growth: same as *inflorescence*.

anthotaxy (an'thō-tak-si), *n.* Same as *anthotaxis*.

anthoxanthin, anthoxanthine (an-thō-zan'thin), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἄθος*, a flower, + *ξανθός*, yellow (see *xanthin*), + *-in*.²] The yellow or orange coloring matter of yellow flowers and fruit, a modification of chlorophyll.

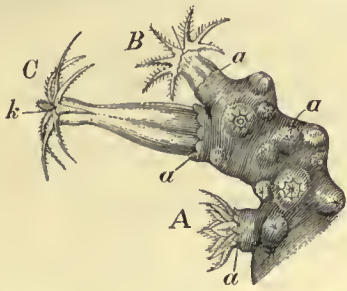
Anthozoa (an-thō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ἄθος*, a flower, + *ζῷον*, *pl.* ζῶα, an animal: see *zoön*.] The flower-animals, or animal-flowers; a former class or large group of zoöphytes, in exactly equivalent to the modern class *Actinozoa* (which see). By some, who have included the *Polysa* under zoöphytes, *Anthozoa* has been made the other and prime division of zoöphytes, and has been divided into *Hydroïda*, *Asteroida*, and *Helianthoida*. The *Anthozoa* have also been divided into *Actinoida*, *Zoanthoida*, *Xenoida*, *Alcyonoida*, *Pennatulidæ*, *Tubiporidae*, *Caryophyllidæ*, and *Gorgoniidæ*.

anthozoan (an-thō-zō'an), *a. and n.* [*Anthozoa* + *-an*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anthozoa*; anthozoic.

II. n. One of the *Anthozoa*; an anthozoön.

anthozoic (an-thō-zō'ik), *a.* [*Anthozoa* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Anthozoa*; zoöphytic.

anthozooid (an-thō-zō'oid), *n.* [*Anthozoa* + *-oid*. Cf. *zooid*.] An individual polyp of a polypidom; an actinozoön of the compound *Actinozoa*, formed by budding in a zoanthodeme;



End of a branch of red coral of commerce, *Corallium rubrum*, with three anthozooids, A, B, C, in different degrees of expansion; A, mouth; B, that part of the zoösarco which rises into a cup around the base of each anthozooid.

one of the individual zoöids borne upon the zoösarco of the compound *Zoantharia*. Thus, in a piece of coral each of the numerous little animals which build up the coral mass is an *anthozooid*.

anthozoön (an-thō-zō'on), *n.*; *pl.* *anthozoa* (-ā). [NL., sing. of *Anthozoa*.] One of the *Anthozoa*.

anthracene (an'thra-sēn), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀνθραξ* (*anthrac*), coal, + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon (C₁₄H₁₀) found in coal-tar, and extracted from the last portion of the distillate from this substance by chilling and pressure. It is purified by redistillation, and forms white crystalline laminae which melt at 415° F. It is of great commercial value, being the base from which artificial alizarin is prepared. See *alizarin*. Also written *anthracin*.

anthraceniferous (an'thra-sē-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*Anthracene* + *-iferous*.] Containing or yielding anthracene.

By whatever means the crude *anthraceniferous* mass has been obtained, it must be submitted to a process of purification. *Ure*, *Dict.*, IV. 72.

anthracenes, n. Plural of *anthracene*.

anthracic (an-thras'ik), *a.* [*Anthrax* (*anthrac*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the disease anthrax.

Anthracidæ (an-thras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthrac* (*Anthrac*) + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, of the old group *Tanytomata*, containing the genera *Anthrax*, *Lomatia*, *Bombylius*, etc.: now called *Bombyliidæ* (which see).

anthraciferous (an-thra-sif'e-rus), *a.* [*Gr.* *ἀνθραξ* (*anthrac*) for *anthracite*, *q. v.*, + *L. ferre* = *F. bear*.¹] Yielding anthracite: applied to geological strata.

anthracin (an'thra-sin), *n.* [*anthrax* (*anthrac*) + *-in*.²] Same as *anthracene*.

anthracite (an'thra-sit), *n. and a.* [*Gr.* *ἀνθρακίτης*, a kind of precious stone, fem. *ἀνθρακίτις*, a kind of coal; prop. adj., coal-like; < *ἀνθραξ* (*anthrac*), a (burning) coal, charcoale, stone-coal: see *anthrax*.] **I. n.** A variety of mineral coal (see *coal*) containing but little hydrogen, and therefore burning almost without flame. It is nearly pure carbon, containing usually over 90 and sometimes as much as 95 per cent. of that substance. It is hard (hence often called *hard coal* in distinction from *soft* or bituminous coal), breaks with a conchoidal fracture, and has a deep-black color and brilliant luster. It occurs in large quantity in eastern Pennsylvania, where it is extensively mined, and is almost the exclusive fuel used in the large cities and manufactories of New York and New England. It also occurs in the South Wales coal-fields in large quantities, and in many other localities, but is

nowhere of so much practical importance as in the eastern United States.

II. a. Coal-black: as, the *anthracite hawk*, *Urbitinga anthracina*.

anthracitic (an-thra-sit'ik), *a.* [*anthracite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, having the nature of, or resembling anthracite.

In the neighborhood of these [igneous] rocks the coal has been altered into an *anthracitic* material. *Huxley*, *Physiography*, xiv.

anthracitous (an'thra-si-tus), *a.* [*anthracite* + *-ous*.] Containing or characterized by anthracite. *N. E. D.*

anthracnose (an-thrak'nōs), *n.* [F., prop. **anthracnose*, < *Gr.* *ἀνθραξ*, a carbuncle (see *anthrax*), + *νόσος*, disease.] A disease of grapevines which affects the leaves, the young stems, and the green berries, and is caused by a fungus, *Sphaeceloma ampelinum*.

anthracoid (an'thra-koid), *a.* [*Gr.* *ἀνθραξ* (*anthrac*) (see *anthrax*) + *εἶδος*, form.] **1.** Resembling or of the nature of anthrax.—**2.** Resembling the precious stone carbuncle.

anthracokali (an'thra-kō-kā'li), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ἀνθραξ* (*anthrac*), coal, + *NL. kali*, *kali*: see *kali, alkali*.] A pharmaceutical preparation made by adding porphyzied anthracite to a boiling solution of caustic potash. Sulphur is sometimes added with the coal. It is used both internally and externally in cases of scrofula, rheumatism, and certain herpetic affections.

anthracolite (an-thrak'ō-lit), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀνθραξ* (*anthrac*), coal, + *λίθος*, stone. Cf. *anthracite*.] Same as *anthraconite*.

anthracomancy (an'thra-kō-man'si), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀνθραξ* (*anthrac*), a coal, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of burning coals.

anthracometer (an'thra-kom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀνθραξ* (*anthrac*), charcoale (carbon), + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of carbonic acid present in any gaseous mixture.

anthracometric (an'thra-kō-met'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an anthracometer, or to its use.

anthraconite (an-thrak'ō-nit), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἀνθρακόν*, a heap of charcoale, hot embers (< *ἀνθραξ*, charcoale), + *-ite*.²] The name given to varieties of calcareous spar (calcite), darkly colored by the presence of carbonaceous matter.

Anthracosaurus (an'thra-kō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ἀνθραξ* (*anthrac*), coal, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard: see *saurian*.] A genus of extinct amphibians, of the order *Labyrinthodonta*, discovered in the Carboniferous strata of Scotland. The head measured 18 inches in length. *Huxley*, 1863.

anthracosis (an-thra-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ἀνθραξ* (*anthrac*), coal, + *-osis*.] A pulmonary affection produced by the inhalation of coal-dust, as by colliers. The particles, taken into the tissues of the lungs, are apt to produce more or less inflammation in the form of bronchitis or diffuse pneumonitis.

anthracothere (an'thra-kō-thēr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Anthracotherium* and family *Anthracotheriidae*.

anthracotheriid (an'thra-kō-thē-ri'id), *n.* A hoofed mammal of the family *Anthracotheriidae*.

Anthracotheriidae (an'thra-kō-thē-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthracotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil omnivorous artiodactyl mammals, related to the existent pigs and peccaries. It contains two subfamilies, *Hyopotaminae* and *Anthracotheriinae* (which see).

Anthracotheriinae (an'thra-kō-thē-ri-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthracotherium* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Anthracotheriidae*. It differs from the other subfamily *Hyopotaminae* in having the four upper premolars all differentiated from the true molars, and each with a conical crown and a small inner lobe. It contains the genera *Anthracotherium* (Cuvier) and *Elothierium* (Pomel), and perhaps others.

Anthracotherioidea (an'thra-kō-thē-ri-oi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthracotherium* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily group founded by Gill, 1872, for the reception of the family *Anthracotheriidae*.

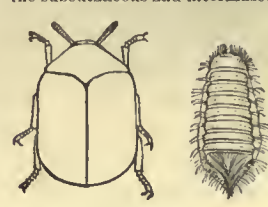
Anthracotherium (an'thra-kō-thē-ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ἀνθραξ* (*anthrac*), coal, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast, < *θηρ*, a wild beast.] The typical genus of the *Anthracotheriinae* and *Anthracotheriidae* (which see): so called from having been found in the Miocene anthracite or lignite of Tuscany.

The extinct . . . *Anthracotherium* . . . had the typical dental formula [of artiodactyls], and this is preserved in the existing representative of the non-ruminant artiodactyles, the hog. *Owen*, *Comp. Anat.*, III. 343.

anthraquinone (an'thra-kwī-nōn'), *n.* [*anthrac* (*anthrac*) + *quinonc*.] A product (C₁₄H₈O₂) obtained from anthracene by the action of oxidizing agents. From it alizarin is prepared.

anthrax (an'thraks), *n.*; *pl.* *anthraeces* (an'thra-sēz). [*L. Anthrax*, a virulent ulcer, carbun-

cle, also cinnabar, < *Gr.* *ἀνθραξ*, a (burning) coal, a precious stone, a virulent ulcer; origin uncertain.] **1.** In *pathol.*, a carbuncle of any sort. See phrases below.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of dipterous insects, giving name to a family *Anthracidæ* (which see): now placed in *Bombyliidæ*.—**3.** Lanthrax, or pit- or stone-coal.—**Malignant anthrax**, a destructive infectious disease of brutes, and sometimes of man, which is associated with and seems to depend upon the presence in the blood and tissues of a minute organism, *Bacillus anthracis*. Also called *spenic fever*, *carbuncular fever*, *carbuncle*, *malignant pustule*, *wool-sorters' disease*, *charbon*, *miltzbrand*.—**Symptomatic anthrax**, an infectious and usually fatal disease, not uncommon in cattle. It is characterized by hemorrhage into the subcutaneous and intermuscular areolar tissues of the limbs, and exhibits a bacillus distinct from the *Bacillus anthracis*. Also called *quarter-eil*, *quarter-ill*, *black-leg*, *black quarter*, *black spawl*, *bloody murrain*, *rauschbrand*.



Anthrenus.
Beetle and pupa, magnified.

Anthrenus (an-thrē'nus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ἀνθρήνη*, a hornet, wasp; cf. *ἀνθρηδόν*, a hornet, *τενθρήνη*, *τενθρηδόν*, a hornet, orig. any buzzing insect; cf. *drone*. See *Andrenidæ*.] A notable genus of beetles, of the family *Dermestidæ*, certain species of which are well known as museum pests. Such are *A. varius* (Fabricius) and *A. muscorum*, small gray species spotted with brown, which do great injury to collections of natural history. *A. scrophulariae*, a larger species, black, red, and white, is known as the carpet-beetle and buffalo-bug, and is very destructive to carpets and other woolen fabrics. See cut under *carpet-beetle*.

anthribid (an'thri-bid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Anthribidæ*.

Anthribidæ (an-thrib'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthribus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynephorophorous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Anthribus*. These snout-beetles have a strong fold on the inner face of each elytron, the pygidium in both sexes undivided and normal, the last spiracle uncovered, the tibiae not serrate, and the straight antennae with 10 or 11 joints.

Anthribus (an'thri-bus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), also *Anthribidus* and *Anthotribidus*, appar. < *Gr.* *ἄθος*, a flower; the second element is not clear.] A genus of rhynephorophorous beetles, giving name to the family *Anthribidæ*.

anthropic (an-throp'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *ἀνθρωπικός*, of man, human, < *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, a human being; perhaps for **ἀνδρωπός*, lit. having a human face or appearance, < *ἀνήρ* (*andēr*), a man, + *ὤψ* (*ōps*), face, countenance, eye: see *andro-* and *optic*.] Belonging to man; manlike; sprung from man; human.

If we leave the region of formulas and go back to the practical effect of religion on human conduct, we must be driven to the conclusion that the future of religion is to be, not only what every real religion has ever been, anthropomorphic, but frankly anthropic. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 451.

anthropical (an-throp'i-kal), *a.* Same as *anthropic*.

Anthropida (an-throp'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Anthropoidea*.

Anthropidæ (an-throp'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, a human being, + *-idæ*.] The human race, zoölogically rated as a family of the superfamily *Anthropoidea*; the *Hominidæ* (which see). The family contains the single genus and species man (*Homo sapiens*).

anthropo- [*Gr.* *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, a human being: see *anthropic*.] The first element of many compound words of Greek origin, meaning man.

anthropobiology (an'thrō-pō-bi-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *biology*.] Anthropology; the biology of man; the life-history of man, in a broad sense.

To this extensive study, the old anthropology, . . . we may apply the term *Anthropo-biology*, or the biology of man. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1881, p. 499.

anthropocentric (an'thrō-pō-sen'trik), *a.* [*Gr.* *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *κέντρον*, center, + *-ic*.] Regarding man as the central fact of creation; assuming man to be the final aim and end of creation.

anthropogenesis (an'thrō-pō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The genesis, origination, or evolution of man: applied both to the development of the individual (ontogenesis) and the development of the race (phylogenesis). Also called *anthropogony*, *anthropogeny*.

anthropogenetic (an'thrō-pō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*anthropogenesis*.] Of or pertaining to anthropogenesis.

anthropogenic (an'thrō-pō-jen'ik), *a.* [*anthropogeny*.] Of or pertaining to anthropogeny.

anthropogenist (an-thrō-poj'e-nist), *n.* [*< anthropogeny + -ist.*] An adherent of modern biological doctrines respecting anthropogeny.

anthropogeny (an-thrō-poj'e-ni), *n.* [As if *< Gr. *ἀνθρωπογένεια, < ἀνθρωπος, énēs, born of man, < ἀνθρωπος, man, + γένος, birth.*] 1. Same as *anthropogenesis*.—2. The sum of human knowledge concerning the development of man. Also called *anthropogony*.

In this mighty "war of culture," affecting as it does the whole history of the World, and in which we may well deem it an honour to take part, no better ally than *Anthropogeny* can, it seems to me, be brought to the assistance of struggling truth.

Haecckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), Pref., p. xxiii.

anthropoglot (an-thrō-pō-glōt), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀνθρωπογλωττός, ἀνθρωπογλωττός, having man's tongue, < ἀνθρωπος, man, + γλῶσσα = Attic γλῶττα, the tongue; see gloss, glottis.*] An animal which has a tongue resembling that of man, as the parrot.

anthropogony (an-thrō-pō-gō-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀνθρωπογονία, the begetting of men, the origin of men, < ἀνθρωπος, man, + γόνος, < √ *γεν, produce. Cf. theogony.*] 1. Same as *anthropogenesis*.

The word *anthropogony*, used first by Josephus, means . . . only "the generation of man."

Haecckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 459.

2. Same as *anthropogeny*, 2.

anthropography (an-thrō-pō-grā-fi), *n.* [= *F. anthropographie, < Gr. ἀνθρωπος + γραφία, < γράφω, write, describe. Cf. Gr. ἀνθρωπογράφος, a painter of men, a portrait-painter.*] A description of man or of the human race; more particularly, that branch of anthropology which treats of the actual distribution of the varieties of the human race, as distinguished by physical character, institutions, and customs, including language. See *ethnography*.

anthropoid (an-thrō-pōid), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. ἀνθρωποειδής, like a man, in human shape, < ἀνθρωπος, a man, + εἶδος, form, shape.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the superfamily *Anthropoidea*; man-like; human or simian in a zoological sense: applied to all monkeys as well as to man, as distinguished from the lemurid or prosimian *Primates*.—2. More specifically, resembling man, or man-like, as one of the higher monkeys or apes, as distinguished from lower monkeys: applied to the apes of the family *Simiidae*, as restricted to include only the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, and gibbon, these being commonly known as the *anthropoid* apes.

The gorilla is now generally regarded as the most human of the *anthropoid* apes.

H. A. Nicholson.

II. *n.* An anthropoid animal; one of the higher monkeys; an ape.

Chronologically this [called by French archaeologists the Epoch of Robenhausen] is regarded as the first epoch of the appearance of man on the globe, the previous implement-using animals being probably *anthropoids*.

Science, IV. 438.

anthropoidal (an-thrō-pōi'dal), *a.* Of anthropoid nature or structure. *N. E. D.*

Anthropoidea (an-thrō-pōi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *anthropoid*.] In *zool.*, one of two sub-orders, the other being *Lemuroidea*, into which the order *Primates* has been divided. The group contains man and monkeys, as distinguished from the lemurs. Their zoological characters are: a cerebrum with its posterior lobe much developed and wholly or mostly covering the cerebellum; a lacrymal foramen within the orbit; an orbit completed by suture of the malar and all-sphenoid bones; ears rounded, with a distinct lobule; and, in the female, strictly pectoral teats, undivided uterus, and an imperforate clitoris. Also written *Anthropida*.

Anthropoides (an-thrō-pōi'dēz), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἀνθρωποειδής, like a man; see anthropoid.*] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of cranes, of the family *Gruidae*, based by Vieillot in 1816 upon the Numidian crane or demoiselle, *A. virgo*. It is sometimes restricted to this species; sometimes extended to the Stanley crane, *A. (Tetrapteryx) paradiseus* or *stanleyanus*; and sometimes made to cover the crown-cranes of the genus *Balearia* (which see). The synonyms of *Anthropoides* proper are: *Otus* (Barrère, 1745), *Scops* (Moehring, 1752), *Bibia* (Leach, about 1818), and *Philorchemon* (Gloger, 1842).

2. [Used as a plural.] In *zool.*, a name given by Haecckel to the anthropoid apes; synonymous with *Anthropoidea*.

anthropolatry (an-thrō-pol'a-tri), *n.* [= *F. anthropolatrie, < Gr. ἀνθρωπολατρεία, man-worship, < ἀνθρωπος, man, + λατρεία, worship, service; see latría. Cf. idolatry.*] The worship of man; the paying of divine honors to a human being. It was charged by the early Christians upon the pagans, and by them, in return, charged upon the Christians, because of their worship of Christ. The word, however, is better known from its employment by the Apollinarians against the orthodox Christians of the fourth and fifth centuries, who held the doctrine of the perfect human nature of Christ.

anthropolite (an-thrōp'ō-lit), *n.* [= *F. anthropolithe, < Gr. ἀνθρωπος, man, + λίθος, a stone.*] A petrification of the human body or skeleton, or of parts of the body, produced by the incrusting action of calcareous waters, and therefore not a true fossil.

anthropolithic (an-thrō-pō-lith'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to anthropolites; characterized by the presence of petrified human remains.

This much, however, is certain, that the true development of human culture dates only from the *Anthropolithic* Epoch.

Haecckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 16.

anthropologic (an-thrō-pō-loj'ik), *a.* [*< anthropology + -ic; = F. anthropologique.*] Of or pertaining to anthropology; of the nature of anthropology.

Such subtle *anthropologic* wisdom as the Ode on the Intimations of Immortality.

Kingsley, Misc., 1. 219.

anthropological (an-thrō-pō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining or relating to anthropology, or the natural history of man: as, *anthropological* facts; the *Anthropological* Society.

anthropologist (an-thrō-pō-loj'ist), *n.* [*< anthropology + -ist.*] One who studies or is versed in anthropology.

anthropology (an-thrō-pō-lō-jī), *n.* [= *F. anthropologie, < Gr. as if *ἀνθρωπολογία, a speaking of man, < ἀνθρωπος, speaking of man, < ἀνθρωπος, man, + λέγω, speak; see -ology.*] 1. The science of man or of mankind. It includes the study of man's agreement with and divergence from other animals; of his physical structure and intellectual nature; of the various tribes of men with reference to their origin, customs, etc.; and of the general physical and mental development of the human race. Anthropology thus includes physiology, psychology, sociology, ethnology, etc., putting under contribution all sciences which have man for their object. By some it has been divided into—(a) *zoological anthropology*, which investigates man's relations to the brute creation; (b) *descriptive anthropology*, or *ethnology*, which describes the divisions and groups of mankind; (c) *general anthropology*, or, as M. Broca calls it, "the biology of the human race." As a department of systematic theology, anthropology deals with questions relating to the origin, nature, original condition, and fall of man, and especially to the doctrines of sin and free agency.

2. A treatise on the science of man.—3. Anthropomorphism (which see).

anthropomancy (an-thrō-pō-man'si), *n.* [= *F. anthropomancie, < Gr. ἀνθρωπος, man, + μαντεία, divination. Cf. necromancy.*] Divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being.

anthropometer (an-thrō-pō-m'ē-tēr), *n.* [*< anthropology + -meter.*] One who studies or practises anthropometry.

As he stands before us now, man is an animal . . . exhibiting in his adult form those characteristics which engage the attention of the anatomist, the physiologist, and the anthropometer.

Smithsonian Rep., 1881, p. 499.

anthropometric (an-thrō-pō-met'rik), *a.* [*< anthropology + -ic.*] Pertaining or relating to the proportions of the human body; relating to anthropometry.

Over a hundred *anthropometric* observations were taken on individuals of all ages and both sexes.

Science, III. 168.

anthropometrical (an-thrō-pō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*< anthropometric + -al.*] Same as *anthropometric*.

anthropometrically (an-thrō-pō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In an anthropometric manner; by means of anthropometry.

anthropometry (an-thrō-pō-m'ē-tri), *n.* [= *F. anthropométrie, < Gr. ἀνθρωπος, man, + μετρία, < μέτρον, measure.*] The measurement of the human body; the department of the science of anthropology which relates to the proportions of the human body, either in individuals or in tribes and races.

Anthropomorpha (au-thrō-pō-mōr'fā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anthropomorphus*; see *anthropomorphous*.] A group of anthropoid apes, the simians, equivalent to the family *Simiidae*. See *ape*, 3.

anthropomorphous (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fōs), *a.* [As *anthropomorphous + -ic.*] 1. Relating to or characterized by anthropomorphism: as, *anthropomorphous* conceptions of Deity.

We everywhere see fading away the *anthropomorphous* conception of the Unknown Cause.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 111.

The curiously *anthropomorphous* idea of stones being husbands and wives, and even having children, is familiar to the Fijians as it is to the Peruvians and the Lapps.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 149.

2. Resembling man; approaching man in type; anthropoid: as, *anthropomorphous* apes.

anthropomorphical (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fō-kal), *a.* Of anthropomorphous character or tendency. [Rare.]

anthropomorphically (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fō-kal-i), *adv.* In an anthropomorphous manner; in or as of the human form.

The treatment he has received—either from his fellow-beings or from a power which he is prone to think of *anthropomorphically*.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 518.

anthropomorphism (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fizm), *n.* [As *anthropomorphous + -ism.*] 1. The ascription of human attributes to supernatural or divine beings; in *theol.*, the conception or representation of God with human qualities and affections, or in a human shape. Anthropomorphism is founded in man's inability to conceive beings above himself otherwise than in his own likeness. It determines the growth and form of all human religions, from the lowest up to the highest: as where the Scriptures speak of the eye, the ear, and the hand of God, of his seeing and hearing, of his remembering and forgetting, of his making man in his own image, etc.

Although Milton was undoubtedly a high Arian in his mature life, he does, in the necessity of poetry, give a greater objectivity to the Father and the Son than he would have justified in argument. He was wise in adopting the strong *anthropomorphism* of the Hebrew Scriptures at once.

Coleridge, Table-Talk, p. 293.

2. The conception of animals, plants, or nature in general, by analogy with man: commonly implying an unscientific use of such analogy.

Descartes . . . deserted the old moderate view which affirmed that between the highest psychological powers of man and brutes there is a certain natural likeness and analogy, and gave rise to the notion that animals are nothing but wonderfully complex machines—an error naturally resulting in the opposite one now so prevalent—the error, namely, that there is a substantial identity between the brute soul and the soul of man—biological *anthropomorphism*.

Mivart.

anthropomorphist (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fist), *n.* [As *anthropomorphous + -ist.*] One who attributes human form or qualities to beings other than man; especially, one who in thought or speech invests the Deity with human form and attributes; an anthropomorphite.

What *anthropomorphists* we are in this, that we cannot let moral distinctions be, but must mould them into human shape!

Emerson, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 414.

anthropomorphite (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fit), *n. and a.* [*< LL. anthropomorphita, pl., < Gr. ἀνθρωπομορφίται, pl., heretics who believed in a God of human form, < ἀνθρωπομορφος, anthropomorphous; see anthropomorphous.*] I. *n.* One who believes that the Supreme Being exists in human form, with human attributes and passions; an anthropomorphist; specifically, one of an ancient religious sect who held such views. See *Audian*.

Though few profess themselves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many amongst the ignorant of that opinion.

Locke.

= *Syn. Anthropomorphite, Anthropomorphist.* The former is properly one who attributes a human body to God, the latter one who attributes to him human passions.

II. *a.* Anthropomorphitic.

anthropomorphitic, anthropomorphitical (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fit'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< LL. anthropomorphiticus, < anthropomorphite, anthropomorphites; see anthropomorphite.*] Pertaining to or characterized by anthropomorphism.

anthropomorphitism (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fitizm), *n.* [*< anthropomorphite + -ism.*] The doctrines of anthropomorphites; anthropomorphism.

anthropomorphize (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fiz), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *anthropomorphized*, ppr. *anthropomorphizing*. [As *anthropomorphous + -ize.*] To invest with human qualities.

The Pelasgian Zeus became the head of the new Olympus, and a completely *anthropomorphized* god.

The Nation, Sept. 23, 1909, p. 255.

Even with Homer the age of Creation has ceased, the age of criticism and scepticism has begun. At any rate, the gods have strayed far away from the region to which by nature they belong. They have become *anthropomorphized*.

Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 155.

anthropomorphology (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀνθρωπομορφολογία, of human form (see anthropomorphous), + λογία, < λέγω, speak; see -ology.*] The use of anthropomorphous language. *N. E. D.*

anthropomorphosis (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fō'sis or -mōr'fō'sis), *n.;* pl. *anthropomorphoses* (-sēz). [*< Gr. as if *ἀνθρωπομορφωσις, < ἀνθρωπομορφώω, clothe in human form, < ἀνθρωπομορφος, in human form; see anthropomorphous.*] Transformation into human shape. *Baring-Gould.*

anthropomorphotheist (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fō-thē'ist), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀνθρωπομορφός, of human form, + θεός, God, + -ist; see anthropomorphous and theist.*] One who conceives God as having human attributes. *Coues, Buddhist Catechism, p. 56.*

anthropomorphous (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fus), *a.* [*< NL. anthropomorphus, < Gr. ἀνθρωπομορφος, of human form, < ἀνθρωπος, man, + μορφή, form.*]

Anthropomorphic; anthropoid in form: as, an **anthropomorphic** ape. *Huxley.*

anthroponomical (an-'thrō-pō-nom-'i-kal), *a.* [**< anthroponomy + -ical.**] Concerned with the laws which regulate human action. *N. E. D.*

anthroponomy (an-'thrō-pon-'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *anthroponomie*, < Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *νόμος*, law: see *nomen*.] The science of the laws which govern human action.

anthropopathic (an-'thrō-pō-path-'ik), *a.* [**< anthropopathy + -ic.**] Pertaining to anthropopathy; possessing or subject to human passions.

anthropopathical (an-'thrō-pō-path-'i-kal), *a.* Same as **anthropopathic**.

anthropopathically (an-'thrō-pō-path-'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an anthropopathic manner; as possessing human passions.

anthropopathism (an-'thrō-pō-'a-thiz-m), *n.* [**< anthropopathy + -ism.**] 1. The ascription of human passions to supernatural beings, especially to the Supreme Being. Also called **anthropopathy**.—2. An expression containing or implying such ascription.

Like the Chaldee paraphrasts, he [Abu Saïd] resolves **anthropopathisms**, employs euphemisms, and makes several minor alterations. *T. H. Horne, Introd. to Study of Holy Scriptures, II. 79.*

anthropopathite (an-'thrō-pōp-'a-thit), *n.* [**< anthropopathy + -ite**.] A believer in anthropopathism; one who ascribes human passions to the Deity.

Man so habitually ascribes to his deities human shape, human passions, human nature, that we may declare him an Anthropopathite, an **Anthropopathite**, and (to complete the series) an Anthropopathite. *E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 224.*

anthropopathy (an-'thrō-pōp-'a-thi), *n.* [= F. *anthropopathie*, < Gr. *ἄνθρωποπάθεια*, humanity, < *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *πάθος*, feeling, affection, suffering: see *pathos*.] Same as **anthropopathism**, 1.

In its recoil from the gross **anthropopathy** of the vulgar notes, it falls into the vacuum of absolute apathy. *Hare.*

anthropophagi, *n.* Plural of **anthropophagus**.

anthropophagic (an-'thrō-pō-faj-'ik), *a.* [**< Gr. ἄνθρωποφαγικός** (implied in *adv. ἄνθρωποφαγικῶς*), < *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *φαγία*, eating: see *anthropophagus*.] Relating to or practising cannibalism.

anthropophagical (an-'thrō-pō-faj-'i-kal), *a.* Same as **anthropophagic**.

anthropophagian (an-'thrō-pōf-'a-jin-'i-an), *n.* [**< anthropophagus, q. v., + -ian.**] A man-eater; a cannibal. [Humorous.]

He'll speak like an **Anthropophagian** unto thee. *Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.*

anthropophagism (an-'thrō-pōf-'a-jizm), *n.* [As **anthropophagus + -ism**.] The practice or custom of eating human flesh; cannibalism. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

anthropophagist (an-'thrō-pōf-'a-jist), *n.* [As **anthropophagus + -ist**.] One who eats human flesh; a cannibal. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

anthropophagistic (an-'thrō-pōf-'a-jis-'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the anthropophagi; cannibalistic. *Southey.*

Evidences of [the prehistoric cave-men's] occasional little **anthropophagistic** fallings, in the shape of scraped and chipped human bones, . . . are not infrequent. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 205.*

anthropophagite (an-'thrō-pōf-'a-jit), *n.* [As **anthropophagus + -ite**.] A man-eater; a cannibal.

I should naturally have killed my lion, tempted the appetite of the **anthropophagite**, and brought home a little negro boy. *T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesh, p. 178.*

anthropophagize (an-'thrō-pōf-'a-jiz), *v. i.* [As **anthropophagus + -ize**.] To feed on human flesh; practise cannibalism. *Cockeram; Blount.* [Rare.]

anthropophagous (an-'thrō-pōf-'a-gus), *a.* [**< L. anthropophagus, < Gr. ἄνθρωποφάγος**, man-eating: see **anthropophagus**.] Man-eating; hominivorous; feeding on human flesh.

anthropophagus (an-'thrō-pōf-'a-gus), *n.*; pl. **anthropophagi** (-ji). [L., < Gr. *ἄνθρωποφάγος*, man-eating, < *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A man-eater; a cannibal; a person who eats human flesh. Commonly in the plural.

The Cannibals that each other eat. *The Anthropophagi. Shak., Othello, i. 3.*

anthropophagy (an-'thrō-pōf-'a-ji), *n.* [= F. *anthropophagie*, < Gr. *ἄνθρωποφάγια*, < *ἄνθρωποφάγος*, man-eating: see **anthropophagus**.] The eating of men; the act or practice of eating human flesh; cannibalism.

The **anthropophagy** of Diomedes his horses. *Sir T. Brouene, Vulg. Err.*

The extent to which **anthropophagy** has been carried among some nations is, no doubt, mainly due to the indulgence of the appetite once aroused. *Encyc. Brit., IV. 808.*

anthropophobia (an-'thrō-pō-fō-'bi-ä), *n.* [**< Gr. ἄνθρωπος**, man, + *φοβία*, < *φοβέω*, fear.] Aversion to man; dread of meeting persons.

He has **anthropophobia**, being afraid to meet any one about the house. *Alien. and Neurol., VI. 144.*

anthropophuism (an-'thrō-pōf-'ū-izm), *n.* [Prop. ***anthropophyism**, < Gr. *ἄνθρωποφύης*, of man's nature (< *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *φύη*, nature, < *φύω*, produce, in pass. grow), + *-ism*.] That conception of the gods which attributes to them the possession of functions and desires similar to those of human beings.

The Jupiter of Homer is to be regarded . . . as the receptacle and butt of the principal parts of such earthly, sensual, and appetitive elements as, at the time of Homer, **anthropophuism** had obtruded into the sphere of deity. *Gladstone, Studies in Homer, II. 174.*

anthropophuistic (an-'thrō-pōf-'ū-is-'tik), *a.* [As **anthropophuism + -ist-ic**.] Relating to or characterized by anthropophuism.

That introduction of the female principle into the sphere of deity, which the Greeks seem to have adopted, after their **anthropophuistic** manner, with a view to the family order among the Immortals. *Gladstone, Studies in Homer, II. 51.*

anthropophysite (an-'thrō-pōf-'i-sit), *n.* [**< Gr. ἄνθρωπος**, man, + *φύσις*, nature, + *-ite*.] One who ascribes a human nature to the gods. *E. B. Tylor.*

Anthropopithecus (an-'thrō-pō-pi-thē-'kns), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *πίθηκος*, ape: see *Pithecus*.] A genus of anthropoid apes, of the family *Simiidae* and subfamily *Simiinae*, containing only the chimpanzee: proposed by De Blainville as a substitute for *Trogodytes* (Geoffroy), preoccupied in ornithology. Both these names are antedated by *Mimetes* (Leach, 1819).

anthroposcopy (an-'thrō-pōs-'kō-pi), *n.* [**< Gr. ἄνθρωπος**, man, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπέω*, view.] The art of discovering or judging of character, passions, and inclinations from the lineaments of the body. *Craig.*

anthroposophist (an-'thrō-pōs-'ō-fist), *n.* [**< anthroposophy + -ist**.] One furnished with the wisdom of men. *Kingsley. (N. E. D.)*

anthroposophy (an-'thrō-pōs-'ō-fi), *n.* [**< Gr. ἄνθρωπος**, man, + *σοφία*, wisdom, < *σοφός*, wise. Cf. *theosophy*.] Knowledge of the nature of man; acquaintance with man's structure and functions, comprehending anatomy and physiology.

anthropotomical (an-'thrō-pō-tōm-'i-kal), *a.* [As **anthropotomy + -ical**.] Pertaining to anthropotomy, or the dissection of the human body.

anthropotomist (an-'thrō-pōt-'ō-mist), *n.* [As **anthropotomy + -ist**.] An anatomist of the human body. *Owen.*

anthropotomy (an-'thrō-pōt-'ō-mi), *n.* [**< Gr. ἄνθρωπος**, a man, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνω*, *ταμείν*, cut. Cf. *anatomy*.] The anatomy or dissection of the human body; human anatomy.

The os innominatum is represented throughout life in most reptiles by three distinct bones, answering to the iliac, ischial, and pubic portions in **anthropotomy**. *Owen, Comp. Anat.*

anthropurgic (an-'thrō-pēr-'jik), *a.* [**< Gr. ἄνθρωποργός**, making men, < *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *εργον*, = *E. work, n.*] Pertaining to or influenced by the exercise of human power; operated on by man: opposed to **physiurgic** (which see).—**Anthropurgic somatology**, "the science of bodies, so far as man . . . is able to operate upon them." Quoted in *Bentham's Works, Int., p. 16.*

Anthura (an-'thū-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of isopods, typical of the family *Anthuridae*. *Leach, 1813.*

Anthuridæ (an-'thū-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthura + -idæ*.] A family of isopods, typified by the genus *Anthura*, in which the body is slender and vermiform, the antennæ are short and 4-jointed, and the plates of the swimmeret form a kind of capsule.

Anthurium (an-'thū-ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A large genus of tropical American plants, natural order *Araucæ*, growing epiphytically on forest-trees. The flowers are arranged on a fleshy spike, rising out of a green or often richly colored spathe. Its species are extensively cultivated as ornamental plants in greenhouses.

Anthus (an-'thus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἄνθος*, masc., a small bird, prob. the yellow wagtail (tr. *florus* by *Gaza*), appar. < *ἄνθος*, neut., a flower.] A genus of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Motacillidæ* and subfamily *Anthinae*; the pipits or titlarks.

There are numerous species, much resembling one another, all being small, brown, spotted and streaked birds, with slender bill and lengthened hind claw, and the point of the wing formed, in the typical species, by the first four primaries. They are of terrestrial habits, in this and some other respects resembling larks. The best-known European species are *A. pratensis*, the meadow-pipit; *A. ar-*



Pipit, or Titlark (*Anthus ludovicianus*).

boreus, the tree-pipit; *A. aquaticus*, the rock-pipit; and *A. richardi*. The most abundant North American pipit is *A. ludovicianus*, very generally distributed throughout the eastern portions of the continent. The Missouri pipit, also called skylark, is *A. spraguei*, common on the western prairies, especially in Dakota, and belongs to a subgenus *Neocorys*. There are several South American species, of the subgenera *Notocorys* and *Pediacorys*.

anthypnotic (ant-'hip- or an-'thip-not-'ik), *a.* [**< Gr. as if *ἄνυπνωτικός**. See **antihypnotic**.] Same as **antihypnotic**.

anthypochondriac (ant-'hip- or an-'thip-ō-kon-'dri-ak), *a.* [**< Gr. as if *ἄνυποχονδριακός**. See **antihypochondriac**.] Same as **antihypochondriac**.

anthypophora (ant-'hi- or an-'thi-pōf-'ō-rā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἄνυποφορά*, < *ἄνυ*, *ἀντι*-for *ἀντι*, against, + *ποφάρα*, a putting forward by way of excuse, an objection, < *ἵποφάρα*, hold out, bring under, < *ἵπυ*, under, + *φέρειν*, bear, carry, = *E. bear*.] In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in anticipating and refuting objections which might be advanced by an opponent. Also written **antihypophora**.

anthysteric (ant-'his- or an-'this-ter-'ik), *a.* and *n.* [**< Gr. as if *ἄνυστερικός**. See **antihysteric**.] Same as **antihysteric**.

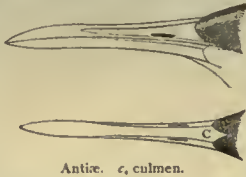
anti-. [**< L., etc., anti-**, < Gr. *ἀντι*, prefix, *ἀντι*, prep., over against, opposite to, against, opposed to, answering to, counter, equal to, = *Skt. anti*, over against, = *L. ante*, in comp. *ante-*, rarely *anti-*, before, = *Goth. OS. AS., etc., and-*: see further under *ante*- and *and-*. In a few words *anti-* represents *L. ante*, *anti-*, as in *anticipate*, *antibrachial*.] A prefix of Greek origin: originally only in compounds or derivatives taken from the Greek or formed of Greek elements, as in *antipathy*, *antinomy*, etc. (the earliest example in English being *antichrist*, which see), but now a familiar English formative, meaning primarily against, opposed to. It forms—(1) Compound nouns (with the accent on the prefix), in which *anti-* has the attributive force of opposed to, opponent, opposite, counter, as in *antichrist*, *antipope*, *antichorus*, *anticyclone*, *antipole*, etc. (2) Compound adjectives (with the accent on the radical element), in which *anti-* retains its original prepositional force, against, opposed to, governing the noun expressed or implied, as in *antichristian*, *antipapal*, *antidierical*, etc. Such compound adjectives adopt an adjective termination, as in the examples just cited, or omit it, as in *antichurch*, *antislavery*, *antiprohibition*, *antirent*, when it does not exist or is not readily formed. This mixture of adjective and substantive forms makes easy the development, from the compound adjectives, of abstract nouns like *antislavery*, *antiprohibition*, etc. In form these compound adjectives, like *antichristian*, *antidierical*, *anti-Socinian*, are thus, strictly made up of *anti-* with a noun and an adjective termination, as *anti-* + *Christ* + *-ian*, *anti-* + *cleric* + *-al*, *anti-* + *Socin(-us)* + *-ian*, etc.; but in effect they are often equivalent to, and for brevity they may be marked as, *anti-* + *Christian*, *anti-* + *clerical*, etc. These compounds are especially applied to persons or parties opposed in opinion or practice to other persons or parties, or to things; in medicine, to remedies producing or intended to produce an effect or condition opposite to or in correction or prevention of that implied in the simple word, as *anticorrosive*, *antipyretic*, *antifat*, etc. In the etymologies following, *anti-* is treated as a mere English formative, and is not referred to the Greek, except when obviously taken, in connection with the radical element, directly from the Greek.

anti-acid (an-'ti-as-'id), *n.* and *a.* Same as **anti-acid**.

antiades (an-'ti-a-dēz), *n. pl.* [**< Gr. ἀντιάδες**, pl. of *ἀντιάς*, a tonsil, esp. when swelled, < *ἀντίος*, opposite, < *ἀντι*, against: see *anti-*.] The tonsils.

antiaditis (an-'ti-a-dī-'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντιάδες*, tonsils (see above), + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tonsils; tonsillitis.

antiæ (an'ti-æ), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *antiæ*, the hair growing on the forehead, forelock, < L. *ante*, before; see *ante*.] In *ornith.*, extensions of the feathers on the upper mandible on either side of the base of the culmen. Also called *frontal points*.



Antiæ. c, culmen.

anti-albumose (an'ti-al-bū'mōs), *n.* [*anti* + *album* (en) + *-ose*.] A product of the digestive action of trypsin on an albuminoid. Further digestion converts it into antipeptone.

anti-anarchic (an'ti-a-nār'kik), *a.* [*anti* + *anarchic*.] Opposed to anarchy or confusion: as, "your *anti-anarchic* Girondins," *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, III. iv. 2. [Rare.]

anti-aphrodisiac (an'ti-af-rō-diz'ī-ak), *a. and n.* Same as *antaphrodisiac*.

antiar, antjar (an'ti-ār), *n.* [Javanese.] 1. The upas-tree of Java.—2. One of the arrow-poisons of Java and the adjacent islands. It is called in full *upas-antiar*, and the active ingredient seems to be a gum resin exuding from incisions made in the *Antiaris toxicaria*. Introduced through the stomach or through a wound, it is a violent poison, producing great prostration, convulsive movements, cardiac paralysis, and death.

antiarin, antiarine (an'ti-a-rin), *n.* [*anti* + *arin*.] The active principle (C₁₄H₂₀O₅ + 2H₂O) of antiar, the upas-poison. Also written *anthiarine*.

Antiaris (an-ti-ā'ris), *n.* [NL., < *antiar*, *q. v.*] An arboreal genus of plants, natural order



Flowering branch of the Upas-tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*).

Urticaceæ, suborder *Artocarpeæ*, of the East Indies and Malayan archipelago. It includes the famous upas-tree, *A. toxicaria*, one of the largest trees in the forests of Java, the poisonous qualities of which have been greatly exaggerated. It is harmless except when it has been recently felled or when the bark has been extensively wounded, in which cases the effluvium causes a severe cutaneous eruption. Sacks are made of the bark of *A. innoxia* by soaking and heating the trunk till the bark is loosened and can be removed whole.

anti-arthritis (an'ti-ār-thrit'ik), *a. and n.* Same as *antiarthritic*.

anti-asthmatic (an'ti-ast-mat'ik), *a. and n.* Same as *antasthmatic*.

anti-attribution (an'ti-ā-trish'ōn), *a.* Same as *antitribution*.

antibabylonianism (an'ti-bab-i-lō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [*anti* + *Babylonian* + *-ism*.] Denunciation of the Church of Rome as being the Babylon of the Apocalypse (Rev. xvii.). [Rare.]

Our Boanerges with his threats of doom,
And loud-lung'd *antibabylonianisms*.
Tennyson, *Sea Dreams*.

antibacchic (an-ti-bak'ik), *a.* [*antibacchius* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or of the nature of an antibacchus. *N. E. D.*

antibacchius (an'ti-ba-kī'us), *n.*; *pl. antibacchii* (-ī). [L., < Gr. **ἀντιβακχειος*, < *ἀντι*, against, opposed to, + *βακχειος*, a bacchus; see *bacchius*.] In *pros.*, a foot of three syllables, the first two long and the last one short. The metrical ictus is on the first long syllable, as in *ambire* in Latin, or *grandfather* in English. Opposed to the *bacchius*, in which the first syllable is short and the last two are long, but also sometimes interchanging meanings with it.

antibacterial (an'ti-bak-tē'ri-al), *a.* [*anti* + *bacteria* + *-al*.] Opposed to the theory that certain diseases are caused by the presence of bacteria.

antibasilican (an'ti-bā-zil'i-kan), *a.* [*Gr. ἀντι*, against, + *βασιλικός*, royal, < *βασιλεύς*, a

king; see *basilica*.] Opposed to royal state and power.

antibilious (an-ti-hil'yus), *a.* [*anti* + *bilious*.] Counteractive of bilious complaints: as, *antibilious pills*.

antibiotic (an'ti-bī-ōt'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἀντι*, against, + *βιωτικός*, of or pertaining to life, < *βίωv*, live, < *βίος*, life.] Opposed to a belief in the presence or possibility of life. *N. E. D.*

antibrachial, antibrachium. See *antibrachial, antibrachium*.

Antiburgher (an'ti-bēr-gēr), *n.* [*anti* + *Burgher*, *q. v.*, in the special sense of a seceder who approved of the burgh oath.] A member of one of the two sections into which the Scotch Secession Church was split in 1747, by a controversy on the lawfulness of accepting a clause in the oath required to be taken by burghesses declaratory of "their profession and allowance of the true religion professed within the realm and authorized by the laws thereof." The Antiburghers denied that this oath could be taken consistently with the principles of the church, while the Burghers affirmed its compatibility. The result was that the church was rent in two, each section establishing a communion of its own, known respectively as the General Associate Synod, or Antiburghers, and the Associate Synod, or Burghers. They were reunited in 1820, after seventy-three years of separation, thus constituting the United Secession Church.

antick (an'tik), *a. and n.* [Introduced in the reign of Henry VIII., spelled *antick, anticke, antike, antyke*, and later *antique* (with accent on the first syllable), < F. *antique*, ancient, stale, = Pr. *antic* = Sp. *antiguo* = Pg. *antigo* = It. *antico*, ancient, old, < L. *antiquus*, former, earlier, ancient, old, < *ante*, before; see *ante*-, and cf. *ancient*.] In the 17th century the spelling *antique*, which then first became common, was gradually restricted to the literal sense, with the accent and pronunciation changed in immediate dependence on the F., while *antick, antic* was retained in the deflected sense; see *antique*.] **I. a.** 1†. Belonging to former times; ancient; antique.

The famous warriors of the *antick* world
U'd trophies to erect in stately wize.

Spenser, *Sonnets*, lxx.

2†. Having existed for a long time; old; aged.—3†. Proper to former times; antiquated; old-fashioned.

Vertue is thought an *antick* piece of formality.

Ep. Burnet, *Rochester*, p. 170. (*N. E. D.*)

4. Fantastic, grotesque, odd, strange, or ludicrous, in form, dress, gesture, or posture.

Grottesca, a kind of rugged unpolished painters worke, *antick* worke. *Florio*.

How strange or odd soe'er I bear myself,

As I, perchance, hereafter shall think meet

To put an *antick* disposition on. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, l. 5.

The *antick* postures of a merry-andrew. *Addison*.

A fourth [Indian] would fondly kiss and paw his companions, and sneer in their faces, with a countenance more *antick* than any in a Dutch doll.

Beverley, *Virginia*, ii. ¶ 18.

The *antick* and spiry pinnacles that closed the strait were all of white marble. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXXII. 983.

II. n. 1†. A man of ancient times; an ancient; in plural, the ancients.

The soles were tied to the upper parte with latches, as is painted of the *Antikea*.

T. N., tr. of *Conquest W. India*, p. 170. (*N. E. D.*) Shall there be gallows standing in England when thou art king, and resolution thus fobbed, as it is, with the rusty curb of old Father *Antick* the law? *Shak.*, *1 Hen. IV.*, i. 2.

2. In *art*, antic work; a composition consisting of fantastic figures of men, animals, foliage, and flowers incongruously combined or run together; a fantastic, grotesque, or fanciful figure. The term is applied to certain ancient sculptures, etc., and to such figures as Raphael's arabesques; and in architecture to figures of griffins, sphinxes, centaurs, etc., introduced as ornaments.

A worke of rich entayle and curious mould,
Woven with *antickes* and wyld ymagery.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vii. 4.

3. A grotesque, fantastic, odd, strange, or ludicrous gesture or posture; a fantastic trick; a piece of buffoonery; a caper.

Two sets of manners could the Youth put on;
And fraught with *anties* as the Indian bird
That writhea and chatters in her wiry cage.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, vi.



Antic, Aniens Cathedral, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

4. A grotesque pageant; a piece of mummery; a ridiculous interlude; a mask.

Not long since

I saw in Brussels, at my being there,
The Duke of Brabant welcome the Archbishop
Of Mentz with rare conceit, even on a sudden,
Perform'd by knights and ladies of his court,
In nature of an *antic*. *Ford*, *Love's Sacrifice*, iii. 2.

We cannot feast your eyes with masks and revels
Or courtly *anties*. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Laws of Candy*, iii. 1.

5. A buffoon; a clown; a merry-andrew.

And point like *anties* at his triple crown.

Martlowe, *Faustus*, III. 1.

Fear not, my lord; we can contain ourselves,
Were he the veriest *antic* in the world.

Shak., *T. of the S., Ind.*, i.

antic (an'tik), *v.*; *pret. and pp. anticked, pp. anticking.* [*antic*, *a.*] **I. trans.** To make antic or grotesque.

The wild disguise hath almost

Antick'd us all. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, II. 7.

II. intrans. To perform anties; play tricks; cut capers.

antica, n. Plural of *anticum*.

anticachectic (an'ti-ka-kek'tik), *a. and n.* [*anti* + *cachectic*.] **I. a.** Efficacious against cachexia, or a disordered bodily condition.

II. n. In *med.*, a remedy for cachexia.

antical (an'ti'kal), *a.* Same as *anticous*.

anticardiac (an-ti-kär'di-ak), *a.* [*anticardi-um*. Cf. *cardiac*.] Of or pertaining to the anticardium.

anticardium (an-ti-kär'di-um), *n.*; *pl. anticardia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀντικάρδιον*, < *ἀντι*, over against, + *καρδία*, heart; see *cardiac*.] The hollow at the bottom of the sternum; the epigastrium; also called *scrobiculus cordis*, or, more commonly, the pit of the stomach.

anticarnivorous (an'ti-kär-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [*anti* + *carnivorous*.] Opposed to feeding on flesh; vegetarian.

anticatarrhal (an'ti-ka-tär'al), *a.* [*anti* + *catarrhal*.] Efficacious against catarrh.

anticausodic (an'ti-kä-sod'ik), *a.* Same as *anticausotic*.

anticausotic (an'ti-kä-sot'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἀντι*, against, + *καυσωτικός*, < *καυώσθαι*, be in a burning fever (E. also *anticausodic*, < Gr. *ἀντι*, against, + *καυσώδης*, feverish, < *καύσος* + *ειδος*, form), < *καύσος*, a (burning) bilious fever, < *καίειν*, burn; see *caustic*.] Efficacious against an inflammatory fever.

anticaustic (an-ti-käs'tik), *n.* [*anti* + *caustic*.] A caustic curve produced by refraction; a diacaustic.

antichamber, n. An old form of *antechamber*.

antichair (an'ti-kīr), *n.* [Prop. **antichir*, < Gr. *ἀντιχειρ* (sc. *δάκτυλος*, finger), the thumb, < *ἀντι*, over against, + *χειρ*, the hand.] The thumb, as opposed to the rest of the hand. [Rare.]

antichlor (an'ti-klör), *n.* [*anti* + *chlor* (ine), *q. v.*] In *bleaching*, any substance or means employed to remove or neutralize the injurious effects of the free chlorine left in cotton, linen, or paper which has been bleached by means of alkaline hypochlorites, as chlorid of lime, etc. The neutral and acid sodium sulphitea were first used, but they are now superseded by sodium hyposulphite or thio-sulphite, which is both cheaper and more efficacious. This antichlor forms, with the chlorine in the cloth, etc., sodium sulphate and chlorate, which are easily removed by washing.

antichloristic (an'ti-klō-ris'tik), *a.* [*antichlor*.] Of or pertaining to an antichlor.

antichresis (an-ti-krē'sis), *n.* [ML., < MGr. *ἀντιχρησις*, reciprocal usage, < *ἀντι*, against, in return, + *χρησις*, usage, < *χρησθαι*, use.] In *civil law*, an agreement by which the debtor gives his creditor the use of land or (formerly) slaves, in order thereby to pay the interest and principal of his debt.

antichrist (an'ti-krist), *n.* [The spelling has been altered to bring it nearer the Latin form; < ME. *antecrist*, *antecrist*, sometimes contr. *anecrist*, < AS. *antecrist*, < LL. *antichristus*, < Gr. *ἀντιχριστος*, antichrist, < *ἀντι*, against, + *Χριστός*, Christ; see *anti*- and *Christ*.] An opponent of Christ; a person or power antagonistic to Christ. [Most commonly with a capital.]

As ye have heard that *antichrist* shall come, even now are there many *antichrists*. . . . He is *antichrist* that denieth the Father and the Son. *1 John* ii. 18, 22.

The word occurs in the Scriptures only in the Epistles of John; but the same person or power is elsewhere referred to (2 Thes. ii. 1-12; 1 Tim. iv. 1-3; 2 Pet. ii. 1). Interpreters of Scripture differ in their understanding of these references. Some suppose them to relate to a lawless but impersonal power, a spirit opposed to Christianity; some to a historic personage or potentate, as Caligula, Titus, the pope, or Luther; some to a great power for evil yet to be

manifested and gathered about a central personal agency. Roman Catholic writers commonly interpret the word generically of any adversary of Christ and of the authority of the church, but specifically as the last and greatest persecutor of the Christian church at the end of the world. The name has also been applied to the pretenders to the messiahship, or false Christs (Mat. xxiv. 24), who have arisen at various periods, as being antagonistic to the true Christ. Of these as many as sixty-four have been reckoned, including some of little importance, and also some, as Mohammed, who cannot properly be classed among them.

antichristian (an-ti-kris'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [antichristianus, < LGr. ἀντιχριστιανός, < ἀντίχριστος: see *antichrist*. Cf. *Christian*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Antichrist.

They are equally mad who say Bishops are so Jure Divino that they must be continued, and they who say they are so *Antichristian* that they must be put away.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 28.

2. Antagonistic to or opposing the Christian religion.

Babel and Babylon its successor remain in the subsequent Biblical literature as types of the God-defying and *antichristian* systems that have succeeded each other from the time of Nimrod to this day.

Dawson, Origin of World, p. 266.

II. *n.* One opposed to the Christian religion. **antichristianism** (an-ti-kris'ti-an-izm), *n.* [antichristian + *-ism*.] Opposition to Christianity; conduct or belief opposed to Christianity.

Have we not seen many whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brand of *antichristianism*?

Decay of Christ. Piety.

antichristianity (an'ti-kris-ti-an'i-ti), *n.* Same as *antichristianism*.

antichristianize (an-ti-kris'ti-an-iz), *v. i.* [antichristian + *-ize*.] To antagonize Christianity. [Rare.]

antichronical (an-ti-kron'i-ka-l), *a.* [chronic), + *-al*. Cf. Gr. ἀντιχρονία, the use of one tense for another: see *antichronism*.] Deviating from the proper order of time; erroneously dated. [Rare.]

antichronically (an-ti-kron'i-ka-li), *adv.* In an antichronical manner. [Rare.]

antichronism (an-tik'rō-nizm), *n.* [chronic.] Deviation from the true order of time; anachronism. [Rare.]

Our chronologies are, by transcribing, interpolation, misprinting, and creeping in of *antichronisms*, now and then strangely disordered.

Selden, Drayton's Polyolbion, iv.

antichthon (an-tik'thon), *n.*; pl. *antichthones* (-thō-nēz). [antichthones, pl., < Gr. ἀντίχθονες, pl., the people of an opposite hemisphere, < ἀντίχθον, sing., an opposite hemisphere; in the Pythagorean system of the universe, ἀντίχθον (sc. γῆ), an opposite or counter earth; < ἀντί, against, opposite to, + χθών, the ground, the earth: see *ethonic*. Cf. *autochthon*.]

1. In *Pythagorean astronomy*, an imaginary invisible planet continually opposing the earth and eclipsing the central fire, round which it was supposed to revolve, in common with the earth, moon, sun, certain planets, and the fixed stars.

Of the sacred fire, the hearth of the universe, with suns and planets and the earth's double *antichthon* revolving round it, the whole enclosed in a crystal globe with nothing outside, . . . we find no mention in these verses [of Hierocles].

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 268.

2. pl. The inhabitants of an opposite hemisphere.

anticipant (an-tis'i-pant), *a.* [anticipant (-s), ppr. of *anticipare*, anticipate: see *anticipate*.] Anticipating; anticipative: in *pathol.*, applied to periodic diseases whose attacks occur at decreasing intervals.

The first pangs
Of wakening guilt, *anticipant* of hell.

Southey, The Rose.

anticipate (an-tis'i-pāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *anticipated*, ppr. *anticipating*. [anticipatus, pp. of *anticipare*, take in advance or before the time, anticipate, < *anti*, an old form of *ante*, before (see *antio-*), + *capere*, < *capere*, take; cf. *antecapere*, take before, anticipate, < *ante* + *capere*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To seize or take beforehand.—**2.** To be before in doing something; take action in advance of; precede, prevent, or preclude by prior action.

Here art thou in appointment fresh and fair,
Anticipating time. Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.
Time, thou *anticipat'st* my dread exploits.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

I was determined . . . to *anticipate* their fury, by first falling into a passion myself.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xiv.

3. To take, do, use, etc., before the proper time; precipitate, as an action or event: as, the advocate has *anticipated* that part of his argument.

The revenues of the next year had been *anticipated*.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

4. To realize beforehand; foretaste or foresee; have a view or impression of beforehand; look forward to; expect: as, I never *anticipated* such a disaster; to *anticipate* the pleasures of an entertainment.

I would not *anticipate* the relish of any happiness, nor feel the weight of any misery, before it actually arrives.

Addison, Spectator, No. 7.

A reign of terror began, of terror heightened by mystery; for even that which was endured was less horrible than that which was *anticipated*.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

5†. To occupy the attention of before the proper time.

I shall not *anticipate* the reader with farther descriptions of this kind.

Swift.

=**Syn.** 2. To get the start of, forestall.—**4.** To forecast, count upon, prepare one's self for, calculate upon.

II. intrans. To treat of something, as in a narrative, before the proper time.

anticipatedly, **anticipately** (an-tis'i-pā-tēd-li, -pāt-li), *adv.* By anticipation.

It may well be deemed a singular mark of favor that our Lord did intend to bestow upon all pastors, that he did *anticipatedly* promise to Peter.

Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy.

anticipation (an-tis-i-pā'shon), *n.* [anticipatio (-n-), a preconception, anticipation, < *anticipare*, anticipate: see *anticipate*.] **1.** The act of being before another in doing something; the act of taking up, placing, or considering something beforehand, before the proper time, or out of the natural order; prior action.—**2.** Foretaste; realization in advance; previous view or impression of what is to happen afterward; expectation; hope: as, the *anticipation* of the joys of heaven.

The remembrance of past, or the *anticipation* of future good or evil, could give me neither pleasure nor pain.

Beattie, Truth, l. ii. § 3.

3. Previous notion; preconceived opinion, produced in the mind before the truth is known; slight previous impression; forecast.

What nation is there, that without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of a Deity?

Derham.

Many men give themselves up to the first *anticipations* of their minds.

Locke, Conduct of Understanding, § 25.

4. In *logic*, the term used since Cicero (Latin *anticipatio*) to translate the "prolepsis" (πρόληψις) of the Epicureans and Stoics. It denotes any general notion considered as resulting from the action of memory upon experiences more or less similar. Such a notion is called an anticipation because, once possessed, it is called up in its entirety by a mere suggestion. It thus acquaints us with what has not yet been perceived, by a reference to past perceptions. Hence, with later philosophers, the word denotes knowledge drawn from the mind, independently of experience; the knowledge of axioms or first principles. With Bacon an *anticipation of nature* is a hasty generalization or hypothesis: opposed to an *interpretation of nature*. In Kant's philosophy, anticipation is the a priori knowledge that every sensation must have degrees of intensive quantity.

5. In *med.*, the occurrence in the human body of any phenomenon, morbid or natural, before the usual time.—**6.** In *music*, the introduction into a chord of one or more of the component notes of the chord which follows, producing a passing discord.—**7.** In *rhet.*, prolepsis. = **Syn.** 2. Antepast, preconception, expectation, prevision, foresight, presentiment.

anticipative (an-tis'i-pā-tiv), *a.* [anticipativus: see *anticipate* and *-ive*.] Anticipating or tending to anticipate; containing anticipation.

anticipatively (an-tis'i-pā-tiv-li), *adv.* By anticipation.

The name of His Majesty defamed, the honour of Parliament depraved, the writings of both depravedly, *anticipatively*, counterfeitedly imprinted.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.

anticipator (an-tis'i-pā-tōr), *n.* [anticipator: see *anticipate* and *-or*.] One who anticipates.

anticipatory (an-tis'i-pā-tō-ri), *a.* [anticipate + *-ory*.] Pertaining to, manifesting, or expressing anticipation; anticipative.

Prophecy being an *anticipatory* history.

Dr. H. More, Seven Churches, Pref.

It is very true that the *anticipatory* conditional has to do with practical matters chiefly.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 427, foot-note.

anticivism (an-ti-siv'izm), *n.* [anticivisme: see *anti-* and *civism*.] Opposition or hostility to the state or condition of citizenship, or to republicanism; bad citizenship. [Rare.]

Woe to him who is guilty of plotting, of *anticivism*, royalism, etc.

Carlyle, French Rev., II. iii. 2.

anticlastic (an-ti-klas'tik), *a.* [αντικλαστικός, < ἀντικλάν, bend back, < ἀντί, back, + κλάν, break (verbal adj. κλαστός).] An epithet descriptive of the curvature of a surface, such as that of a saddle or the inner surface of an anchor-ring, which intersects its tangent-plane at the point of contact, and bends away from it, partly on one side of it and partly on the other, and has thus in some of its normal sections curvatures oppositely directed to those in others. Opposed to *synclastic* surfaces, which are illustrated by the surface of a sphere or of the outer portion of the anchor-ring.

An interesting case of equilibrium is suggested by what are called rocking stones, where . . . the lower surface of a loose mass of rock is worn into a convex or concave, or *anticlastic* form, while the bed of rock on which it rests in equilibrium may be convex or concave, or of an *anticlastic* form.

Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., I. § 566.

Anticlastic stress, two simple bending stresses of equal amounts in opposite directions round two sets of parallel straight lines perpendicular to one another in the plane of the plate; its effect would be uniform anticlastic curvature.

Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., I. § 638.

anticlimax (an'ti-kli-maks), *n.* [climax.] A figure or fault of style, consisting in an abrupt descent from stronger to weaker expressions, or from the mention of more important to that of less important things: opposed to *chimax*.

anticlinal (an-ti-klī'nal), *a.* and *n.* [As *anticline* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Inclining in opposite directions from a central axis: applied to stratified rocks when they incline or dip from a central unstratified mass, or when in consequence of



Section of Anticlinal Fold.

crust-movements they have been folded or pressed together so that they dip each way from a central plane, which indicates the line parallel to which the folding has taken place: opposed to *synclinal*. Occasionally *anticlinal* and *anticlinalical*.—**Anticlinal line**, or **anticlinal axis**, in *geol.*, the ridge of a wave-like curve from which the strata dip on either side, as from the ridge of a house.

II. n. In *geol.*, an anticline or axis, or an anticlinal fold; an anticlinal arrangement of strata: opposed to *synclinal*.

Among the old rocks of Wales and other parts of western Britain, it is not uncommon to find the beds thrown into a succession of sharp *anticlinals* and *synclinals*.

Huxley, Physiol., p. 214.

anticline (an'ti-klīn), *n.* [anticlinal. [Rare.]

anticlinic, **anticlinal** (an-ti-klīn'ik, -i-ka-l), *a.* Same as *anticlinal*. [Rare.]

anticly (an'tik-li), *adv.* In an antic manner; with odd postures and gesticulations; grotesquely. [Rare.]

Scambling, out-facing, fashion-monging boys,
That lie, and cog, and flog, deprave and slander,
Go *anticly*, and show outward hideousness.

Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

antic-mask (an'tik-māsk), *n.* A mask of antics; an antimask (which see).

Our request is, we may be admitted, if not for a mask, for an *antic-mask*.

B. Jonson, Masque of Augurs.

anticnemion (an-tik-nē'mi-on), *n.*; pl. *anticnemias* (-i). [

anticness (an'tik-nes), *n.* [antic + *-ness*.] The quality or condition of being antic; grotesqueness; oddness, as of appearance.

A port of humorous *anticness* in carriage.

Ford, Fancies, iv. 2.

anticonstitutional (an'ti-kon-sti-tū'shon-al), *a.* [anti- + *constitution* + *-al*.] Opposed to or conflicting with the constitution, as of a state; unconstitutional. [Rare.]

Anticonstitutional dependency of the two houses of parliament on the crown.

Bolingbroke, On Parties, xix.

anticontagious (an'ti-kon-tā'jus), *a.* [anti- + *contagious*.] Counteracting or destroying contagion.

anticonvulsive (an'ti-kon-vul'siv), *a.* [anti- + *convulsive*.] Efficacious against convulsions.

anticorrosive (an'ti-kō-rō'siv), *n.* [*< anti- + corrosive.*] Something used to prevent or remedy corrosion.

Zinc has been shown . . . to be an excellent *anticorrosive* . . . where decomposed grease, or fatty acid, is the destroying agent. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 44.

antocosmetic (an'ti-kōz-met'ik), *a.* [*< anti- + cosmetic.*] Acting against or counteracting the effects of cosmetics.

I would have him apply his *antocosmetic* wash to the painted face of female beauty.

Lord Lyttelton, *Misc. Works*, II, 123.

anticourt (an'ti-kōrt), *a.* [*< anti- + court.*] Opposed to the court: as, "the *anticourt* party," *Sir J. Keresby, Memoirs*, p. 153. [Rare.]

anticourtier (an'ti-kōr-tiēr), *n.* [*< anti- + courtier.*] One who opposes the court, or the acts of a monarch. [Rare.]

anticous (an-ti'kus), *a.* [*< L. anticus*, that is in front, *< ante*, before: see *ante-*, and *ef. antic, antique.*] In bot.: (a) Facing anteriorly, away from the axis of the plant. (b) Turned inward and facing the axis of the flower: applied to anthers, and equivalent to *introrse*. Also *antical*.



Anticous Anthers. Flower of the grape-vine: a, anthers, turned toward the pistil; b.

anticroator (an'ti-krē-ā'tōr), *n.* [*< anti- + creator.*] A creator of something of no value. [Rare.]

Let him ask the author of those toothless satires who was the maker, or rather the *anticroator*, of that universal foolery. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnus*.

anticum (an-ti'kum), *n.*; pl. *antica* (-kū). [*L.*, neut. of *anticus*, that is in front: see *anticous*.] In *arch.*, an unnecessary name for the front of a building, as distinguished from *posticum*, the rear of a building, etc. The name has been proposed, but without justification, for the pronos or for a front porch. [Rare.]

anticyclone (an'ti-si-klōn), *n.* [*< anti- + cyclone.*] A meteorological phenomenon presenting some features which are the opposites of those of a cyclone. It consists of a high barometric pressure over a limited region, the pressure being highest in the center, with light winds flowing outward from the center, and not inward as in the cyclone, accompanied with great cold in winter and with great heat in summer. See *cyclone*.

Anticyclones . . . are now known, by numerous statistical averages, to be characterized by clear weather, cold in winter, warm in summer, with weak outflowing right-handed spiral winds at the surface.

Amer. Meteor. Jour., III, 117.

The cyclone and the *anticyclone* are properly to be regarded as counterparts, belonging to one and the same great atmospheric disturbance. *Encyc. Brit.*, III, 34.

anticyclonic (an'ti-si-klōn'ik), *a.* [*< anticyclone + -ic.*] In *meteorol.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an anticyclone; characterized by high barometric pressure and an outward flow of light winds from a center.

Any region of relatively low pressure is called cyclonic, and any region of relatively high pressure, *anticyclonic*. *Ure, Dict.*, IV, 946.

anticyclonically (an'ti-si-klōn'ik-ly), *adv.* In an anticyclonic manner; as an anticyclone.

To circulate *anticyclonically* around the axis of maximum pressure. *Nature*, XXX, 46.

antidactyl (an'ti-dak'til), *n.* [*< L. antidactylus*, *< Gr. ἀντιδάκτυλος*, *< αντί*, opposite to, + *δάκτυλος*, dactyl: see *dactyl*.] A dactyl reversed; an anapest; a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables followed by a long one, as the Latin *ōcūlōs*. See *anapest*.

antidemocratic (an'ti-dem-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [*< anti- + democratic.*] 1. Opposing democracy or popular government.—2. In the United States, opposed or contrary to the principles of the Democratic party.

antidemocratically (an'ti-dem-ō-krat'ik-ly), *a.* Same as *antidemocratic*.

Antidicomarianite (an'ti-dik-ō-mā'ri-an-it), *n.* [*< LL. Antidicomarianite*, *< Gr. ἀντιδίκος*, opponent (*< αντί*, against, + *δίκη*, suit or action, right), + *Μαρία*, *Μαρία*, L. *Maria*, Mary.] One of a Christian sect which originated in Arabia in the latter part of the fourth century, who denied the perpetual virginity of Mary, holding that she was the real wife of Joseph, and had children by him after the birth of Jesus. Also called *Antimarian*.

Antidorcas (an-ti-dōr'kas), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. αντί*, corresponding to, like (see *anti-*), + *δορκάς*, a gazel.] A generic term applied by Sundevall to the springbok, a kind of gazel of Africa, *Gazella* (or *Antidorcas*) *euchore*.

antidoron (an-ti-dō'ron), *n.* [MGr. *ἀντιδωρον*, *< Gr. αντί*, against, + *δῶρον*, a gift.] In the *Gr. Ch.*,

bread forming part of the holy loaf, blessed in the prothesis, but not sacramentally consecrated, and distributed at the close of the service to those who have not communicated. A similar practice has prevailed at times in the Western Church, the bread bearing the name of *blessed bread*. See *eulogia*.

antidotal (an'ti-dō-tal), *a.* [*< antidote + -al.*] Pertaining to antidotes; having the quality of an antidote; proof against poison or anything hurtful.

Animals that can immoderately digest these poisons become *antidotal* to the poison digested.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Snake poison and *antidotal* remedies. *The American*, VI, 205.

antidotally (an'ti-dō-tal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an antidote; by way of antidote.

antidotarium (an'ti-dō-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *antidotaria* (-iā). [ML., neut. (also masc. *antidotarius* (sc. *liber*, book), a treatise on antidotes) of *antidotarius*, *< L. antidotum*: see *antidote*.] 1. A treatise on antidotes; a pharmacopœia.—2. A place where medicines are prepared; a dispensatory. Also called *antidatory*.

antidatory (an-ti-dō'ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML. antidotarius*: see *antidotarium*.] I. *a.* Same as *antidotarium*. II. *n.*; pl. *antidotaries* (-riz). Same as *antidotarium*, 2.

antidote (an'ti-dōt), *n.* [*< F. antidote*, *< L. antidotum*, also *antidotus*, *< Gr. ἀντίδοτον* (sc. *φάρμακον*, drug), neut., also *ἀντίδοτος* (sc. *δόσας*, dose), fem., an antidote, prop. an adj., *< αντί*, against, + *δορός*, given, verbal adj. of *δίδωμι*, give, = *L. dare*, give: see *date*.] 1. A medicine adapted to counteract the effects of poison or an attack of disease.

Trust not the physician; His *antidotes* are poison. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv, 3.

2. Whatever prevents or tends to prevent or counteract injurious influences or effects, whether physical or mental; a counteracting power or influence of any kind.

My death and life, My bane and *antidote*, are both before me: This in a moment brings me to an end; But this informs me I shall never die.

Addison, Cato, v, 1.

One passionate belief is an *antidote* to another. *Froude, Sketches*, p. 86.

= *Syn.* Remedy, cure, counteractive, corrective. **antidote** (an'ti-dōt), *v. t.* [*< antidote, n.*] To furnish with preservatives; preserve by antidotes; serve as an antidote to; counteract. [Rare.]

Fill us with great ideas, full of heaven, And *antidote* the pestilential earth.

Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

antidotal (an-ti-dōt'ik-ly), *a.* [*< antidote.*] Serving as an antidote; antidotal. [Rare.]

antidotically (an-ti-dōt'ik-ly), *adv.* By way of antidote; antidotally. [Rare.]

antidotism (an'ti-dō-tizm), *n.* [*< antidote + -ism.*] The giving of antidotes.

antidromal (an-tid'rō-mal), *a.* In *bot.*, characterized by antidromy.

antidromous (an-tid'rō-mus), *a.* [*< NL. antidromus*, *< Gr.* as if **ἀντιδρομος* (cf. *ἀντιδρομειν*, run in a contrary direction), *< αντί*, against, + *δρομειν*, run.] Same as *antidromal*.

antidromy (an-tid'rō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr.* as if **ἀντιδρομία*, *< *ἀντιδρομος*; see *antidromous*.] In *bot.*, a change in the direction of the spiral in the arrangement of the leaves upon the branches of a stem, or on the successive axes of a sympodial stem. Also called *heterodromy*.

antidysenteric (an'ti-dis-ent'er'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< anti- + dysenteric.*] I. *a.* Of use against dysentery.

II. *n.* A remedy for dysentery.

antidysuric (an'ti-di-sū'rik), *a.* [*< anti- + dysuric.*] Useful in relieving or counteracting dysuria.

anti-emetic (an'ti-ē-met'ik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antemetetic*.

antient, **antientry**, etc. Former spellings of *ancient*, *ancientry*, etc.

anti-enthusiastic (an'ti-en-thū-zi-as'tik), *a.* [*< anti- + enthusiastic.*] Opposed to enthusiasm: as, "the *anti-enthusiastic* poet's method," *Shaftesbury*.

anti-ephiatic (an'ti-ef-i-al'tik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antephiatic*.

anti-epileptic (an'ti-ep-i-lep'tik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antepileptic*.

anti-episcopal (an'ti-ē-pis'kō-pal), *a.* [*< anti- + episcopal.*] Opposed to episcopacy.

Had I gratified their *anti-episcopal* faction at first, . . . I believe they would then have found no colourable necessity of raising an army. *Eikon Basilike*, ix.

anti-evangelical (an'ti-ē-van-jel'i-ka), *a.* [*< anti- + evangelical.*] Opposed to evangelical principles.

antiface (an'ti-fās), *n.* [*< Gr. αντί*, opposite, + *face*.] An opposite face; a face of a totally different kind. *B. Jonson*.

antifat (an'ti-fat), *a.* and *n.* [*< anti- + fat.*] I. *a.* Useful in preventing or counteracting the formation of fat, or in lessening the amount of it.

II. *n.* Any substance which prevents or reduces fatness.

antifebrile (an-ti-feb'ril or -fē'bril), *a.* and *n.* [*< anti- + febrile.*] I. *a.* Having the property of abating fever; opposing or tending to cure fever; antipyretic.

II. *n.* An antipyretic (which see).

antifederal, **Anti-Federal** (an-ti-fed'ē-ral), *a.* [*< anti- + federal.*] Opposed to federalism, or to a federal constitution or party.—**Anti-Federal party**, in *U. S. hist.*, the party which opposed the adoption and ratification of the Constitution of the United States, and which, failing in this, strongly favored the strict construction of the Constitution. Its fundamental principle was opposition to the strengthening of the national government at the expense of the States. After the close of Washington's first administration (1793) the name *Anti-Federal* soon went out of use, Republican, and afterward Democratic Republican (now usually Democratic alone), taking its place. Also called *Anti-Federalist party*.

antifederalism, **Anti-Federalism** (an-ti-fed'ē-ral-izm), *n.* [*< anti- + federal + -ism.*] Opposition to federalism; specifically, the principles of the *Anti-Federal party*.

antifederalist, **Anti-Federalist** (an-ti-fed'ē-ral-ist), *n.* [*< anti- + federal + -ist.*] One opposed to federalism; a member of the *Anti-Federal party*. See *antifederal*.

In the course of this discussion the *Anti-Federalists* urged the following as their chief objections to adopting the new Constitution: States would be consolidated, and their sovereignty crushed; personal liberty would be endangered, since no security was furnished for freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, nor assurance adequate against arbitrary arrest or forcible seizure and the denial of jury trials in civil cases; standing armies, too, were placed under too little restraint. Making the President re-eligible indefinitely was too much like giving a life tenure to the executive office. *Schouler, Hist. U. S.*, I, 55.

Anti-Federalist party. Same as *Anti-Federal party* (which see, under *antifederal*).

antiferment (an-ti-fēr'ment), *n.* [*< anti- + ferment.*] A substance or agent having the property of preventing or counteracting fermentation.

antifermentative (an'ti-fēr-men'ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< anti- + fermentative.*] I. *a.* Preventing or fitted to prevent fermentation.

II. *n.* Same as *antiferment*.

The speaker gave in these cases [dyspepsia], as an *antifermentative*, glycerine. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XI, 682.

antifouling (an-ti-foul'ing), *a.* [*< anti- + fouling.*] Adapted to prevent or counteract fouling. Applied to any preparation or contrivance intended to prevent the formation or accumulation of extraneous matter, as barnacles, seaweed, etc., on the immersed portion of ships, or fitted for removing such formations, or the scales from the interior of steam-boilers, powder from the bores of guns, etc.

antifriction (an-ti-frik'shon), *a.* and *n.* [*< anti- + friction.*] I. *a.* Preventing friction; specifically, in *mech.*, overcoming or reducing that resistance to motion which arises from friction.—**Antifriction bearing**, a bearing in which rolling friction is substituted for that of sliding contact; any form of bearing specially designed to reduce friction.—**Antifriction block**, a pulley-block with antifriction wheels or roller bearings.—**Antifriction box**, the box which contains the rollers or balls of an antifriction bearing.—**Antifriction compositions**, lubricating compounds of oils, fats, or greases, usually combined, where the pressure is great, with certain metallic or mineral substances, as plumbago, sulphur, talc, steatite, etc.—**Antifriction metals**, alloys which offer little frictional resistance to bodies sliding over them, and which are used in machinery for bearings. They are principally compounds of copper, antimony, and tin; zinc or lead, or both, are sometimes added, and less frequently, or in smaller quantities, various other substances.

II. *n.* Anything that prevents friction; a lubricant.

antigalactic (an-ti-ga-lak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. αντί*, against, + *γάλα* (γαλακ-), milk: see *galactic*.] I. *a.* In *med.*, opposed to the secretion of milk, or to diseases caused by the milk. *Dun-glison*.

II. *n.* Anything tending to diminish the secretion of milk.

anti-Gallican (an-ti-gal'i-kan), *a.* and *n.* [*< anti- + Gallican*, French: see *Gallican*.] I. *a.* Hostile to France or the French, or to anything French; specifically, opposed to the Gallican church. See *Gallican*.

II. *n.* One who is hostile to the French, or to the Gallican church.

Antigaster (an'ti-gas-tēr), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. αντί*, against, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] A generic name

proposed by Walsh for certain parasitic *Hymenoptera*, of the family *Chalcididae*, which bend the abdomen back over the thorax. *A. mirabilis* (Walsh) is parasitic in the eggs of one of the katyids, *Microcercus retinervis*. Synonymous with *Eupelmus* (which see).

antigeny (an-tij'e-ni), *n.* [*Gr. avri*, against, opposite, + *γενος*, race, stock, sex.] Sexual dimorphism. *Pascoe*.

Antignana (an-ti-nya'ni), *n.* A white and a red wine, made in the neighborhood of Trieste.

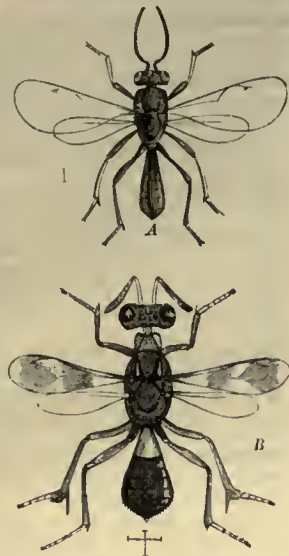
antigorite (an-tig'o-rit), *n.* [*Gr. Antigorio* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A variety of serpentine, of a green color and a thin lamellar structure, found in the Antigorio valley in Piedmont.

antigraph (an-ti-graf), *n.* [*ML. antigraphum*, *Gr. avri-γραφον*, a transcript, copy, counterpart, neut. of *avriγραφος*, copied in duplicate, *avri*, corresponding to, counter, + *γραφειν*, write.] A copy or counterpart of a writing, as of a deed.

antigraphy (an-tig'ra-fi), *n.* [*For *antigraphē*, *Gr. avriγραφη*, a defendant's answer; also equiv. to *avriγραφον*, a copy; see *antigraph*.] The making of antigraphs; copying.

antigropelos (an-ti-grop'e-los, -lōz), *n. sing. or pl.* [*Orig. a proprietary name, formed, it is said, *Gr. avri*, against, + *υγρός*, moist (see *hygro-*), + *πηλός*, clay, mud; cf. *L. palus*, a marsh; see *paludal*.] Spatterdashes; long riding- or walking-boots for wet weather.*

Her brother had on his *antigropelos*, the utmost approach he possessed to a hunting equipment.



Katydid-egg Parasite (*Antigaster mirabilis*). A, male; B, female. (Vertical line and cross show natural sizes.)

antigugler (an-ti-gug'lēr), *n.* [*anti-* + *gug-gle*.] A small tube inserted into the mouth of a bottle or carboy to admit air while the liquid is running out, and thereby prevent gugging or splashing of corrosive liquid. *E. H. Knight*.

antihelix (an-ti-hē-lik), *n.*; *pl. antihelices* (an-ti-hel'i-sēz). [*anti-* + *helix*. See *anthelix*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion.] The inner curved ridge of the pinna of the ear. Also *anthelix*. See cut under *ear*.

antihemorrhagic (an-ti-hem-ō-raj'ik), *a.* Same as *anthemorrhagic*.

antihyloist (an-ti-hi'lō-ist), *n.* [*anti-* + *hylo-ist*.] One opposed to the doctrines of the hyloists. See *hyloist*.

antihypnotic (an-ti-hip-not'ik), *a.* [*anti-* + *hypnotic*. See *anthyypnotic*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion.] Counteracting sleep; tending to prevent sleep or lethargy. Also *anthyypnotic*.

antihypochondriac (an-ti-hip-ō-kon'dri-ak), *a.* [*anti-* + *hypochondriac*. See *anthyypochondriac*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion.] Counteracting or tending to cure hypochondriac affections and depression of spirits. Also *anthyypochondriac*.

antihypophora (an-ti-hi-pof'ō-rā), *n.* [*anti-* + *L. hypophora*, *Gr. υποφορά*, an objection. See *anthyypophora*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion.] In *rhet.*, same as *anthyypophora*.

antihysteria (an-ti-his-ter'ik), *a. and n.* [*anti-* + *hysteria*. See *anthyysteria*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion.] I. *a.* Preventing or curing hysteria. II. *n.* A remedy for hysteria.

anti-icteric (an-ti-ik-ter'ik), *n.* [*Gr. avri*, against, + *ικτερός*, *Gr. ικτερος*, the jaundice.] In *med.*, a remedy for jaundice. *Dunglison*.

anti-incrustator (an-ti-in'krus-tā-tōr), *n.* A mechanical, chemical, or electrical appliance for preventing the formation of scales in steam-boilers.

anti-induction (an-ti-in-duk'shon), *a.* Preventing or counteracting electrical induction; as, *anti-induction* devices in telephony.

anti-Jacobin, Anti-Jacobin (an-ti-jak'ō-bin), *a. and n.* Opposed to, or one who is opposed to, the Jacobins. See *Jacobin*.

anti-Jacobinism (an-ti-jak'ō-bin-izm), *n.* The principles and practices of the anti-Jacobins.

anti-Lecompton (an-ti-lē-komp'ton), *a.* In *U.S. hist.*, opposed to the admission of Kansas under the proslavery constitution framed by the territorial convention held at Lecompton in 1857: applied to a minority of the Democratic party.

antilegomena (an-ti-le-gom'e-nā), *n. pl.* [*Gr. avτιλεγόμενα*, things spoken against, neut. pl. of *avτιλέγειν*, ppr. pass. of *avτιλέγειν*, speak against, dispute; see *antilogy*.] Literally, things spoken against; specifically, those books of the New Testament whose inspiration was not universally acknowledged by the early church, although they were ultimately admitted into the canon. These are the Epistle to the Hebrews, the Epistles of James and Jude, the Second Epistle of Peter, the Second and Third Epistles of John, and the Revelation. They are classed by Roman Catholic theologians as *deuterocanonical* (which see).

antilibration (an-ti-li-brā'shon), *n.* [*anti-* + *libration*, *q. v.*] The act of counterbalancing, or the state of being counterbalanced, as two members of a sentence; equipoise.

Having enjoyed his artful antithesis and solemn antilibration of cadences. *De Quincey*, Whiggism.

antilithic (an-ti-lith'ik), *a. and n.* [*Gr. avri*, against, + *λιθικός*, of stone, *Gr. λίθος*, stone.] I. *a.* In *med.*, tending to prevent the formation of urinary calculus, or stone in the bladder.

II. *n.* A medicine that tends to prevent the formation of urinary calculi.

Antillean (an-ti-lē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Antilles, a name usually given to all the islands of the West Indies, the Bahamas excepted.

antilibium (an-ti-lō'bi-um), *n.*; *pl. antilibia* (-iā). [*NL.*, *Gr. avτιλόβιον*, *avti*, opposite to, + *λοβός*, the lobe of the ear; see *lobe*.] In *anat.*, the tragus, or that part of the external ear which is opposite the lobe. See cut under *ear*.

Antilocapra (an-ti-lō-kā'prā), *n.* [*NL.*, contr. for **antilocapra*, *avtilope*, antelope, + *L. capra*, a goat.] A genus of ruminants peculiar to North America, constituting the family *Avtilocapridæ*, and containing only the cabrit, pronghorn, or so-called American antelope, *Antilocapra americana*. See *Antilocapridæ*. The members of this genus have no laminae, or metatarsal glands, as in *Cervidae*, but have a system of eleven odor-



Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*).

iferous sebaceous cutaneous glands. They have small hoofs, no false hoofs, slender limbs, a comparatively short and stout neck, erect, pointed ears, large liquid eyes situated directly beneath the base of the horns, extremely short tail, and a harsh, stiff, brittle pelage devoid of felting quality. See *pronghorn*.

antilocaprid (an-ti-lō-kap'rid), *n.* An antelope of the family *Antilocapridæ*.

Antilocapridæ (an-ti-lō-kap'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. avtilope* + *-idæ*.] A family of ruminant quadrupeds framed for the reception of the genus *Antilocapra*, containing the so-called American antelope. It is characterized by forked hollow horns supported upon a long bony core or osseous process of the frontal bone, as in the cattle or true hollow-horned ruminants, yet deciduous, being periodically shed and renewed like the antlers of deer. These singular horns are composed of agglutinated hairs hardening into solid corneous tissue, and when sprouting resemble the skin-covered knobs upon the head of the giraffe. There are several remarkable osteological peculiarities of the skull, among them the inclosure of the styloid process of

the temporal bone in a sheath formed by an extension of the external auditory meatus.

antiloemic (an-ti-lē'mik), *n.* [*Gr. avri*, against, + *λοιμικός*, pestilential, *Gr. λοιμός*, pestilence, plague.] A remedy used in the prevention and cure of the plague. Sometimes written *antiloemic*.

antilogarithm (an-ti-log'a-rithm), *n.* [*anti-* + *logarithm*.] In *math.*: (a) The complement of the logarithm of any sine, tangent, or secant up to that of 90 degrees. [*Rare*.] (b) As commonly used, the number corresponding to any logarithm. Thus, according to the common system, 100 is the antilogarithm of 2, because 2 is the logarithm of 100; it is denoted thus: log. ² log. ¹⁰⁰, which may be read: "The number to the log. 2," "the number to the log. a."

antilogarithmic (an-ti-log-a-rith'mik), *a.* Pertaining to antilogarithms.—**Antilogarithmic table**, one in which, the logarithm of a number being entered as an argument, the number itself is found in the body of the table.

antilogous (an-til'ō-gus), *a.* [*Gr. avτιλογος*, contradictory; see *antilogy*.] In *elect.*, an epithet applied to that pole of a crystal which is negative while being electrified by heat, and afterward, while cooling, is positive. See *pyroelectricity*.

antilogy (an-til'ō-ji), *n.*; *pl. antilogies* (-jiz). [*Gr. avτιλογία*, contradiction, *avτιλογος*, contradictory, *avτιλέγειν*, contradict, speak against, *avri*, against, + *λέγειν*, speak, say.] Self-contradiction; contradiction or inconsistency between different statements by the same person or different parts of the same thing.

Philosophy was thus again reconciled with nature; consciousness was not a bundle of antilogies; certainty and knowledge were not evicted from man. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

In these antilogies and apologies, however, a difference might be perceived: and some of the advocates of Henry appeared less anxious to attack Rome than to defend their prince. *R. W. Dixon*, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, vi.

Antilope (an-til'ō-pē), *n.* [*NL.*: see *antelope*.] I. A genus of *Avtilopinæ* (which see). The term has been used with such latitude in its application to the whole of the group *Avtilopinæ*, and, when restricted, has been employed in so many different senses, that it has lost whatever exact meaning it may have possessed originally, and has become a loose, fluctuating synonym of the subfamily name *Avtilopinæ*. Even in early usage it appears to have been applied to several different small gazel-like antelopes. It is now commonly restricted to the sasin or Indian antelope, *Antilope cervicapra*. See cut under *sasin*.

2† (an-ti-lōp). [*l. c.*] Obsolete (English) spelling of *antelope*.

Antilopidæ (an-ti-lōp'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Avtilope* + *-idæ*.] A family of ruminants; the antelopes; sometimes used as a synonym of *Avtilopinæ*. Also written *Antelopidæ*.

Antilopinæ (an-ti-lō-pi'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Avtilope* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of old-world and chiefly African ruminants, the antelopes, a group belonging to the family *Bovidæ*. They differ from cattle in their smaller size, more lithe and graceful form, slenderer legs, which are comparatively longer in the shank, and longer neck, with slenderer vertebrae, uplifting the head. The *Antilopinæ* shade directly into the sheep and goats (*Ovinæ* and *Caprinæ*), being separable from them by no technical character; but the horns usually differ from the forms presented by goats and sheep, though they are so diverse as to be definable by no common character. *Antilopinæ* are especially numerous in species and individuals in Africa, of which continent they are the most characteristic animals. Upward of 50 African species have been described; there are many others in Asia, and a few in Europe. Some 75 species are recognized by naturalists, but probably the number of genuine species is less than this. Several hundred different names, generic, specific, and vernacular, have been applied to these animals; and no authors except mere compilers are agreed upon the division of the group. The antelopes present the utmost diversity of stature, form, and general appearance, ranging from the smallest and most delicate gazels, steinboks, and springboks to the bulky eland, nyghau, or hartbeest, as large as a cow, horse, or stag, and include the singularly misshapen gnu (*Connochaetes gnu*). The Rocky Mountain goat, *Haplocerus montanus*, related to the Alpine chamois, *Rupicapra tragus*, and the goral, *Nemorhedus goral*, another goat-like antelope, are also placed in this subfamily. The bubaline or bovine antelopes include the hartbeest (*Alcelaphus caama*), blesbok (*A. albibrona*), and bontehok (*A. pygargus*). Four-horned antelopes belong to the genus *Tetraceros*. The phillantomha and coquetoon antelopes, the blaubok, duyker, etc., are placed in the genus *Cephalophus*. The steinboks are species of *Neotragus*; the singsing, kobus, leche, bohor, etc., are of the genera *Cervicapra*, *Kobus*, and their immediate allies. The gazels are a large group, constituting the genus *Gazella* (or *Dorcus*) and others; they include the springbok (*Antidorcas euehore*), and are Indian, Arabian, and Syrian, as well as African. The sable or equine antelopes constitute the genus *Hippotragus*. The addax is *Addax nasomaculatus*. There are several species of *Oryx*, as *O. leucoryx*. The uylghau is *Boselaphus tragocamelus*. The harnessed antelopes (so called from the stripes on the sides), or the boschboks, are species of *Tragelaphus*, as *T. scriptus*, *T. sylvaticus*. The koodoo is a large antelope with twisted horns (*Strepsiceros kudu*). The eland is *Oreus canna*. The so-called saiga antelope is the type of a different family, *Saigidæ* (which see); the American antelope also belongs to a different family, *Avtilocapridæ* (which see). See cuts under *addax*, *eland*, *gazel*, *gnu*, and *Haplocerus*. Also written *Antelopinæ*.

antilopine (an-til'ō-pin), *a.* [*<* NL. *antilopinus*: see *Antilope*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Antilope*, or to the group *Antilopinae*; pertaining or related to an antelope. Specifically applied by some writers to a particular group of antelopes represented by the sasin (*Antilope cervicapra*), as distinguished from other divisions of *Antilopinae* (which see).

antiloquist (an-til'ō-kwist), *n.* [*<* *antiloquy*¹ + *-ist*.] A contradictor.

antiloquy¹ (an-til'ō-kwi), *n.*; pl. *antiloquies* (-kwiz). [*<* LL. *antiloquium*, contradiction, *<* Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *L. loqui*, speak. Cf. *antiloquy*².] Contradiction.

antiloquy² (an-til'ō-kwi), *n.*; pl. *antiloquies* (-kwiz). [*<* LL. *antiloquium*, L. *anteloquium*, the right of speaking before another, also a proem, preface, *<* *ante*, before, + *loqui*, speak.] 1. A preface; a proem. *Boucher*.—2. A stage-player's cue. *Cockeram*.

antiluetic (an'ti-lū-et'ik), *a.* [*<* *anti*- + *lucis*, *q. v.*, + *-et-ic*.] Same as *antisiphilitic*.

antilyssic (an-ti-lis'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *λύσσα*, rabies, + *-ic*.] Tending to prevent, alleviate, or cure rabies.

antilytic (an-ti-lit'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *λυτικός*, *<* *λύω*, verbal adj. of *λύω*, loose. Cf. *paralytic*.] Same as *antiparalytic*, (*b*).

antimacassar (an'ti-mā-kas'ār), *n.* [*<* *anti*- + *macassar*, for *Macassar oil*. See *oil*.] An ornamental covering for the backs and arms of chairs, sofas, couches, etc., to keep them from being soiled by oil from the hair; a tidy.

anti-machine (an'ti-mā-shēn'), *a.* [*<* *anti*- + *machine*.] In *U. S. politics*, opposed to the exclusive management of party politics by an organized body of irresponsible politicians; independent. See *machine*.

antimagistratical (an'ti-maj-is-trat'i-kāl), *a.* Same as *antimagistrical*.

antimagistrical (an'ti-mā-jis'tri-kāl), *a.* [*<* *anti*- + *L. magister*, a ruler; see *magistrate*.] Opposed to the office of magistrate. *South*.

antimaniacal (an'ti-mā-ni'a-kāl), *a.* [*<* *anti*- + *maniacal*.] Effective against mania.

With respect to vomits, it may seem almost heretical to impeach their *antimaniacal* virtues. *Battie*, *Madness*.

Antimarian (an-ti-mā'ri-an), *n.* Same as *Antidicomarianite*.

antimask (au'ti-māsk), *n.* [*<* *anti*- + *mask*.] A secondary or lesser mask, of a ludicrous character, introduced between the acts of a serious mask by way of lightening it; a ludicrous interlude. Also *antic-mask* and *antimasque*.

Let *antimasks* not be long; they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, baboons, wild men, antiques, beasts, spirits, witches, Ethiopians, pigmies, turquets, nymphs, rustics, cupids, statues moving, and the like. As for angels, it is not comical enough to put them in *antimasks*. *Bacon*, *Masques and Triumphs*.

On the Scene he thrusts out first an *Antimasque* of two bugbears, Novelty and Perturbation. *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*, xx.

Antimason (an-ti-mā'sn), *n.* [*<* *anti*- + *mason*, for *freemason*, *q. v.*] One hostile to masonry or freemasonry; specifically, a member of the Antimasonic party.

Antimasonic (an'ti-mā-sōn'ik), *a.* [*<* *Antimason* + *-ic*.] Opposed to freemasonry.—**Antimasonic party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a political party which originated in New York State about 1827, in the excitement caused by the supposed murder of William Morgan, of Batavia, New York, in 1826, by freemasons, to prevent a threatened public disclosure of the secrets of their order. The movement spread to some other States, and a national party was organized, but within about ten years it disappeared, most of the Antimasons becoming Whigs. Its characteristic tenet was that freemasons ought to be excluded from public office, because they would necessarily regard their obligations to the society more than their obligations to the state. Its principles were revived in a so-called "American party" organized in 1875.

antimasonry (an-ti-mā'sn-ri), *n.* [*<* *anti*- + *masonry*, for *freemasonry*, *q. v.*] Opposition to freemasonry; in particular, the principles and policy of the Antimasonic party. See *Antimasonic*.

antimasque, *n.* See *antimask*.

antimensium (an-ti-men'si-um), *n.*; pl. *antimensia* (-sī). [ML. (MGr. *ἀντιμύσσιον*), *<* Gr. *ἀντί*, in place of (see *anti*-), + *L. mensa*, table, in the special ML. sense of 'communion-table.'] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a consecrated cloth on which the eucharist is consecrated in places where there is no consecrated altar. It takes the place of the portable altar of the Latin Church. The term is sometimes extended in the Syrian churches to a thin slab of wood consecrated for a like purpose. Also written *antiminston*.

antimere (an-ti-mēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *biol.*, a segment or division of the body in the direction of one of the secondary or transverse axes, all of which are at right angles to the primary or longitudinal axis.

When these axes are not differentiated in any way, all antimeres are alike, and are parts arranged around the long prime axis like the spokes and felloes of a wheel around the axis of the hub; a disposition preserved with much accuracy in many of the *Radiata*, among which, for example, the arms of a starfish, the tentacles of a sea-anemone or coral-animalcule, or the rows of ambulacra of a sea-urchin are antimeres. Oftener, however, the transverse axes are differentiated, some being shorter, others longer, giving rise to sides, as right and left, in the direction of the longer transverse axes, in which case right and left parts are antimeres. This constitutes bilateral symmetry. Parts which may be perceived to correspond at opposite poles of the other (shorter) transverse axes, constituting dorsobdominal symmetry, are also antimeres; but this condition is obscure. Likewise, again, parts along the primary longitudinal axis, or at its poles, which may be observed or be conceived to constitute anteroposterior symmetry, are essentially antimeric; but this condition, like dorsobdominal symmetry, is obscure, while the serial succession of like parts along the prime axis, as the rings of a worm, crustacean, or insect, and the double rings of a vertebra, is so marked that antimeres of this kind are not called antimeres, but *metameres*; such are the ordinary segments, somites, arthromeres, or diarthromeres of any articulate or vertebrate animal. Antimere is therefore practically restricted to such radiating and bilateral parts as are more or less symmetrical with one another. See *eudipleural*.

antimeria (an-ti-mē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἀντί*, against, opposite, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *gram.*, a form of enallage in which one part of speech is substituted for another. *F. A. March*.

antimeric (an-ti-mēr'ik), *a.* [*<* *antimere* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an antimere or to antimereism; situated in any transverse axis of a body and symmetrical with something else in the other half of the same axis. See *antimere*.

antimerism (an-tim'ē-rizm), *n.* [*<* *antimere* + *-ism*.] The antimeric condition; the state of an antimere; the quality of being antimeric. See *antimere*.

antimesmerist (an-ti-mez'mē-rist), *n.* [*<* *anti*- + *mesmerism* + *-ist*.] One who is opposed to or does not believe in mesmerism. *Proc. Soc. Psy. Res.*

antimetabole (an'ti-me-tab'ō-lē), *n.* [L., *<* Gr. *ἀντιμεταβολή*, *<* *ἀντί*, against, counter, + *μεταβολή*, mutation; see *metabola*.] In *rhet.*, a figure in which the same words or ideas are repeated in inverse order. The following are examples: "A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits," *Pope*; "Be wisely worldly, but not worldly wise," *Quarles*.

antimetathesis (an'ti-me-tath'e-sis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἀντιμετάθεσις*, counter-transposition, *<* *ἀντί*, against, counter, + *μετάθεσις*, transposition; see *metathesis*.] A rhetorical figure resulting from a reverted arrangement in the last clause of a sentence of the two principal words of the clause preceding; inversion of the members of an antithesis: as, "A poem is a speaking picture; a picture a mute poem," *Crabbe*.

antimeter (au-tim'e-tēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An optical instrument for measuring small angles. [Not now used.]

antiminston (an-ti-min'si-on), *n.*; pl. *antimensia* (-sī). [*<* MGr. *ἀντιμύσσιον*; see *antimensium*.] Same as *antimensium*.

antimnemonic (an'ti-nē-mon'ik), *a. and n.* [*<* *anti*- + *mnemonic*.] *I. a.* Injurious to the memory; tending to impair memory.

II. n. Whatever is hurtful to or weakens the memory. *Coleridge*.

antimonarchic (an'ti-mō-nār'kik), *a.* [*<* *anti*- + *monarchic*; = *F. antimonarchique*.] Same as *antimonarchical*. *Bp. Benson*.

antimonarchical (an'ti-mō-nār'ki-kāl), *a.* [*<* *anti*- + *monarchical*.] Opposed to monarchy or kingly government.

antimonarchist (an-ti-mon'ār-kist), *n.* [*<* *anti*- + *monarchist*.] An opponent of monarchy.

Monday, a terrible raging wind happened, which did much hurt. Dennis Bond, a great Oliverian and *antimonarchist*, died on that day; and then the devil took bond for Oliver's appearance. *Life of A. Wood* (1848), p. 82.

antimonate (an'ti-mō-nāt), *n.* [*<* *antimony* + *-ate*¹.] Same as *antimoniate*.

antimonial (an-ti-mō-ni-āl), *a. and n.* [*<* *antimony* + *-al*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to antimony, or partaking of its qualities; composed of antimony, or containing antimony as a principal ingredient.—**Antimonial silver**. See *silver*.—**Antimonial wine**, in *med.*, a solution of tartar emetic in sherry wine.

II. n. A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient.

antimoniate (an-ti-mō-ni-āt), *n.* [*<* *antimony* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of antimonic acid. Also written *antimonate*.

antimoniated (an-ti-mō-ni-āt-ed), *a.* Combined or impregnated with antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony: as, *antimoniated tartar*.

antimonic (an-ti-mon'ik), *a.* [*<* *antimony* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from antimony.

—**Antimonic acid**, $\text{HSbO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a white powder formerly used in medicine.

antimonide (an'ti-mō-nid), *n.* [*<* *antimony* + *-ide*.] A compound of antimony and a more positive element or metal. Also called *antimonuret*.

antimoniferous (an'ti-mō-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [*<* *antimony* + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] Containing or supplying antimony: as, *antimoniferous ores*.

antimonious (an-ti-mō'ni-us), *a.* [*<* *antimony* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing antimony. *Antimonious* is a variant.—**Antimonious acid**, $2\text{HSbO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a weak acid, of which only the soda salt has been obtained in a crystalline condition.

antimonite (an'ti-mō-nit), *n.* [*<* *antimony* + *-ite*².] A native sulphid of antimony; stibnite.

antimoniuret (an-ti-mō-ni'ū-ret), *n.* [*<* *antimoni*(um) + *-uret*.] Same as *antimonide*.

antimoniureted, **antimoniuretted** (an-ti-mō-ni'ū-ret-ed), *a.* [*<* *antimoniuret* + *-ed*².] Combined with antimony: as, *antimoniureted hydrogen*.

antimonopolist (an'ti-mō-nop'ō-list), *n.* [*<* *anti*- + *monopoly* + *-ist*.] One who is opposed to monopolies; one who desires to restrict the power and influence of great corporations, as tending to monopoly.

antimonopoly (an'ti-mō-nop'ō-li), *a. and n.* Opposed to monopolies; the principle of opposition to monopoly.

The main purpose of the *anti-monopoly* movement is to resist public corruption and corporate aggression.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII, 87.

antimonous (an'ti-mō-nus), *a.* [*<* *antimony* + *-ous*.] Same as *antimonious*.

antimony (an'ti-mō-ni), *n.* [*<* late ME. *antimony* = OF. *antimoine*, mod. F. *antimoine* = Sp. Pg. It. *antimonio* = Sw. Dan. G. *antimonium* = Russ. *antimoniya* = Pol. *antymonium*, etc., *<* ML. *antimonium*, antimony, a word of unknown origin, simulating a Gr. appearance, perhaps a perversion, through such simulation (*antimonium*, *<* *atimonium*, *<* *atimodium*, *<* *atimodium*), of the Ar. name (with art. *al-*) *athimad*, *othmod*, *uthmud*, earlier *ithmid*, antimony, which is in turn perhaps an accommodation (through **isthimmid*) of Gr. *στυμμιδ*, one of the stems of *στυμι* (*στυμι*, *στυμι*, *στυμιδ*), also *στυμι* and *στίβι* (**στίβι*?), *>* *L. stibim*, *stibi*, and *stibium*, antimony, the Gr. name itself being appar. of foreign or Eastern origin; see *stibium*. False etymologies formerly current are: (1) *<* F. *antimoine*, *<* Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *moine*, a monk, as if 'monk's bane'; (2) *<* Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *μόνος*, alone, as if never found alone; (3) *<* Gr. *ἀντί*, instead of, + *L. minium*, red lead, 'because women used it instead of red lead' as an eye-paint.] Chemical symbol, Sb (Latin *stibium*); atomic weight, 120. A metal of a white color and bright luster which does not readily tarnish, having a specific gravity of 6.7, crystallizing in the rhombohedral system, and in the mass ordinarily showing a crystalline structure and highly perfect cleavage. It conducts both heat and electricity with some readiness, but less perfectly than the true metals, and differs from them also in being brittle like arsenic. It melts at 430° C. (806° F.), and volatilizes slowly at a red heat; when melted in the air it oxidizes readily, forming antimony trioxid, Sb_2O_3 . Antimony occurs uncombined in nature to a limited extent, usually in granular or foliated masses, often with a botryoidal or reniform surface. Many compounds of antimony are found in nature, the most important of them being the sulphid, Sb_2S_3 , called gray antimony, antimony-glance, or stibnite. Dyscrasite is a compound of antimony and silver. There are also a number of minerals containing antimony, sulphur, and lead (like jamesonite), or antimony, sulphur, and silver (like pyrrargyrite or ruby silver), or antimony, sulphur, and copper (like tetrahedrite). The oxisulphid kermesite or red antimony and the oxide cerivanite and stibiconite (antimony ochre) are also important minerals. Antimony has few uses in the arts; it enters, however, into a number of very valuable alloys, as type-metal, pewter, Britannia metal, and Babbitt metal, and is used in medicine. Tartar emetic is the tartrate of antimony and potassium. James's powder is a mixture of oxid of antimony and phosphate of lime.—**Antimony vermilion**, a sulphid of antimony suggested but never used as a pigment.—**Argentine flowers of antimony**, the tetroxid of antimony.—**Arsenical antimony**. See *allemontite*.—**Black antimony**, antimonious sulphid.—**Butter of antimony**. See *butter*¹.—**Ceruse of antimony**. See *ceruse*.—**Diaphoretic antimony**, a preparation chiefly consisting of potassium antimoniate, made by exposing the neutral antimoniate to the action of carbonic-acid gas, or by deflagrating pure antimony with potassium nitrate. It is used in the manufacture of enamels, and was formerly administered as a medicine.—**Glass of antimony**. See *glass*.—**Red antimony ore**, an oxisulphid of antimony. Same as *kermesite*.—**White antimony**, or **antimony white**, native antimony trioxid, Sb_2O_3 .—**Yellow antimony**, or **antimony yellow**, a preparation of the oxida of lead and antimony, of a deep-yellow color, used in enamel- and porcelain-painting. It is of various tints, and the brilliancy of the brighter hues is not affected by foul air.

antimony-blende (an'ti-mō-ni-blend'), *n.* Same as *kermesite*.
antimony-bloom (an'ti-mō-ni-blōm'), *n.* Same as *valentinite*.
antimony-glance (an'ti-mō-ni-glāns'), *n.* Same as *stibnite*.
antimoralist (an-ti-mor'al-ist), *n.* [*anti-* + *moralist*.] An enemy to or opponent of morality. *Bp. Warburton*.
antimycotic (an-ti-mī-kot'ik), *a.* [*Gr. anti*, against, + *μύκης*, a fungus, + *-otic*.] Destructive to microscopic vegetable organisms, or preventing their development, as carbolic acid.
antinatural (an-ti-nat'ūr-al), *a.* [*anti-* + *natural*.] Opposed to nature or to common sense; non-natural.

This happy and antinatural way of thinking. *Martinus Scriblerus, v.*

anti-Nebraska (an'ti-nē-bras'kī), *a.* In *U. S. hist.*, opposed to the act of 1854 for the organization of Kansas and Nebraska as territories, because of its abrogation of the law of 1820 (the Missouri compromise) prohibiting slavery in new territories formed in that region.—**Anti-Nebraska men**, the members of the coalition of Whigs, Democrats, and Free-soilers opposed to the above-mentioned bill: afterward merged in the Republican party.

antinephritic (an'ti-nēf-rit'ik), *a.* [*anti-* + *nephritic*.] In *med.*, counteracting inflammation of the kidneys.

antinal (an-tin'ī-āl), *a.* [*Gr. anti*, against, + *ινών*, the nape of the neck: see *inion*.] In *anat.*, opposite the occiput: applied to the space between the eyebrows.

antinode (an'ti-nōd), *n.* [*anti-* + *node*.] A point of a vibrating string where the amplitude of vibration is greatest. It is at the middle of a loop or ventral segment, and half-way between two adjacent nodes. See *node*.

antinomian (an-ti-nō'mi-an), *a. and n.* [*ML. antinomi*, antinomians, *Gr.* as if **ἀντινομος*, against the law: see *antimony*.] **I. a.** 1. Denying the obligatoriness of the moral law, as if emancipated from it by the gospel.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the antinomians.

II. n. In *theol.*, one who maintains that Christians are freed from the moral law as set forth in the Old Testament by the new dispensation of grace as set forth in the gospel; an opponent of legalism in morals. Antinomianism has existed in three forms: in the early church, as a species of Gnosticism, in the doctrine that sin is an incident of the body, and that a regenerate soul cannot sin; later, in the Reformation, as a reaction against the doctrine of good works in the Roman Catholic Church, in the antagonistic doctrine that man is saved by faith alone, regardless of his obedience to or disobedience of the moral law as a rule of life; finally, as a phase of extreme Calvinism, in English Puritan theology, in the doctrine that the sins of the elect are so transferred to Christ that they become his transgressions and cease to be the transgressions of the actual sinner. The chief exponent of the second form of antinomianism was John Agricola (Germany, 1492-1566); the chief exponent of the third, Tobias Crisp, D. D. (England, 1600-1642). [Often with a capital.]

antinomianism (an-ti-nō'mi-an-izm), *n.* [*anti-* + *nomian* + *-ism*.] The tenets of the antinomians. See *antinomian, n.*

antinomic (an-ti-nom'ik), *a.* 1. Antinomian.—**2.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of antinomy; containing antinomies; involving a conflict of laws.

antinomical (an-ti-nom'i-kal), *a.* Same as *antinomic*.

Kant holds that reason is in itself *antinomical*. *Caird, Philos. Kant, p. 590.*

antinomist (an-tin'ō-mist), *n.* [*anti-* + *nomist* + *-ist*.] An antinomian.

Great offenders this way are the libertines and antinomists, who quite cancel the whole law of God under the pretence of Christian liberty. *Bp. Sanderson, Sermons ad Pop. (1674), p. 298.*

antinomy (an-tin'ō-mi), *n.*; pl. *antinomies* (-miz). [*L. antinomia*, a contradiction between laws, *Gr. anti*, against, + *νόμος*, law: see *nomine*.] 1. The opposition of one law, rule, or principle to another.

It should be noticed that the Westminster Confession expressly teaches the freedom of will as well as foreordination, and leaves the solution of the apparent antinomy to scientific theology. *Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 162.*

2. Any law, rule, or principle opposed to another.

If God once willed adultery should be sinful, all his omnipotence will not allow him to will the allowance that his holiest people might, by his own antinomy or counterstatute, live unreprieved. *Milton, Divorce, ii. 3.*

Innulty, poverty, meanness, and wretchedness are direct antinomies to the lusts of the flesh. *Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, i. § 4.*

3. In *metaph.*, according to Kant, an unavoidable contradiction into which reason falls when it applies to the transcendent and absolute the a priori conceptions of the understanding (categories: see *category*, 1), which are valid only within the limits of possible experience. There are four antinomies of the pure reason, according to Kant, relating (1) to the limits of the universe in space and time, (2) to the existence of atoms or the infinite divisibility of matter, (3) to freedom, and (4) to the cosmological argument for a God.

Antiochian (an-ti-ō'ki-an), *a.* [*L. Antiochius*, also *Antiocheus*, *Gr. Αντιόχειος*, pertaining to *Ἀντιόχος*, *L. Antiochus*, the name of a philosopher and of several Syrian kings, or to *Ἀντιόχεια*, *L. Antiochia*, also *Antiochēa*, the name of several cities, particularly Antioch in Syria (now called *Antakia*), founded by Seleucus Nicator, 301 B. C., and named after his father Antiochus. The name *Ἀντιόχος* means 'resistant, holding out against,' *ἀντί*, resist, hold out against, *ἔχειν*, against, + *ἔχειν*, hold, > *ἔχως*, holding.] **1.** Pertaining to Antiochus of Ascalon (died about 68 B. C.), the founder of a sect of eclectic philosophers who sought to unite the philosophy of Plato with many of the doctrines of Aristotle and the Stoics.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the city of Antioch.—**Antiochian epoch**, the name given to two chronological eras employed in Syria: (a) The Cæsarean era of Antioch, in the autumn of 49 B. C., and by the Syrians in the autumn of 48 B. C. (b) The mundane era of Antioch, September, 5493 B. C., employed by the Syrian Christians as the date of the creation of the world.

Antiochianism (an-ti-ō'ki-an-izm), *n.* [*Antiochian* + *-ism*.] The name given to a school of theology which existed in the fourth and fifth centuries: so called because propagated chiefly by the church at Antioch, and also to distinguish it from Alexandrianism. It aimed at a middle course between the rigorously literal and the allegorical interpretation of the Scriptures.

antiodont (an'ti-ō-dont), *a.* [*Gr. anti*, opposite to, + *ὀδός* (*ōdōs*) = *E. tooth*.] Having a kind of lophodont dentition in which the folds or ridges of the molar crowns are opposite: opposed to *amæbodont*.

antiopelemous (an'ti-ō-pel'mus), *a.* [*Gr. αντίος*, set against, + *πέμα*, the sole.] In *ornith.*, having an arrangement of the flexor tendons of the toes by which the flexor perforans supplies the third toe only, while the flexor hallucis splits into three tendons, passing to the first, second, and fourth toes.

The synpelemous, the heteropelemous, and the antiopelemous arrangements are entirely peculiar to the present order [*Picarie*]. *Stand. Nat. Hist., IV. 369.*

anti-orgastic (an'ti-ōr-gas'tik), *a.* [*anti-* + *orgastic*.] Tending to allay excitement or venereal desire.

antipapal (an-ti-pā'pal), *a.* [*anti-* + *papal*.] Opposed to the pope or to popery.

He charges strictly his son after him to persevere in that antipapal schism. *Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.*

antipapistical (an'ti-pā-pis'ti-kal), *a.* [*anti-* + *papistical*.] Antipapal. *Jortin*.

antiparabema (an-ti-par-a-bē'mā), *n.*; pl. *antiparabemata* (-mā-tā). [*MLGr. ἀντιπαράβημα*: see *anti-* and *parabema*.] One of two chapels at the angles of the west front of some Byzantine churches, found especially in Armenian examples, and corresponding to the parabemata of the apsidal end. *J. M. Neale*.

antiparallel (an-ti-par'a-lēl), *a. and n.* [*anti-* + *parallel*.] **I. a.** Running parallel but in a contrary direction. *Hammond*.

II. n. In *geom.*, one of two or more lines which make equal angles with two other lines, but in contrary order.

Thus, supposing AB and AC any two lines, and EC and FE two other lines cutting the first so as to make the angle ABC equal to the angle AEF, and the angle ACB equal to the angle ADE; then EC and FE are antiparallels with respect to AB and AC; also these latter are antiparallels with respect to the two former.

antiparalytic (an'ti-par-a-lit'ik), *a. and n.* [*anti-* + *paralytic*.] **I. a.** In *med.*: (a) Effective against paralysis. [Rare.] (b) An epithet applied to the secretion of the submaxillary gland on one side when the chorda tympani on the other side has been cut so as to produce a paralytic secretion on that side. In this sense also called *antilytic*.

II. n. In *med.*, a remedy for paralysis. [Rare.] **antiparalytical** (an'ti-par-a-lit'i-kal), *a.* Same as *antiparalytic*.

antipart (an'ti-pärt), *n.* [*anti-* + *part*.] The counterpart. [Rare.]

Turn now to the reverse of the medal, and there we shall find the *antipart* of this divine truth. *Bp. Warburton, Sermons, ii.*

Antipasch (an'ti-pask), *n.* [*anti-* + *pasch*.] Low Sunday; the Sunday after Easter day.

Antipathacea (an'ti-pa-thā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. Antipathes* + *-acea*.] A suborder of *Actiniaria*, composed of the families *Antipathide* and *Gerardiidae*, having the polyps connected by a cœnecyema secreting a solid sclerobase or horny skeletal axis, and their tentacles simple, conical, and 6 to 24 in number.

Antipatharia (an'ti-pa-thā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. Antipathes* + *-aria*.] A synonym of *Sclerobasica*, as an order of sclerobasic corals having the corallum external and not calcareous.

antipatharian (an'ti-pa-thā'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Antipatharia*.

Antipathes (an-tip'a-thēz), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. αντίπαθής*, of opposite feelings or properties: see *antipathy*.] A genus of corals, typical of the family *Antipathidae* (which see). The species are known as *sea-whips*. *A. columnaris* is an example.

antipathetic (an'ti-pā-thet'ik), *a.* [*antipathy*, on type of *pathetic*, *q. v.*] Having a natural antipathy, contrariety, or constitutional aversion: with *to*.

Hence I think its [Greek speculation's] influence on the whole was dogmatic, and antipathetic to Skepticism. *J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 282.*

antipathetical (an'ti-pā-thet'i-kal), *a.* Opposed in nature or disposition: with *to*.

The soil is . . . antipathetical to all venomous creatures. *Howell, Vocal Forest.*

antipathic (an-ti-pā-th'ik), *a.* [*NL. antipathicus*: see *antipathy* and *-ic*.] 1. Relating to antipathy; opposite; unlike; adverse.—**2.** Exciting antipathy. [Rare.]

Every one seems to have his antipathic animi. *Kingsley, Life, p. 41.*

Antipathidæ (an-ti-pā-th'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. Antipathes* + *-idæ*.] A family of sclerobasic corals; the black corals, corresponding to the old genus *Antipathes*. They have a branched fibrous axis and a soft friable cœnecyema, which peels off after death, leaving the axial cœnecyema looking like a dry stick.

antipathise, v. See *antipathize*.

antipathist (an-tip'a-thist), *n.* [*antipathy* + *-ist*.] A person or thing having an antipathy to another, or being the direct opposite of another. [Rare.]

Sole positive of night! *Antipathist of light.* *Coleridge, Sibylline Leaves, II. 281.*

antipathize (an-tip'a-thiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *antipathized*, *pp. antipathizing*. [*antipathy* + *-ize*.] **I. intr.** To feel antipathy or aversion; entertain or show a feeling, disposition, or opinion characterized by opposition or contrariety: the opposite of *sympathize*. [Rare.]

I must say I sympathise with Milverton and antipathise . . . with Lord Lytton. *A. Helps, Cashmir Maremma, p. 39.*

II. trans. To affect with antipathy or hostility of feeling; render antipathetic. [Rare.] Also spelled *antipathise*.

antipathous (an-tip'a-thus), *a.* [*Gr. αντίπαθος*, of opposite feeling (see *antipathy*), + *-ous*.] Having a natural contrariety; antipathetic.

Still she extends her hand, As if she saw something antipathous Unto her virtuous life. *Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.*

antipathy (an-tip'a-thi), *n.*; pl. *antipathies* (-thiz). [= *F. antipathie*, *Gr. αντίπαθεια*, *Gr. αντίπαθής*, of opposite feeling, *ἀντί*, against, + *πάθος*, feeling, *καθεῖν*, suffer, feel.] **1.** Natural aversion; instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling; an aversion felt at the presence or thought of a particular object; distaste; disgust; repugnance.

No contraries hold more antipathy Than I and such a knave. *Shak., Lear, ii. 2.*

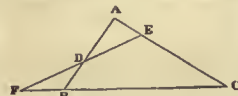
Their natural antipathy of temperament made resentment an easy passage to hatred. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.*

A rival is the bitterest enemy, as antipathy is fiercer between likes than unlikes. *J. R. Seelye, Nat. Religion, p. 122.*

2. A contrariety in the properties or affections of matter, as of oil and water. *Bacon*.—**3.** An object of natural aversion or settled dislike.

Let him be to thee an antipathy, A thing thy nature sweats at and turns backward. *Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.*

= *Syn. Hatred, Dislike, Antipathy, Disgust, Aversion, Reluctance, Repugnance.* Hatred is the deepest and most



angle ACB equal to the angle ADE; then EC and FE are antiparallels with respect to AB and AC; also these latter are antiparallels with respect to the two former.

permanent of these feelings; it is rarely used except of persons. *Dislike* is the most general word, and depends upon the connection for its strength; it is opposed to *liking* or *fondness*. *Antipathy* expresses most of constitutional feeling and least of volition: the turkey-cock has an *antipathy* to the color red; many people have an intense *antipathy* to snakes, rats, toads. In figurative use, *antipathy* is a dislike that seems constitutional toward persons, things, conduct, etc.; hence it involves a dislike for which sometimes no good reason can be given. *Antipathy* is opposed primarily to *sympathy*, but often to mere *liking*. *Disgust* is the loathing, first of physical taste, then of esthetic taste, then of spiritual taste or moral feeling. *Aversion* is a fixed disposition to avoid something which displeases, disturbs, or annoys; as, quiet people have an *aversion* to noise. It is a dislike, settled and generally strong. *Reluctance* and *repugnance* by derivation imply a natural struggle, as of hesitation or recoil; with *reluctance* it is simply the will holding back in dislike of some proposed act, while with *repugnance* it is a greater resistance or one accompanied with greater feeling, and generally in regard to an act, course, idea, etc., rarely to persons or things. See *animosity*.

While with perditional hatred they pursued
The sojourners of Goshen. Milton, P. L., i. 308.

The hint malevolent, the look oblique,
The obvious satire, or implied dislike.
Hannah More, Sensibility.

Sir Lancelot leant, in half disgust
At love, life, all things, on the window ledge.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Cowper speaks of some one having "much the same aversion to a Papist that some people have to a cat,—rather an antipathy than a reasonable dislike."
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 99.

Reluctance against God and his just yoke,
Laid on our necks. Milton, P. L., x. 1045.

It is no argument against death that life in full energy has a repugnance to it. Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 323.

antipatriarch (an-ti-pā'tri-ār'k), *n.* [*< anti- + patriarch.*] *Eccles.*, one who claims the office and exercises the functions of patriarch in opposition to the canonical occupant of the see.

The Patriarch resides at Damascus, the Latin *Antipatriarch* at Aleppo. J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 125.

antipatriotic (an'ti-pā'tri- or -pat-ri-ot'ik), *a.* [*< anti- + patriotic.*] Antagonistic to patriots or patriotism, or to one's country.

These antipatriotic prejudices are the abortions of folly impregnated by faction.
Johnson, Taxation no Tyranny, p. 157.

antipeduncular (an'ti-pē-dung'kū-lār), *a.* [*< anti- + peduncular.*] In bot., opposite to or away from a peduncle.

The antipeduncular pole of the ovary. T. Gil.

antipeptone (an-ti-pep'tōn), *n.* [*< anti- + peptone.*] One of the products of the digestion of proteids by the pancreatic fluid; one of the peptones into which an albuminoid body is resolved by the action of pepsin or trypsin.

antiperiodic (an'ti-pē-ri-od'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< anti- + periodic.*] *I. a.* In med., curative of diseases exhibiting periodicity, especially of intermittent fever.

II. n. In med., a remedy for periodic diseases, especially for intermittent fever.

antiperistalsis (an'ti-per-i-stal'sis), *n.* [NL., *< anti- + peristalsis.*] Inverted peristaltic action of the intestines by which their contents are carried upward.

antiperistaltic (an'ti-per-i-stal'tik), *a.* [*< anti- + peristaltic.*] In med.: (a) Opposed to or checking peristaltic motion. (b) Pertaining to or exhibiting antiperistalsis.

antiperistasis (an'ti-pe-ris'ta-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἀντιπεριστάσις*, a surrounding so as to compress, a reciprocal replacement, *< ἀντιπερίστασις*, surround, compass, *< ἀντί*, against, *+ περίστασις*, stand around (*> περιστάσις*, a standing around), *< περί*, around, *+ ἵστασθαι*, stand.] *I.* Antagonism of natural qualities, as of light and darkness, heat and cold; specifically, opposition of contrary qualities by which one or both are intensified, or the intensification so produced. Thus, sensible heat is excited in quicklime by immersing it in cold water, and cold applied to the human body may, by reaction, increase its heat.

All that I fear is Cynthia's presence, which, with the cold of her chastity, casteth such an antiperistasis about the place, that no heat of thine will tarry with the patient.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

2. In rhet., a figure consisting in granting what an opponent states as fact, but denying his inference therefrom.

antiperistatic (an'ti-per-i-stat'ik), *a.* [*< anti- + peristatic.*] Formed after Gr. *περιστατικός*, peristatic.] Pertaining to antiperistasis.

antipestilential (an'ti-pes-ti-len'shal), *a.* [*< anti- + pestilential.*] Efficacious against the plague or other epidemic, or against infection.

Antipestilential unguents to anoint the nostrils with.
Harvey, The Plague.

antipetalous (an-ti-pet'a-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀντί*, against, *+ πέταλον*, leaf, mod. petal.] In bot., a term descriptive of stamens which stand opposite to petals.

antiphlogistian (an'ti-flō-jis'ti-ān), *n.* [*< anti- + phlogistian.*] An opponent of the old chemical theory as to the existence of a substance called phlogiston.

antiphlogistic (an'ti-flō-jis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*< anti- + phlogistic.*] *I. a. 1.* In chem., opposed to the theory of phlogiston (which see): as, the antiphlogistic system.—*2.* In med., counteracting inflammation or a feverish state of the system: as, antiphlogistic remedies or treatment.—**Antiphlogistic theory**, a theory of combustion first advanced by Lavoisier, who held that in combustion, instead of phlogiston escaping, according to the theory of Stahl, there was a combination with oxygen. The antiphlogistic theory of combustion, modified and enlarged, is the one now universally accepted.

II. n. Any medicine or application which tends to check or allay inflammation.

antiphon, antiphone (an'ti-fon or -fōn), *n.* [The earlier E. forms produced mod. *anthem*, q. v.; *< ML. antiphona* (fem. sing.), *< Gr. ἀντίφωνα* (neut. pl.), usually *ἀντίφωνον* (sing.), *antiphon*, prop. neut. of *ἀντίφωνος*, sounding in answer, *< ἀντί*, in return, *+ φωνή*, voice; see *phonetic*, and cf. *anthem*.] *1.* A psalm, hymn, or prayer sung responsively or by alternation of two choirs, as in the English cathedral service.—*2.* In the liturgy or mass of both the Eastern and Western churches, as well as in the day-hours and other offices, a series of verses from the Psalms or other parts of Scripture, either in their original sequence or combined from various passages, sung as a prelude or conclusion to some part of the service. It is sometimes especially limited to the verse sung before or after the psalms of the office, the tones of which are determined by the musical mode, according to the Gregorian chant, of their respective antiphons. (See *chant* and *mode*.) Liturgiologists retain a more extended use of the word, making it include various brief responsories as well as longer chants.

3. A scriptural passage or original composition sung as an independent part of the service, and set to more elaborate music; an anthem.—*4.* An echo or a response. [Rare.]

The great aynd . . . that is to meet at Namborough to me sounds like an antiphone to the other malign conjunction at Colen.
Sir H. Watton, Reliquie, p. 376.

To double an antiphon. See *double*.

antiphona, n. Plural of *antiphon*.

antiphonal (an-tif'ō-nāl), *a.* and *n.* [*< anti-phon + -al.*] *I. a.* Pertaining to or marked by antiphony or responsive singing; antiphonary.

He [Calvin] thought . . . that the practice of antiphonal chanting was superstitious.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 164.

II. n. A book of antiphons or anthems; an antiphonary.

antiphonally (an-tif'ō-nāl-i), *adv.* In an antiphonal manner; responsively.

antiphonar (an-tif'ō-nār), *n.* Same as *antiphonary*.

antiphonary (an-tif'ō-nār-i), *n.* and *a.* [*< ML. antiphonarium, < antiphona: see antiphon.*] *I. n.*; pl. *antiphonaries* (-rīz). A book of antiphons. As originally compiled by Pope Gregory the Great, it contained whatever was sung antiphonally in the mass and offices of the Latin Church. The liturgical antiphons, however, that is, those proper to the mass, have long been published in a separate book called the *gradual*. The responsories of the office were also anciently published by themselves in the responsorial, but now, along with the antiphons proper, that is, those associated with the psalms of the office, make up the present antiphonary.

II. a. Antiphonal.
Great attention seems to have been paid to the antiphonary songs. A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., i. 21.

antiphone, n. See *antiphon*.
antiphoner (an-tif'ō-nēr), *n.* [*< ME. antiphonere* (also *anfener*, *anfener*), *< ML. antiphonarium: see antiphonary.*] A book of anthems or antiphons; an antiphonary.

He Alma Redemptoria herde syngē,
As children lerned her antiphonere.
Chaucer, Prioresse's Tale, l. 67.

antiphonetic (an'ti-fō-net'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. as if *ἀντιφωνητικός, < ἀντίφωνειν*, correspond in sound, *< ἀντίφωνος*, corresponding or answering in sound; see *antiphon*, *anti-*, and *phonetic*.] Corresponding in sound; homophonous; applied to words which rime.

Moore and Tom Campbell themselves admit "apinach" is perfectly antiphonetic to "Greenwich."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 111.



Section of Antipetalous Flower of the Buckthorn. *a, a, a*, stamens; *b, b, b*, petals, inserted upon the throat of the calyx.

antiphonic (an-ti-fon'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. *ἀντιφωνικός* (found only in adv. *ἀντιφωνικός*), *< ἀντίφωνος: see antiphon.*] Pertaining to or marked by antiphony.

antiphonical (an-ti-fon'ik-āl), *a.* Same as *antiphonic*.

antiphonon (an-tif'ō-nōn), *n.*; pl. *antiphona* (-nā). [*< Gr.: see antiphon.*] Same as *antiphon*. In the Basilian and Chrysostomic Liturgies, the Introit is divided into three *antiphona*.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, l. 364.

antiphony (an-tif'ō-ni), *n.*; pl. *antiphonies* (-nīz). [An extended form of *antiphon*, *< Gr. as if *ἀντιφωνία*. Cf. *symphony*.] *1.* Alternate or responsive singing, in which a choir is divided into two, each part singing alternate verses of the psalm or anthem: opposed to *homophony*. *2.* In *responsorial* singing, on the contrary, one singer alternates with the whole choir, as in the chanting of *responsories*. See *responsory*.

2. A psalm or an anthem so chanted.
These are the pretty responsories, these are the dear antiphonies that so bewitched of late our prelates and their chaplains with the goodly echo they made.
Milton, Areopagitica.

3. A composition of several verses taken from different psalms and set to music.

antiphotogenic (an'ti-fō-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< anti- + photogenic.*] Preventing the chemical action of light, as in photography; rendering light non-actinic by excluding the chemical rays.

I do not fix the telescope to the objective, but merely unite the two by means of an antiphotogenic tube of red cloth.
Sci. Amer. Supp., XXIII. 9159.

antiphrasis (an-tif'ra-sis), *n.* [L., *< Gr. ἀντιφράσις*, *< ἀντιφράζειν*, express by antithesis or negation, *< ἀντί*, against, *+ φράζειν*, speak, *> φράσις*, way of speaking, *> E. phrase.*] *1.* In rhet., the use of a word in a sense opposite to its proper meaning, or when its opposite should have been used; irony, used either in sarcasm or in humor.

You now find no cause to repent that you never dip't your hands in the bloody high courts of justice, so called only by antiphrasis.
South.

antiphrastic (an-ti-fras'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. *ἀντιφραστικός* (in adv. *ἀντιφραστικός*), *< ἀντιφράζειν*, express by antithesis; see *antiphrasis*.] Of or pertaining to antiphrasis.

antiphrastical (an-ti-fras'ti-kāl), *a.* Same as *antiphrastic*.

antiphrastically (an-ti-fras'ti-kāl-i), *adv.* In the manner of antiphrasis; by antiphrasis.

antiphthisic (an-ti-tiz'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< anti- + phthisic.*] *I. a.* Tending to check phthisis or consumption.

II. n. A medicine intended to check phthisis.
N. E. D.

antiphysical¹, antiphysical¹ (an-ti-fiz'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀντί*, against, *+ φύσις*, nature (adj. *φυσικός*).] Contrary to nature; unnatural.

antiphysical², antiphysical² (an-ti-fiz'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀντί*, against, *+ φύσα*, breath, wind in the stomach.] In med., relieving flatulence; carminative.

antiplastic (an-ti-plas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀντί*, against, *+ πλαστικός*, *< πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] *1.* Diminishing plasticity.—*2.* In med., unfavorable to healing; preventing or checking the process of granulation.—*3.* Impoverishing the blood.

antipodi, n. An obsolete form of *antipode*.

antipodal (an-tip'ō-dāl), *a.* [*< antipode + -al.*] *1.* Pertaining or relating to the antipodes; situated on or belonging to opposite sides of the globe.

The mingling of antipodal races.
G. P. Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 104.

Hence—*2.* At the opposite end or extreme; diametrically opposite.

A place so antipodal to New England ways and ideas as was Vicksburg in that day.
The Century, XXIII. 163.

A horseman clatters over the loose planks of the bridge, while his antipodal shadow glides silently over the mirrored bridge below.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 19.

Also *antipodic, antipodical*.

Antipodal cells, in bot., the two cells which are formed by the nuclei at the base of the embryonal sac and opposite to the nuclei which, after fertilization, become the oöspore.—**Antipodal heresy**, the heresy of the antipodists. See *antipodist*.

The positive assertion, with indignant comment, that Virgil [Bishop of Salzburg] was deposed for antipodal heresy.
Prof. De Morgan, N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 53.

antipode (an'ti-pōd), *n.*; pl. *antipodes* (-pōdz), usually as Latin *antipodes* (an-tip'ō-dēz). [Formerly also *antipod*, rarely *antipos*; *< L. antipodes*, pl.: see *antipodes*.] *1.* One of the antipodes, or those who dwell on opposite sides of the globe.—*2.* One who or that which is in opposition to or over against another.

In tale or history your beggar is ever the just *antipode* to your king.

Balance-loving Nature
Made all things in pairs,
To every foot its *antipode*.

Emerson, Merlin, ii.

antipodean (an-tip-ō-dē'an), *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes; antipodal.

antipodes (an-tip-ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [L. (in ME. as L.), < Gr. ἀντίποδες, pl. of ἀντίπους, with feet opposite, < ἀντί, opposite, + πούς, pl. πόδες, = E. foot.] 1. Persons living at diametrically opposite points of the globe, so that their feet are directed toward each other; persons who live on the side of the globe opposite to others.

Your *Antipodes* are a good rascally sort of topsie turvy Fellows—If I had a Bumper I'd stand upon my Head and drink a Health to 'em. *Congreve*, *Way of the World*, iv. 10.

2. Two places on the surface of the globe diametrically opposite to each other; the country or region on the opposite side of the globe.—

3. Figuratively, things opposed to each other: as a singular, anything diametrically adverse or opposed to another thing belonging to the same general order; a contrary. In the latter sense sometimes used in the singular form *antipode* (which see).

Can there be a greater contrariety unto Christ's judgment, a more perfect *antipodes* to all that hath hitherto been gospel?

Hammond, Sermons.

Minds, the *antipodes* of each other in temper and endowment, alike feel the force of his [Dante's] attraction.

Lovell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 39.

antipodal (an-ti-pod'ik), *a.* Same as *antipodal*.

antipodal (an-ti-pod'ikal), *a.* [*antipode* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *antipodal*.

Nor are the inhabitants of the *Antipodal Paradise* less worthy of our admiration.

Blackwood's Mag., XXII. 602.

antipodism (an-tip-ō-dizm), *n.* [*antipode* + *-ism*.] The state of being antipodal.

antipodist (an-tip-ō-dist), *n.* [*antipode* + *-ist*.] A believer in the antipodes, at the time when such belief was heresy, on account of the orthodox supposition that the whole surface of the earth was a flat expanse.

Some have maintained that the *antipodist* [Virgil, bishop of Salzburg] was a different person from the canonized bishop.

Prof. De Morgan, *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 53.

antipoint (an'ti-point), *n.* [*anti* + *point*.] One of a pair of foci, real or imaginary, to a plane curve, so related to another pair that if a quadrilateral be drawn having the two foci of each pair at opposite angles, the opposite sides will meet at the circular points at infinity, and consequently be tangent to the curve.

antipoinson (an'ti-poi-zn), *n.* [*anti* + *poison*.] An antidote for a poison; a counter-poison: as, "poisons afford *antipoinsons*," *Sir T. Browne*, *Christ. Mor.*, xxviii. 1.

antipole (an'ti-pōl), *n.* [*anti* + *pole*.] The opposite pole; anything diametrically opposed to another.

That *antipole* of all enthusiasm, called "a man of the world."

George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, xl.

antipope (an'ti-pōp), *n.* [*anti* + *pope*.] One who usurps or is elected to the papal office in opposition to a pope held to be canonically chosen. There have been about thirty antipopes, the last of whom was Felix V. (Duke Amadeus VIII. of Savoy), elected by the Council of Baste in 1439.

antiport, *n.* See *anteport*.

antiprimer (an-ti-pri'mēr), *n.* [*anti* + *primer*.] An apparatus designed to prevent the priming or foaming of steam in a boiler, that is, the escape of spray or water with the steam.

antiprism (an'ti-prizm), *n.* [*anti* + *prism*.] An auxiliary prism; part of a compound prism placed with its refractive edge in a reversed position. A prism of carbon disulphid is sometimes used in spectrum analysis, consisting of a glass core with sides made of two antiprisms.

antiprostate (an-ti-pros'tāt), *n.* [*anti* + *prostate*, *n.*] One of the two small glands (Cowper's glands) situated before the prostate gland in man and many other mammals. See *prostate*.

antiprostatic (an'ti-pros-tat'ik), *a.* [*antiprostate* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the antiprostates.

antipruritic (an'ti-prō-rit'ik), *a.* [*anti* + *pruritic*, *n.*] Tending to relieve itching.

antipsoric (an-tip-sor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. ἀντί*, against, + *ψωρικός*, pertaining to the itch, < *ψώρα*, the itch.] 1. *a.* Efficacious in curing the itch.

II. *n.* A remedy for the itch.

antiptosis (an-tip-tō'sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀντίπτωσις, < ἀντί, against, + πτώσις, falling, case, < πίπτειν, fall.] In *gram.*, the use of one case for another.

antiputrefactive (an'ti-pū-trē-fak'tiv), *a.* [*anti* + *putrefactive*.] Counteracting or preventing putrefaction; antiseptic.

antiputrescent (an'ti-pū-tres'ent), *a.* [*anti* + *putrescent*.] Same as *antiputrefactive*.

antipyic (an-ti-pi'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἀντί*, against, + *πύον*, pus, + *-ic*.] Preventing or restraining suppuration.

antipyretic (an'ti-pi-ret'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. ἀντί*, against, + *πυρετός*, fever; see *pyretic*.] 1. *a.* In *med.*, serving as a preventive of or remedy for pyrexia or fever; depressing an abnormally high temperature: as, the new *antipyretic* alkaloid.

II. *n.* A remedy for fever; an antifebrile.

antipyrin, **antipyrine** (an-ti-pi'rin), *n.* [As *antipyr(etic)* + *-in*, *-ine*.] The commercial name of dimethyloxy-quinizin, C₁₁H₁₂N₂O, a complex body belonging to the aromatic series. It crystallizes in brilliant scales, which dissolve readily in water. It is a valuable antipyretic.

antiquaria, *n.* Plural of *antiquarian*.

antiquarian (an-ti-kwā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L. antiquarius* (see *antiquary*) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquarianism; connected with the study of antiquities, particularly of such as are comparatively modern, and of such as have interest rather as curiosities than for their inherent or archaeological importance: as, an *antiquarian* museum.

The question whether Greece did or did not borrow from this or that barbarian people some rude germs of art which in Greece alone were taught to grow into flowers and fruit has little more than an *antiquarian* interest.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 259.

2. An epithet applied to a size of drawing-paper, 53 × 31 or 52 × 29 inches.

II. *n.* Same as *antiquary*, 1 and 2.

antiquarianism (an-ti-kwā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*antiquarian* + *-ism*.] 1. The character or tastes of an antiquary.

I have the seeds of *antiquarianism* in me.

Sp. Hurd, *Letter to Warburton*.

2. *Antiquarian* research. It includes the study of the past through relics of all kinds, but denotes especially the study of times which are neither very ancient nor of great general interest, and the collection of bric-à-brac and mere curiosities. It implies taste for old things merely because they are old, independently of any artistic or historic value that they may possess. = *Syn. Archaeology, Antiquarianism. See archaeology*.

antiquarium (an-ti-kwā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *antiquaria* (-i). [NL, neut. of *L. antiquarius*: see *antiquary*. Cf. *aquarium*.] A repository of antiquities. *N. E. D.*

antiquary (an'ti-kwā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*L. antiquarius*, pertaining to antiquity, an antiquary, ML, also a copier of old books, < *antiquus*, antique, ancient: see *antique* and *-ary*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to antiquity; ancient; antiquarian.

Instructed by the *antiquary* times,

He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.

Shak., *T. and C.*, ii. 3.

II. *n.*; pl. *antiquaries* (-riz). 1. One versed in the knowledge of ancient times; a student or collector of antiquities: sometimes used in the sense of *archaeologist*. See *antiquarianism*.

With sharpen'd sight pale *antiquaries* pore,

Th' inscription value, but the rust adore.

Pope, *Ep. to Addison*, l. 35.

The simple *antiquary* is not a historian, but it is always a gain when the historian is an *antiquary*.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 208.

2. A dealer in old books, coins, objects of art, and similar articles. In this and the preceding sense also *antiquarian*.—3. An official custodian of antiquities. This title was bestowed by Henry VIII. upon Leland, his chaplain and librarian, 1533.

antiquate (an'ti-kwāt), *v. t.*; and *pp. antiquated*, *ppr. antiquating*. [*L. antiquatus*, *pp. of antiquare*, restore to its ancient condition, in LL, make old, < *antiquus*, ancient: see *antique*.] To make old or obsolete; make old and useless by substituting something newer and better.

The growth of Christianity . . . might reasonably introduce new laws and *antiquate* or abrogate some old ones.

Sir M. Hale, *Hist. Common Law of Eng.*

Huge charta which subsequent discoveries have *antiquated*.

Lamb, *Ella*, p. 9.

antiquated (an'ti-kwāt), *a.* Same as *antiquated*, *p. a.*

antiquated (an'ti-kwāt-ed), *p. a.* 1. Grown old; obsolete or obsolescent; ill adapted to present use; old-fashioned: said of things: as, an *antiquated* law.

Is it possible that the present age can be pleased with that *antiquated* dialect?

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xviii.

2. Advanced in years; rendered incapable by age; superannuated.

Old Janet, for so he understood his *antiquated* attendant was denominated.

Scott, *Waverley*, II. 1.

= *Syn. Ancient, Old, Antique*, etc. See *ancient* 1.

antiquatedness (an'ti-kwāt-ed-nes), *n.* [*antiquated* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being antiquated, obsolete, or old-fashioned.

antiquateness (an'ti-kwāt-nes), *n.* [*antiquate* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being antiquated or obsolete.

antiquation (an-ti-kwā'shon), *n.* [*L. antiquatio(n)*, < *antiquare*: see *antique*, *v.*] 1. The act of antiquating, or the state of being antiquated.

Which must no change nor *antiquation* know.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, xv. 164.

2. In *Roman law*, repeal, as of a law; abrogation.

antique (an-tēk'), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *antike*, *antike*, *antike*, *antiek*, later *antique*, with accent on the first syllable; in the 17th century the forms were gradually discriminated, *antick*, *antic* being restricted to the sense of 'fantastic,' etc. (see *antic*), while *antique*, with accent shifted in immediate dependence on the F., was restricted to the lit. sense; < F. *antique*, ancient, old, < L. *antiquus*, *antiquus*, former, earlier, ancient, old, < *ante*, before: see *ante-* and *antic*.] 1. *a.* 1. Having existed in ancient times; belonging to or having come down from antiquity; ancient: often specifically referring to Greece and Rome: as, an *antique* statue.

The seals . . . which we know to be *antique*.

Dryden.

My copper-lamps, at any rate,

For being true *antique*, I bought.

Prior, *Alma*, iii.

2. Belonging to former times, as contrasted with modern; having the form and characteristics of an earlier day; of old fashion: as, an *antique* robe.

O good old man; how well in thee appears

The constant service of the antique world.

When service awest for duty, not for need!

Shak., *As you Like it*, ii. 3.

All the *antique* fashions of the street were dear to him; even such as were characterized by a rudeness that would naturally have annoyed his fastidious sense.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xi.

3. Fantastic; fanciful; odd; wild; antic. See *antic*, 4.

What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits next year

Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear.

Donne.

4. In *bookbinding*, embossed without gold.—**Antique crown**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a simple crown composed of a circular band with rays simply pointed and of indefinite number. It is always or, that is, of gold. Also called *Eastern crown*.—**Antique type**. See II., 3. = *Syn. Ancient, Old, Antique*, etc. See *ancient*.

II. *n.* 1. The style or manner of ancient times, specifically of Greek and Roman antiquity: used especially of art.

In this sense used only in the singular, and preceded by the definite article: as, fond of the *antique*; copied from the *antique*.

2. Any relic of antiquity; specifically, an example of Greek or Roman art, especially in sculpture.

To collect books and *antiques*, to found professorships, to patronize men of learning, became almost universal fashions among the great.

Macaulay, *Machiavelli*.

3. The name given by American type-founders to a style of type of thick and bold face of the regular Roman model, in which all lines are of equal or nearly equal thickness: called *Egyptian* by British type-founders. The type used for title-words in this dictionary is *condensed antique*.

antiqued (an-tēkt'), *a.* In *bookbinding*, finished in antique style.

antiquely (an-tēk'li), *adv.* In an antique manner.

antiqueness (an-tēk'nes), *n.* The quality of being antique, or of appearing to be of ancient origin and workmanship.

antiquist (an-tē'kist or an'ti-kwist), *n.* [*anti-* + *quic* (or *L. antiquus*) + *-ist*.] 1. An antiquary: as, "theoretic *antiquists*," *Pinkerton*. [Rare].—2. A collector of antiques.

antiquitarian (an-tik-wi-tā'ri-an), *n.* [*anti-* + *quity* + *-arian*.] An admirer of antiquity; an antiquary. [Rare.]

I shall distinguish such as I esteem to be the hinderers of reformation into three sorts:—1, *Antiquarians* (for so I had rather call them than antiquaries, whose labours are useful and laudable); 2, *Libertines*; 3, *Politicians*.

Milton, *Reformation*, i.

antiquity (an-tik'wī-ti), *n.*; pl. *antiquities* (-tiz). [*ME. antiquytec*, *antiquite*, < *OF. antiquite*, *antiquiteit*, mod. F. *antiquité* = Pr. *antiquitat* =

Sp. *antigüedad* = Pg. *antiguidade* = It. *antichità*, < L. *antiquita(t)-s*, < *antiquus*: see *antique*.] 1. The quality of being ancient; ancientness; great age: as, a family of great antiquity.

This ring is valuable for its antiquity. *Johnson*.
Is not your voice broken? your wind short? . . . and every part about you blasted with antiquity? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., 1. 2.

2. Ancient times; former ages; times long since past: as, Demosthenes was the most eloquent orator of antiquity.

Nor even so remotely among the mossy centuries did it pause, but strayed onward into that gray antiquity of which there is no token left save its cavernous tombs, etc. *Hawthorne*, *Marble Faun*.

3. The ancients collectively; the people of ancient times.

He lives with antiquity and posterity; with antiquity, in the sweet communion of studious retirement; and with posterity, in the generous aspirings after future renown. *Irving*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 29.

That such pillars were raised by Seth all antiquity has avowed. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

4. An old person. [Humorous.]

You are a shrewd antiquity, neighbour Clench. *B. Jonson*.

5. That which is ancient, or belongs to old or ancient times; something left by or peculiar to the ancients: generally in the plural: as, Greek or Egyptian antiquities.

The lectures will have for a common object the history and antiquities of the country. *Eberett*, *Orations*, II. 111.

antirabic (an-ti-rab'ik), *a.* [*< anti- + rabies*.] Pertaining to the prevention of rabies or hydrophobia.

The Russian antirabic inoculation institution [in Odessa]. *Science*, IX. 186.

antiracer (an-ti-rā'sér), *n.* [*< anti- + race¹ + -er¹*.] A device for preventing the racing of the screw of a marine propeller when the vessel pitches so as to throw it out of the water.

antirachitic (an'ti-ra-kit'ik), *a.* [*< anti- + rachitic*.] Tending to cure rachitis or rickets.

antiremonstrant (an'ti-rē-mon'strant), *n.* [*< anti- + remonstrant*.] One opposed to remonstrance or to those who remonstrate. Specifically (with a capital), one of that party in the Dutch Calvinistic Church which opposed the Remonstrants or Arminians. They are also called *Counter-remonstrants*. See *remonstrant*.

antirent (an-ti-rent'), *a.* [*< anti- + rent*.] Opposed to the payment of rent; opposed, on theoretical grounds, to the exaction of rent for land, etc.: as, *antirent* doctrines.—**Antirent party**, a social and political organization which resisted (1839 to about 1849) the collection of rent on certain great manorial estates in the State of New York.

antirenter (an-ti-ren'tér), *n.* [*< antirent + -er¹*.] A person opposed to the payment of rent; specifically, a member of the Antirent party.

Antirrhinum (an-ti-ri'nūm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί*, corresponding to, like, + *ῥίς*, *ῥίς*, nose.] A genus of herbs, natural order *Scrophulariaceae*, natives of the warmer parts of the old world and North America. The flowers of most of the species bear a resemblance to an animal's snout; hence the name. The snapdragon, *A. majus*, is a familiar garden-plant, with showy flowers, from the Mediterranean. The Mexican *A. maurandoides* is also frequently cultivated.

antisabbatarian (an'ti-sab-a-tā'ri-an), *n.* [*< anti- + sabbatarian*.] One who denies the perpetual obligation of the sabbath law, maintaining that it was part of the ceremonial, not of the moral law, and was abolished by Christ; hence, one who opposes strictness in the observance of the sabbath: the opposite of *sabbatarian*. See *sabbatarian*, *sabbath*.

antiscian (an-tish'ian), *n.* [*< L. antiscii*, < Gr. *ἀντισκίοι*, pl. of *ἀντισκίος*, with opposite shadows, < *ἀντί*, opposite, + *σκιά*, shadow. Cf. *amphiscian*.] A person whose shadow at noon is cast in a direction contrary to that of an inhabitant of the other side of the equator living upon the same meridian. See *anteciens*.

antiscii (an-tish'i-i), *n. pl.* [L.: see *antiscian*.] Anteciens.

antiscolic (an-ti-skol'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀντί*, against, + *σκώληξ*, a worm: see *Scolax*.] Anthelmintic. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

antiscorbutic (an'ti-skôr-bū'tik), *a. and n.* [*< anti- + scorbutic*.] 1. *a.* In med., counteracting scurvy.

2. *n.* A remedy for scurvy, as lemon-juice, ripe fruits, etc.

antiscorbutical (an'ti-skôr-bū'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *antiscorbutic*.

antiscriptural (an-ti-skríp'tūr-al), *a.* [*< anti- + scripture + -al*.] Antagonistic to the principles or doctrines of Scripture, or to the acceptance of the Scriptures as inspired.

antiscripturism (an-ti-skríp'tūr-izm), *n.* [*< anti- + scripture + -ism*.] Opposition to the Scriptures. [Rare.]

Antiscripturism grows . . . rife and spreads fast. *Boyle*, *Style of Holy Scriptures*, p. 146.

antiscripturist (an-ti-skríp'tūr-ist), *n.* [*< anti- + scripture + -ist*.] One who denies the truth of Scripture; one who does not accept revelation: as, "atheists and antiscripturists." *Boyle*, *Style of Holy Scriptures*, p. 4. [Rare.]

antisepalous (an-ti-sep'ā-lus), *a.* [*< anti- +*



Antisepalous Flower of *Alchemilla vulgaris*.
a, stamens, alternating with the petals (b) and opposite to the sepals (c).

sepal + -ous.] In bot., standing opposite to sepals: applied to stamens.

antiseptis (an-ti-sep'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *σῆψις*, putrefaction: see *septic*.] The more or less complete exclusion of living micro-organisms from those bodies or substances in which they produce disease, putrefaction, or fermentation. Such organisms may be destroyed, as by heat or germicides, or excluded, as by coverings or cleanliness, or their activity and multiplication may be restricted, as by the application of antiseptic substances or of cold.

antiseptic (an-ti-sep'tik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. ἀντί*, against, + *σηπτικός*, septic: see *septic*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to antiseptis; inimical to the growth and activity of the micro-organisms of disease, putrefaction, or fermentation.—**Antiseptic varnish**, in painting, a glazing used to protect such vegetable or animal colors as are likely to fade by exposure to the air.

2. *n.* Anything which destroys the micro-organisms of disease, putrefaction, or fermentation, or which restricts their growth and multiplication. Substances used for this purpose are corrosive sublimate, chlorinated lime, carbolic acid, sulphurous acid, etc. See *disinfectant* and *germicide*.

antiseptically (an-ti-sep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an antiseptic manner; by the application of antiseptics.

Lister has operated antiseptically. *T. Bryant*, *Surgery*, p. 757.

antisepticise, *v. t.* See *antisepticize*.

antisepticist (an-ti-sep'ti-sist), *n.* [*< antiseptic + -ist*.] A believer in antiseptic treatment.

antisepticize (an-ti-sep'ti-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *antisepticized*, ppr. *antisepticizing*. [*< antiseptic + -ize*.] To treat with antiseptic agents; apply antiseptics to. Also spelled *antiseptise*.

I recently sewed up a bad cut on a boy's hand with one of the three strands of ordinary surgeon's silk, unwaxed and not antisepticized. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 617.

antiseption (an-ti-sep'shŏn), *n.* [Irreg. < *antiseptic + -ion*.] Antiseptis.

antislavery (an-ti-slā've-ri), *a. and n.* [*< anti- + slavery*.] 1. *a.* Opposed to slavery: as, an *antislavery* man; in the *antislavery* agitation.

Mr. Clay, . . . though likewise *Anti-Slavery* in principle, was a zealous and most efficient adversary of Restriction. *H. Greeley*, *Amer. Conflict*, I. 75.

2. *n.* Opposition to slavery.

antislaveryism (an-ti-slā've-ri-izm), *n.* [*< antislavery + -ism*.] Opposition to slavery; the doctrines of the antislavery party. [Rare.]

antisocial (an-ti-sō'shal), *a.* [*< anti- + social*.] 1. Averse or antagonistic to sociality or social intercourse.—2. Opposed to social order, or the principles on which society is constituted.

antisocialist (an-ti-sō'shal-ist), *a.* [*< anti- + socialist*.] Opposed to the doctrines and practices of socialism.

The vitality of these associations must indeed be great to have enabled about twenty of them to survive the anti-socialist reaction. *J. S. Mill*.

antispadix (an-ti-spā'diks), *n.* [*< anti- + spadix*.] A specialized group of four tentacles on the right side of some male cephalopods, as the nautilus, three of them having their sheaths united and the fourth standing alone. The structure is opposite to the spadix; hence the name.

These four tentacles may be called the *anti-spadix*. *E. R. Lankester*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 674.

antispasis (an-tis'pa-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀντίσπασις*, < *ἀντίσπᾶν*, draw in the contrary direction, < *ἀντί*, contrary, + *σπᾶν*, draw.] In *pathol.*, a revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to another. [Rare.]

antispasmodic (an'ti-spaz-mod'ik), *a. and n.* [*< anti- + spasmodic*.] 1. *a.* In med., curative of spasm; checking or curing convulsions.

2. *n.* In med., a remedy for spasm or convulsions, as ether, chloroform, the bromides, etc.

antispast (an'ti-spast), *n.* [*< L. antispastus*, < Gr. *ἀντίσπαστος*, verbal adj. of *ἀντίσπᾶν*, draw in the contrary direction: see *antispasim*.] In *anc. pros.*, a tetrasyllabic foot, in which the first and last syllables are short and the middle syllables long, as *Clýtēmnēstrā*. It is a combination of an iambus and a trochee.

antispastic (an-ti-spas'tik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. ἀντισπαστικός*, able to draw back, < *ἀντίσπαστος*: see *antispast*.] 1. *a.* 1. In med.: (a) Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors. (b) Counteracting spasm; antispasmodic.—2. Containing or consisting of antispasts: as, an *antispastic* verse.

2. *n.* In med.: (a) A medicine supposed to act by causing a revulsion of the humors. (b) A remedy that counteracts spasm; an antispasmodic.

antispastus (an-ti-spas'tus), *n.* [L.] Same as *antispast*. [Rare.]

antispnetic (au'ti-splē-net'ik), *a.* [*< anti- + splenic*.] Acting as a remedy in diseases of the spleen.

antistasis (an-tis'tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντίστας*, a counter-plea, set-off, opposition, < *ἀντίστας*, *ἀντίσταναι*, withstand, < *ἀντί*, against, + *ίστασθαι*, *στῆναι*, stand.] In *rhet.*, the justification of an action by the argument that if it had been omitted something worse would have happened.

antistes (an-tis'tēz), *n.*; pl. *antistites* (-ti-tēz). [L., an overseer, a high priest; prop. adj., standing before; < *antistare*, also *antestare*, stand before, < *ante*, before (see *ante-*), + *stare*, stand.] A chief priest or prelate. [Rare.]

Unless they had as many antistes as presbyters. *Milton*, *Prelatical Episcopacy*.

antistrophe (an-tis'trō-fal), *a.* Of or pertaining to antistrophe.

antistrophe (an-tis'trō-fē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀντίστροφῆ*, lit. a turning about, < *ἀντίστροφειν*, turn about, < *ἀντί*, against, + *στροφειν*, turn. Cf. *strophe*.] 1. A part of an ancient Greek choral ode corresponding to the strophe, which immediately precedes it, and identical with it in meter.

It was sung by the chorus when returning from left to right, they having previously sung the strophe when moving from right to left. The strophe, antistrophe, and epode (the last sung by the chorus standing still), in this sequence, were the three divisions of a larger choral passage, which in its turn was treated as a unit and might be used once or repeated a number of times. This structure was occasionally imitated in Latin, and has sometimes been used in modern poetry.

2. In *rhet.*: (a) The reciprocal conversion of the same words in consecutive clauses or sentences: as, the master of the servant, the servant of the master. (b) The turning of an adversary's plea against him: as, had I killed him as you report, I had not stayed to bury him.

antistrophic (an-ti-strof'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀντίστροφικός*, < *ἀντίστροφῆ*: see *antistrophe*.] Relating to antistrophe.

antistrophically (an-ti-strof'ik-al-i), *adv.* In inverse order; by antistrophe.

antistrophon (an-tis'trō-fon), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀντίστροφος* (neut. -ov), turned opposite ways, < *ἀντίστροφειν*: see *antistrophe*.] In *rhet.*, the turning of an argument against the one who advanced it.

antistrumatic (an'ti-strō-mat'ik), *a.* [*< anti- + strumatic*.] Same as *antistrumous*.

antistrumous (an-ti-strō'mus), *a.* [*< anti- + strumous*.] In med., useful as a remedy for serofulous disorders.

antisyphilitic (an'ti-sif-i-lit'ik), *a.* [*< anti- + syphilitic*.] In med., efficacious against syphilis, or venereal poison. Also called *antilyetic*.

Antitactes (an-ti-tak'tēz), *n.*; pl. *Antitactæ* (-tē). [Gr. *ἀντιτάκτης*, a heretic (see def.), < *ἀντιτάσσειν*, oppose, resist, < *ἀντί*, against, + *τάσσειν*, set in order, range, arrange: see *anti-* and *tactic*.] One of those Gnostics who professed to oppose the will and commands of the Creator, Demiurge, or second Maker (the evil one), and, assuming that it was the latter who gave the decalogue, held that the moral law was not obligatory, and showed their contempt for it by purposely transgressing its commandments: a name given by Clement of Alexandria.

antithalian (an-ti-thā'li-an), *a.* [*< anti- + Thalia*, the muse of comedy: see *Thalia*.] Opposed to fun or festivity. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

antitheism (an'ti-thē-izm), *n.* [*< anti- + theism*.] Opposition to theism. [Rare.]

antitheist (an'ti-thē-ist), *n.* [*< anti- + theist*.] An opponent of theism; one who denies the existence of a personal God. [Rare.]

The verdict of the atheist on the doctrine of a God is only that it is not proven. It is not that it is disproven. He is but an atheist. He is not an antitheist.

Chalmers, Nat. Theol., I. 58.

antitheistic (an-ti-thē-is'tik), *a.* [**< anti- + theistic -ic.**] Antagonistic to theism. [Rare.]

That strange burst of antitheistic frenzy. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 756.

antitheistical (an-ti-thē-is'ti-kal), *a.* Same as **antitheistic**. [Rare.]

antitheistically (an-ti-thē-is'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an antitheistic manner. [Rare.]

antithenar (an-tith'e-nār), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί*, opposite to, + *θέναρ*, the part of the hand between the thumb and forefinger.] In *anat.*: (a) A muscle which extends the thumb, or opposes it to the hand. (b) The adductor muscle of the great toe.

antithesis (an-tith'e-sis), *n.*; pl. *antitheses* (-sēz). [L., < Gr. *ἀντίθεσις*, opposition (cf. *ἀντίθετος*, opposed, antithetic), < *ἀντιτίθεμαι*, oppose, set against, < *ἀντί*, against, + *τίθεμαι*, place, set, > *θέσις*: see *anti-* and *thesis*.] 1. Opposition; contrast.

The opposition of ideas and sensations is exhibited to us in the *antithesis* of theory and fact.

Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, I. 4.

2. That which is opposed or contrasted, as one of two opposite judgments or propositions: in this sense opposed to *thesis* (which see). Specifically—3. In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in bringing contrary ideas or terms into close opposition; a contrast or an opposition of words or sentiments: as, "When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves we leave them"; "The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself"; "Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding."

I think one gets a little tired of the invariable this set off by the inevitable that, and wishea *antithesis* would let him have a little quiet now and then.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 422.

antithet (an-ti-thet), *n.* [**< Gr. ἀντίθετον**, an antithesis, neut. of *ἀντίθετος*, opposed, antithetic: see *antithesis*.] An antithetical statement or expression; an instance of antithesis. [Rare.]

It is sometimes true . . . that sunshine comes after storm, . . . but not always; not even often. Equally true is the popular *antithet*, that misfortunes never come single.

Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxvi.

antithetic (an-ti-thet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *antithétique*, < Gr. *ἀντιθετικός*, contrasting, antithetic, < *ἀντίθετος*, opposed, < *ἀντιτίθεμαι*: see *antithesis*.] **I. a.** Same as **antithetical**.

The sentences are too short and *antithetic*. *N. Drake*, Essays, II. 20.

II. n. 1. A direct opposite.—2. *pl.* The doctrine of contrasts. *N. E. D.*

antithetical (an-ti-thet'i-kal), *a.* [As **antithetic** + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of antithesis; directly opposed or contrasted: as, these conceptions are **antithetical**.

The two great and *antithetical* intellects which New England produced in the eighteenth century were Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin.

G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 6.

2. Containing or abounding in antithesis; characterized by or making use of antithesis.

His [Macaulay's] works overflow with *antithetical* forms of expression. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 29.

antithetically (an-ti-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an antithetical manner; by means of antithesis.

anti-trade (an-ti-trād), *n.* [**< anti- + trade** (wind).] A name given to any of the upper tropical winds which move northward or southward in the same manner as the trade-winds, but above them and in the opposite direction. These great aerial currents descend to the surface, after they have passed the limits of the trade-winds, and form the southwest or west-southwest winds of the north temperate, and the northwest or west-northwest winds of the south temperate zone.

antitragi, *n.* Plural of **antitragus**.

antitragic (an-ti-traj'ik), *a.* [**< NL. antitragicus**, *q. v.*] Pertaining to the antitragus.

antitragicus (an-ti-traj'i-kus), *n.*; pl. *antitragici* (-si). [NL., < *antitragus*, *q. v.*] In *anat.*, a muscle of the pinna of the ear, situated upon the antitragus.

antitragus (an-tit'rā-gus), *n.*; pl. *antitragi* (-ji). [NL., < Gr. *ἀντιτραγός*, < *ἀντί*, opposite to, + *τράγος*, *tragus*: see *tragus*.] In *anat.*, the process of the external ear, opposite to the *tragus*, and behind the ear-passage. See cut under *ear*.

antitrinitarian (an-ti-trin-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [**< anti- + trinitarian**.] **I. a.** Opposing the doctrine of the Trinity.

II. n. One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, or the existence of three persons in the Godhead.

Also written *Antitrinitarian*, *Anti-Trinitarian*.

antitrinitarianism (an-ti-trin-i-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [**< antitrinitarian + -ism**.] Denial of the doctrine of the Trinity. Also written *Antitrinitarianism*, *Anti-Trinitarianism*.

antitrochanter (an-ti-trō-kan'tēr), *n.* [**< anti- + trochanter**.] In *anat.*, an articular facet on the ilium against which the trochanter major of the femur abuts, and with which it forms a joint, as in birds. See cut under *saerarium*.

antitrochanteric (an-ti-trō-kan-ter'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the antitrochanter.

antitropical (an-tit'rō-pal), *a.* Same as **antitropous**.

antitrope (an-ti-trōp), *n.* [= F. *antitrope*, < NL. *antitropus*, < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] A part or an organ of the body set over against another, as one of a pair; a symmetrical antimere: thus, the right and left hands are **antitropes** to each other. Also called **antitype**.

antitropic (an-ti-trōp'ik), *a.* [As **antitrope** + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an antitrope, or to antitropy; symmetrically related in position; reversely repeated, so as to form a pair.

antitropous (an-tit'rō-pus), *a.* [**< NL. antitropus**: see **antitrope**.] In *bot.*, having the radicle pointing directly away from the hilum of the seed, as in all orthotropous seeds: applied to embryos. An equivalent form is **antitropical**.

antitropy (an-tit'rō-pi), *n.* [**< antitrope + -y**.] The character of an antitrope; the state, quality, or condition of being antitropic; reversed repetition of a part or an organ.

antitypal (an-ti-ti-pal), *a.* [**< antitype + -al**.] Relating to or of the nature of an antitype.

How am I to extricate my *antitypal* characters, when their living types have not yet extricated themselves? *Kingsley*, Yeast, Epil.

We still see remaining an *antitypal* sketch of a wing adapted for flight in the scaly flapper of the penguin.

A. R. Wallace, Nat. Selec., p. 24.

antitype (an-ti-ti-p), *n.* [**< Gr. ἀντίτυπον**, neut. of *ἀντίτυπος*, corresponding, as the stamp to the die, < *ἀντί*, against, corresponding to, + *τύπος*, a model, type: see *type*.] 1. That which is prefigured or represented by a typo, and therefore is correlative with it; particularly, in *theol.*, that which in the gospel is foreshadowed by and answers to some person, character, action, institution, or event in the Old Testament.

It is this previous design, and this preordained connection (together, of course, with the resemblance), which constitute the relation of type and *antitype*.

Fairbairn, Typology, I. 46.

He [Melchizedek] brought forth bread and wine, . . . imitating the *antitype*, or the substance, Christ himself. *Jer. Taylor*.

2. In *biol.*, same as **antitrope**.

antitypic (an-ti-ti-p'ik), *a.* Same as **antitypical**.

A series of *antitypic* groups. *Cope*.

antitypical (an-ti-ti-p'ik-al), *a.* [**< antitype + -ical**. Cf. **typical**.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an antitype.

The writer [of the Epistle to the Hebrews] recognizes the typical, or rather *antitypical*, character of the Tabernacle and its services, as reflecting the archetype seen by Moses in the Mount. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 100.

antitypically (an-ti-ti-p'ik-al-i), *adv.* By way of antitype; as an antitype.

antitypous (an-tit'i-pus), *a.* [**< Gr. ἀντίτυπος**, resisting: see **antitypy**.] Characterized by antitypy; resisting force; solid.

antitypy (an-tit'i-pi), *n.* [**< Gr. ἀντιτυπία**, the resistance of a hard body, < *ἀντίτυπος*, resisting, < *ἀντί*, against, + *-τυπος*, < *τύπτειν*, strike. Cf. **antitype**.] In *metaph.*, the absolute impenetrability of matter.

antivaccinationist (an-ti-vak-si-nā'shon-ist), *n.* One who is opposed to the practice of vaccination; specifically, a member or an adherent of the Anti-Vaccination Society of Great Britain.

antivaccinist (an-ti-vak'sin-ist), *n.* [**< anti- + vaccinist**.] One who is opposed to vaccination. *Imp. Dict.*

antivariolous (an-ti-vā-rī'ō-lus), *a.* [**< anti- + variolous**.] Preventing the contagion of smallpox.

antivela, *n.* Plural of **antivelum**.

antivelar (an-ti-vō'lār), *a.* [**< antivelum + -ar**.] Pertaining to the antivelum.

antivelum (an-ti-vō'lum), *n.*; pl. *antivela* (-lā). [NL., < *anti- + velum*.] The pedal velum of cephalopods. See extract.

Since, then, in the gastropods the intestine turns to the cerebral side, we have the velum formed on that side; whereas, in the cephalopods, the flexure being on the opposite side, we have what we may call the *antivelum* on the pedal side.

J. F. Blake, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 5th ser., IV.

antivenereal (an-ti-vē-nō'rē-əl), *a.* [**< anti- + venereal**.] Counteracting venereal disease; useful as a remedy in venereal disease.

antizymic (an-ti-zim'ik), *a.* [**< anti- + zymic**.] Tending to prevent fermentation or putrefaction; antizymotic; antiseptic.

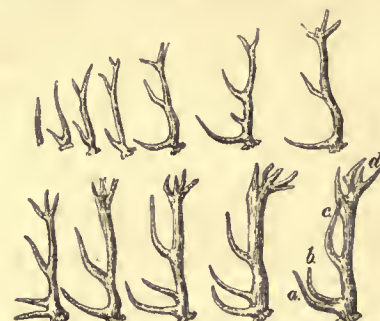
antizymotic (an-ti-zī-mōt'ik), *a.* and *n.* [**< anti- + zymotic**.] **I. a.** Preventing or checking fermentation or zymosis; antizymic.

II. n. That which prevents fermentation, as in brewing; a preventive of or remedy for zymotic disease.

antjar, *n.* See **antjar**.

ant-king (ant'king), *n.* A name of the South American ant-thrushes of the genus *Grallaria*.

antler (ant'lēr), *n.* [Formerly *antler*, *antlier*, corruptly *ankler* (Cotgrave), < ME. *antelcere*, *hautelcere*, < OF. *antoillier*, later *andoillier* (and *andouillier*, *endouillier*), prob. < ML. **antocularis* (sc. *ramus*), the branch or tine of a stag's horn before the eye, < L. *ante*, before, + *oculus*, eye: see *ante-* and *ocular*, and cf. *antocular*.] 1. Originally, the first tine or branch of the horns of a deer.—2. Any of the principal tines or branches of a deer's horns: with a descriptive prefix or epithet. (See below.)—3. Now, when used absolutely, one of the solid deciduous horns of the *Cervidae*, or deer family, which are periodically shed and renewed, as distinguished from the permanent hollow horns of other ruminants. Antlers are of all shapes and sizes, from the short simple spikes of some species to the enormous branched or palmate antlers of the stag, elk, or moose. They are secondary sexual organs, developed in connection with the rut, and generally only in the male sex; in some *Cervidae*, as reindeer, in both sexes. They consist of a modification of true bone, and are therefore radically different from the cuticular or epidermal structures (horns) of other ruminants. During growth they are covered with a modified perosteal and epidermal tissue, abounding in blood-vessels, and furry outside; this is



Stag's Antler in successive years. a, brow-antler; b, bez-antler; c, antler royal; d, sur-royal, or crown-antler.

the velvet, affording a copious supply of blood to the rapidly enlarging osseous tissue. When the antlers are full-grown the vascular activity of the velvet ceases, a result mechanically facilitated by the development of the boss or bur at the root of the beam, which to some extent strangulates the blood-vessels. The velvet then withers and shrivels, and peels off in shreds, or is rubbed off by the animal. The horns of the American prongbuck are antlers, inasmuch as they are deciduous and grow in the manner just described; but they are cuticular structures, and otherwise like the horns of cattle. In forestry, the tines of much-branched antlers, as those of the stag, have special names. In the first year the stag has only frontal protuberances, called *bossets*; in the second, a simple stem or *snag*, called *spike* in the case of American deer; in the third, a longer stem with one branch, the *brow-antler*; in the fourth, the *bez-, bez-, or bay-antler*; in the fifth, the *antler royal* is acquired; after which the ends of the stag's horns become more or less palmate, developing the *cross* or *sur-royal*, whence more or fewer points diverge in subsequent years. The total number of 'points,' counting all the tines, may be ten. The main stem of a branched antler is the *beam*; the branches, exclusive of the mere points of the palmated part, are the *tines*. The order of branching is different in different species; in some the division is dichotomous throughout, as in the mule-deer of America. In general, the tines are offsets of a main beam. The reindeer is remarkable for the great size of the brow-antler, which is also usually much larger on one side than on the other. The most palmate antlers are those of the European elk and of the American moose.

4. Same as **antler-moth**.

antlered (ant'lēr'd), *a.* 1. Having antlers; solid-horned: as, the **antlered** ruminants, distinguished from the horned ruminants.—2. Deccrated with antlers.

Once more the merry voices sound Within the antlered hall. *O. W. Holmes*, Island Hunting-Song.

antler-moth (ant'lēr-mōth), *n.* A European species of noctuid moth, *Charax* (or *Cerapteryx*) *graminis*. The larvae are very destructive, sometimes destroying the herbage of whole meadows. Also called **antler**.

antlia (ant'li-ä), *n.*; pl. *antliæ* (-ê). [L., a machine to draw up water, a pump, < Gr. ἀντλία, the hold of a ship, bilge-water, < ἀντλος, the hold of a ship, bilge-water, a bucket, < ἀνά, up, + *τλάω, hold, lift, = L. *tla-in pp. *tatus, latus*, associated with *ferre*, bear: see *ablative*.] The spiral tongue or proboscis of lepidopterous insects, by which they pump up the juices of plants. It consists of the greatly elongated maxilla, which form a long bipartite suctorial tube. When coiled up it forms a flat spiral, like the spring of a watch. See cut under *haustellum*.—**Antlia Pneumatica**, in *astron.*, the Air-pump, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, situated between Hydra and Argo Navis.

Antliata (ant-li-ä'ti), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *antliatus*: see *antliatic*.] A synonym of *Diptera*: a name given by Fabricius to the dipterous insects, from their feeding, like the common fly, by means of a sucker or antlia. The name is no longer in use, the term *antlia* being now applied exclusively to the spiral haustellate proboscis of lepidopterous insects.

antliate (ant'li-ät), *a.* [NL. *antliatus*, < L. *antlia*.] Furnished with an antlia.

ant-lion (ant'li'on), *n.* A neopterous insect of the section *Planipennia*, family *Myrmeleonidae*, and genus *Myrmeleon*, as, for example, *M. formicarius*. The name is specifically given to the larva, which has attracted more notice than the perfect insect, on account of the ingenuity displayed by it in



Ant-lion (*Myrmeleon formicarius*). Perfect insect and larva.

preparing a kind of pitfall for the destruction of insects (chiefly ants). It digs a funnel-shaped hole in the driest and finest sand it can find, working inside the hole and throwing up the particles of sand with its head. When the pit is deep enough, and the sides are quite smooth and sloping, the ant-lion buries itself at the bottom with only its formidable mandibles projecting, and waits for its prey. The moment a victim falls in, the larva seizes it with its mandibles and sucks its juices.

antocular (ant-ok'ū-lar), *a.* [L. *ante*, before, + *oculus*, eye. Cf. *anther*.] Situated in front of the eye; anteoceular.

antecci (ant-tē'si), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀντικοί, pl. of ἀντικός: see *anteciens*.] Same as *anteciens*.

anteciens, *n. pl.* See *anteciens*.

antonomasia (an-ton-ō-mā'zi-ä), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀντονομασία, < ἀντονομαζέω, call by another name, < ἀντί, instead of, + ὀνομαζέω, name, < ὄνομα, name, = L. *nomen* = E. *name*.] In *rhet.*, the substitution of an epithet, or of the appellative of some office, dignity, profession, science, or trade, for the true name of a person, as when *his majesty* is used for a king, *his lordship* for a nobleman, or the *philosopher* for Aristotle; conversely, the use of a proper noun in the place of a common noun: as, a *Cato* for a man of severe gravity, or a *Solomon* for a wise man.

antonomastic (an-ton-ō-mas'tik), *a.* [L. < *antonomasia*, after Gr. ἀντονομαστικός.] Of, pertaining to, or marked by antonomasia.

antonomastical (an-ton-ō-mas'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *antonomastic*.

antonomastically (an-ton-ō-mas'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By means or in the manner of the figure antonomasia.

antonymy (an'tō-nim), *n.* [L. < Gr. ἀντώνυμος (cf. ἀντιώνυμα, a pronoun), < ἀντί, against, + ὄνομα, dial. ὄνομα = E. *name*: see *onym*.] A counter-term; an opposite; an antithetical word: the opposite of *synonym*: as, *life* is the antonym of *death*.

antorbital (ant-ōr'bi-tal), *a.* [L. *ante*, before, + *orbita*, orbit.] Same as *ante-orbital*.

The *antorbital*, or lateral ethmoidal, processes of the primordial cranium. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 133.

Antosiandrian (an-tō-si-an'dri-an), *n.* [L. < *anti-* + *Osiandrian*.] A name applied to the orthodox Lutherans who opposed the doctrines of Osiander. See *Osiandrian*.

antozone (an-tō'zōn), *n.* [L. < *anti-* + *ozone*.] A substance, formerly believed to be a modification of oxygen, whose chief peculiarity is that it combines with ozone and reduces it to ordinary oxygen. It has been proved to be hydrogen dioxide, H₂O₂.

antozonite (an-tō'zō-nī), *n.* [L. < *antozone* + *-ite*.] A variety of fluorite or fluor-spar, found at Wölsendorf, Bavaria. It emits a strong odor, at one time supposed to be due to antozone, but since shown to be caused by free fluorin.

antra, *n.* Plural of *antrum*.

antral (an'tral), *a.* [L. < *antrum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an antrum or sinus; cavernous, as a bone.

antre (an'tēr), *n.* [Prop. *anter* (orig. printed *antar* in first extract), < F. *antre*, < L. *antrum*, < Gr. ἀντρον, a cave. Cf. *antrum*.] A cavern; a cave.

Antres vast, and deserts idle. Shak., Othello, i. 3.

A vein of gold, . . .
With all its lines abrupt and angular,
Out-shooting sometimes, like a meteor-star,
Through a vast antre. *Keats, Endymion*, ii.

antritis (an-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *antrum* (see def.) + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the antrum of the upper maxillary bone. See *antrum*.

antrorse (an-trōrs'), *a.* [L. < NL. *antrorsus*, < L. **antero-* (appar. base of *anterior*, < *ante*, before) + *versus*, turned, < *vertere*, turn. Cf. *in-trorse*, *retorse*, etc.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, bent or directed forward or upward: especially, in *ornith.*, applied to the bristly feathers which fill the nasal fossæ of such birds as crows and jays.

antrorsely (an-trōrs'li), *adv.* Forward; in a forward direction; anteriorly.

antrorsiform (an-trōr'si-fōrm), *a.* [L. < NL. *antrorsus*, forward, + L. *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, having that form which results from a regular increase in the height of the body forward to the head, as in the gurnard, toad-fish, etc. *T. Gill, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* (1884), p. 357. See cut under *toad-fish*.

Antrostomus (an-tros'tō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀντρον, a cavern, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of fissirostral and setirostral non-passerine insessorial birds, of the family *Caprimulgidae*,



Chuck-will's-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*).

named from the cavernous mouth, garnished with long rictal vibrissæ. The nostrils are oval with a raised rim, but not tubular; the wings are short and rounded; the tail is long and rounded; the tarsus is short and feathered, the middle claw pectinate; the plumage is very lax and mottled; and the eggs are usually marbled. The type of the genus is the Carolinian chuck-will's-widow (*A. carolinensis*), and the genus is usually made to include all the true night-jars or goatsuckers of America, such as the whippoorwill (*A. vociferans*), the poor-will (*A. nuttallii*), and others of the warmer parts of America related to and resembling the old-world species of *Caprimulgus* proper. *John Gould, 1838.*

Antrozous (an-trō-zō'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀντρον, a cave, cavern, + ζῷον, animal: see *zōon*.] A remarkable genus of bats, of the family *Vespertilionidae* and subfamily *Plecotineæ*. They have separate ears, a rudimentary nose-leaf, and the incisors and premolars both only one on each side above and two on each side below. *A. pallidus*, the only species, is a common bat of California and Arizona. *Harrison Allen, 1862.*

antrum (an'trum), *n.*; pl. *antra* (-trā). [NL., < L. *antrum*, < Gr. ἀντρον, a cave.] A name of various cavities in the body, but when used alone signifying the antrum Highmoreanum (cavity of Highmore, also called *sinus maxillaris*), a cavity in the superior maxillary bone, lined with mucous membrane and communicating with the middle meatus of the nose.—

Antrum buccinosum, the cochlea of the ear: so called from its resemblance to a whelk, a shell of the genus *Buccinum*.—**Antrum pylori**, a small dilatation of the stomach at its pyloric end. Also called *lesser cul-de-sac*.

antrustrion (an-trus'ti-on), *n.* [F., < ML. *antrustio(n)*, prob. < OHG. *an*, on, in, + *trāst*, protection, help, also a protector, = E. *trust*, q. v.] One of certain vassals who, early in the seventh century, enjoyed the protection of the Frankish kings and became their companions in the palace and in the field. The antrustrions corresponded to the Anglo-Saxon royal thanes, and formed one of the earliest classes of French nobility.

The military service of the [Frankish] chiefs was paid for by them [the kings] in grants of land. . . . These grantees (usually the companions of the king, under the name of *Antrustrions*) . . . became possessed of vast domains and corresponding power. *Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist.*, iii.

antrustrionship (an-trus'ti-on-ship), *n.* The office or state of an antrustrion: as, "the Frank antrustrionship," *Eneye. Brit.*, IX. 121.

ant-shrike (ant'shrik), *n.* A passerine bird of the family *Formicariidae* (which see) and subfamily *Thamnophilinae*; a South American bush-shrike.

ant's-wood (antz'wūd), *n.* A West Indian name of a sapotaceous shrub, *Bunckia cuneata*.

ant-thrush (ant'thrush), *n.* 1. A South American passerine bird, or ant-bird, of the family *Formicariidae*, or, in a more restricted sense, of the subfamily *Formicariinae* (which see).—2. A brove; an East Indian bird of the family *Pittidae*, having little relation with the foregoing; in the plural, the *brèves* or *pittas*. See *Pittidae*.—3. Originally, as used by the translators of Cuvier, a species of either of the foregoing families, and also of others; any bird of the indeterminate genus *Myothera* of Illiger. Hence the name has usually had no more exact signification than *ant-bird*, or *ant-catcher*, or *ant-eater*, as applied to a bird.

ant-tree (ant'trē), *n.* A name given to species of *Triplaris*, a polygonaceous genus of trees of tropical America, the fistulous branches of which serve for the habitation of ants.

ant-wart (ant'wärt), *n.* Same as *ant-egg*, 2.

ant-worm (ant'werm), *n.* Same as *ant-egg*, 2.

ant-wren (ant'ren), *n.* A South American passerine bird, of the family *Formicariidae* (which see) and subfamily *Formicariinae*. See cut under *Formicivora*.

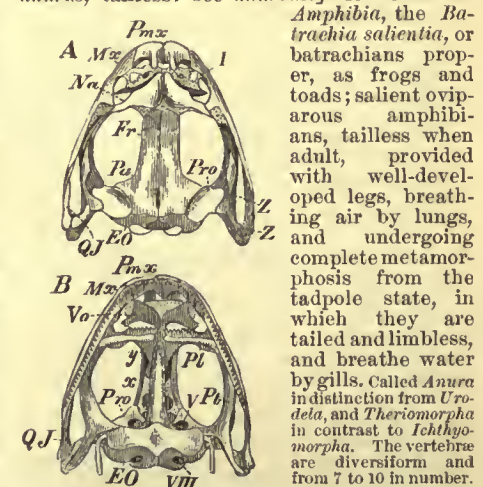
Anubis (a-nū'bis), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἄνουβις, < Egypt. *Anepu* or *Anup*, Coptic *Anob* or *Anoub*.] 1. An Egyptian deity, represented with the head of a dog or jackal, and identified by the later Greeks and Romans with their Hermes or Mercury.—2. In *zool.*: (a) A generic name of the fenecæ of Bruce, *Anubis zerda*, a kind of fox, the *Canis zerda* of Gmelin, the *Fennecus zoarensis* of some authors, supposed to be the animal taken for a jackal in certain Egyptian hieroglyphs. (b) [*l. c.*] The specific name of a very large kind of baboon, the *Cynocephalus anubis* of western Africa.

Anura¹ (a-nū'rā), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of *anurus*, tailless: see *amurous*.] 1. A genus of very short-tailed wren-like birds of India, generally referred to the genus *Tesia*. *Hodgson, 1841.*—2. A genus of leaf-nosed bats, of the family *Phyllostomatidae*.

Also written *Anoura*.

Anura² (a-nū'rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anurus*, tailless: see *amurous*.] An order of *Amphibia*, the *Batrachia salientia*, or batrachians proper, as frogs and toads; salient oviparous amphibians, tailless when adult, provided with well-developed legs, breathing air by lungs, and undergoing complete metamorphosis from the tadpole state, in which they are tailed and limbless, and breathe water by gills. Called *Anura* in distinction from *Urodela*, and *Theriomorpha* in contrast to *Ichthyomorpha*. The vertebræ are diversiform and from 7 to 10 in number. The *Anura* have a well-formed sternum, and a pectoral and a pelvic arch. The skin is naked, and aeræ to some extent as an organ of respiration; it is shed as in serpents. Small variously disposed teeth are usually present; the tongue is present (in

Phaneroglossa), or apparently absent (in *Aglossa*). There are upward of 500 species of this very homogeneous group, for which some 130 genera and from 5 to 25 families are adopted by different authors. The typical frogs are of the family *Ranidae*; the tree-frogs are *Hylidae*; the toads, *Bufo* and the aglossal Surinam toad is the type of a family *Pipidae*. Also written *Anoura*. See cuts under *anosternum*, *Rana*, and *temporomastoid*.



Skull of Frog (*Rana esculenta*).
A, from above; B, from below; x, the parasphegoid; p, the girdle-bone or occiput; z, the temporomastoid; l, l', VIII, exits of olfactory, trigeminal, and vagus nerves; EO, exoccipital; Fr, Pa, frontal and parietal; Na, nasal; Mx, maxilla; Pl, palatal; Pmx, premaxilla; Pt, pterygoid; Pro, prootic; QJ, quadratojugal; Va, one of the vomers.

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anuran (a-nū'ran), *n.* [L. < *Anura*² + *-an*.] One of the *Anura*. Also written *anouran*.

anuresis (an-ū-rē'sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *anuria*.

anuria (a-nū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν-priv. + οἴσιν, urine.] Absence of micturition, whether from suppression or from retention of urine. Also called *anuresis*, *anury*.

Anurida (a-nū'ri-dā), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *an-* priv. + *urpá*, tail, + *-ida*.] A genus of *Collembola*, typical of the family *Anurididae*. *A. maritima* is a species found under stones on the sea-coast.

Anurididae (an-ū-rid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anurida* + *-idae*.] A family of apterous ametabolous collembolous insects, typified by the genus *Anurida*, related to *Podurida* and often merged in that family.

Anurosores (an'ū-rō-sō'reks), *n.* [NL., < *anurus*, tailless, + *L. sores*, shrew: see *anurous* and *Sorex*.] A genus of terrestrial shrews, of the family *Soricidae*, with 26 white teeth, very small ears, and rudimentary tail. It contains a mole-like species from Tibet, *A. squamipes*.

anurous (a-nū'rus), *a.* [NL. *anurus*, tailless, < Gr. *an-* priv. + *urpá*, a tail.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anura*. Also written *anourous*.

anury (an'ū-ri), *n.* Same as *anuria*.

anus (ā'nus), *n.* [L., prob. orig. the same as *ānus*, *annus*, a ring: see *annulus*.] The termination of the digestive tube or alimentary canal; the end of the enteron of any animal; the orifice through which the refuse of digestion is voided. The anus is usually on a part of the body away from the mouth, but it is sometimes coincident with the latter. It is usually a circular orifice, provided with a sphincter arrangement by which it may be shut; but it is sometimes a cleft or chink, the direction of the axis of which distinguishes zoological groups: thus, it is longitudinal in turtles, and transverse in lizards and snakes. In many vertebrates and other animals the anus serves for the discharge of the excretion of the kidneys and of the products of the generative organs, as well as of the refuse of digestion. See *anal*.

-anus. [L., a common adj. suffix, whence *E. -an*: see *-an*.] A suffix of Latin adjectives and nouns thence derived: common in New Latin names, especially specific names.

anvil (an'vil), *n.* [Early mod. *E. anvil*, *anvill*, *anvile*, *anvild*, *anvilde*, *anvield*, *anvilt*, *anvelt*, *anfeld*, *anfelt*, *anefeld*, *anefelt*, *anefelt*, etc., < ME. *andveill*, *anvylde*, *anvield*, *anvylt*, *anvelt*, *anfeld*, *anfelt*, *anefeld*, *anefelt*, etc., < AS. *anfilt*, *anfilte*, *anfilte*, earliest form *onfiliti*, = OD. (dial.) *anvilte* = OHG. *anafalz*, these, the appar. orig. forms, appearing with variations in OD. *aenbilt*, *ambilt* (OFlem. also *aenbilet*), *aenbelt*, *aenbeild*, *aenbeild*, *aembeld*, mod. D. *aanbeeld*, *aambeld* = Flem. *aenbeeld*, *aenbeeld* (appar. simulating D. Flem. *beelden*, form) = LG. *anebette*, *anebotte*, *ambutt*, *ambolt* (> Dan. *ambolt*) = OHG. *anabolz* (appar. simulating the synonymous OHG. *anabōz*, MHG. *aneboz*, G. *amboss*, an anvil, a different word, < OHG. *ana-*, G. *an-* (= AS. *an-*, *on-*, *E. on*), + *bōzan* = AS. *beátan*, *E. beat*), an anvil; perhaps < AS. *an-*, *on-*, *E. on*, + *-filit*, *-filitte*, *-filiti*, reduced from an orig. type **-faldithi*, with formative **-thi*, *-th*, < **faldan*, *fealdan*, = Goth. *falthan* = OHG. *faldan*, *faltan*, MHG. *G. faltan*, fold (with a secondary form in OHG. *falzen*, MHG. *G. falzen*, fold, groove, join; cf. G. *falz-amboss*, a copper-smith's anvil); being thus lit. that on which metals are 'folded,' bent, or welded under the hammer: see *an-1*, *on-1*, and *fold-1*. A similar reduction of form occurs in AS. *fylt*, < *fealdeth*, *foldeth*, *hyllt*, *hielt*, *hilt*, < *healdeth*, *holdeth*, and also in AS. *felt*, *E. felt*, and AS. *hilt*, *E. hilt*, if, as is supposed, they are derived respectively from *fealdan*, *fold*, and *healdan*, *hold*; so AS. *gesynto*, < **gasunditha*, health, *inwit* = Goth. *inwinditha*, wickedness.] 1. An iron block with a smooth face, usually of steel, on which metals are hammered and shaped. The blacksmith's anvil commonly has a conical or pointed horizontal projection called a *beak* or *horn*, for working curved or annular pieces, and holes for the insertion of different sizes and shapes of cutters, swages, etc. The gold-beater's anvil is for the first hammering a simple block of steel, and for the second a block of marble. Anvils for steam-hammers are called *anvil-blocks*, and are of iron faced with steel, and supported on wooden piling.

2. Figuratively, anything on which blows are struck.

The anvil of my sword. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

3. In *anat.*, one of the small bones of the ear, the incus (which see). See cuts under *ear-1* and *tympanic*.—4. In *firearms*, the resisting cone, plate, or bar against which the fulminate in a metallic cartridge is exploded. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—5. *Milit.*, a small pennon on the end of a lance. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—To be on the anvil, to be in a state of discussion, formation, or preparation, as when a scheme or measure is forming, but not matured.

Several members, . . . knowing what was on the anvil, went to the clergy and desired their judgment. *Swift*.

anvil (an'vil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anviled* or *anvilled*, ppr. *anviling* or *anvilling*. [< *anvil*, *n.*] To form or shape on an anvil. [Rare.]

Armor, *anvill'd* in the shop
Of passive fortitude.

Fletcher (and *Massinger*?), *Lover's Progress*, iv.

anvil-block (an'vil-blok), *n.* [= D. *aanbeeldsblok* = Flem. *aenbeeldblok*.] The metal block or anvil upon which a steam-hammer falls.

anvil-cupper (an'vil-kup'ér), *n.* A machine for raking the inner cup or case of a cartridge, which contains the fulminate.

anvil-dross (an'vil-dros), *n.* Protoxide of iron.

anvil-vise (an'vil-vis), *n.* A compound tool consisting of a vise of which one jaw forms an anvil.

anxietude (ang-zí'e-tūd), *n.* [< LL. *anxietudo*, equiv. to the usual *anxietas*: see *anxiety*.] Anxiety. [Rare.]

anxiety (ang-zí'e-tí), *n.*; pl. *anxieties* (-tiz). [< F. *anxiété* (Cotgrave), < L. *anxieta* (-t)s, < *anxius*, anxious: see *anxious*.] 1. The apprehension caused by danger, misfortune, or error; concern or solicitude respecting some event, future or uncertain; disturbance, uneasiness of mind, or care, occasioned by trouble.

To be happy is not only to be freed from the pains and diseases of the body, but from *anxiety* and vexation of spirit. *Tillotson*.

2. In *pathol.*, a state of restlessness and agitation, with general indisposition, and a distressing sense of oppression at the epigastric. = *Syn.* 1. *Care*, *Concern*, *Solicitude*, etc. (see *care*), foreboding, uneasiness, disquiet, inquietude, restlessness, apprehension, fear, misgiving, worry.

anxious (ang'k'shus), *a.* [< L. *anxius*, anxious, solicitous, distressed, troubled, < *angere*, distress, trouble, choke: see *anguish*, *angor*, and *anger*.] 1. Full of anxiety or solicitude; greatly troubled or solicitous, especially about something future or unknown; being in painful suspense: applied to persons.

Eternal troubles haunt thy *anxious* mind,
Whose cause and cure thou never hop'st to find.
Dryden, tr. of *Lucian*, iii. 268.

Anxious and trembling for the birth of Fate.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 142.

2. Attended with, proceeding from, or manifesting solicitude or uneasiness: applied to things: as, *anxious* forebodings; *anxious* labor.

His pensive cheek upon his hand reclin'd,
And *anxious* thoughts revolving in his mind.
Dryden.

A small, neat volume of only eighty-seven pages, . . . with a modest and somewhat *anxious* dedication.
Ticknor, *Span. Lit.*, III. 35.

3. Earnestly desirous or solicitous: as, *anxious* to please; *anxious* to do right. *Anxious* is followed by *for* or *about* before the object of solicitude. The former is generally used when the thing is something desired to happen or be done; the latter of a person, creature, or situation: as, *anxious* for his release; *anxious* about his health or about him. = *Syn.* 1. *Careful*, *uneasy*, *unquiet*, *restless*, *troubled*, *disturbed*, *apprehensive*.

anxiously (ang'k'shus-ly), *adv.* In an *anxious* manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; with solicitude.

anxiousness (ang'k'shus-nes), *n.* [< *anxious* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being *anxious*; great solicitude; anxiety.

She returns [to her cards] with no little *anxiousness*.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 79.

any (en'i), *a.* and *pron.* [The *pron.* is that of the early mod. *E. eny*; < ME. *any*, *anie*, *ani*, *eny*, *enie*, *eni* (also contr. *ei*, *ie*, *ai*, *wie*), < AS. *ænig*, modified form of **ænig* (which reappears in ME. *ony*, *E. dial.* and Sc. *ony*, = OS. *ēnig*, *ēnag* = OFries. *ēnig*, *ēnich*, *ienig*, *eng*, *ang*, *any*, = D. *eenig*, *any*, only, sole, = OHG. *einag*, MHG. *einac*, *einag*, G. *einig*, one, only, sole), < *ān*, one, + *-ig*, *E. -y*¹: see *one* and *-y*¹. *Any* is thus an *adj.* deriv. of *one*, or rather of its weakened form *an*, *a*, in an indeterminate unitary or, in plural, partitive use. The emphatic sense 'only' coexists in D. with the indeterminate, and is the only sense in G.] I. *a.* In the singular, one, a or an, some; in the plural, some: indeterminately distributed, implying unlimited choice as to the particular unit, number, or quantity, and hence subordinately as to quality, whichever, of whatever quantity or kind; an indeterminate unit or number of units out of many or all. The indeterminate sense grows out of its use in interrogative and conditional sentences: as, has he *any* friend to speak for him? is there *any* proof of that? if you have *any* witnesses, produce them.

Who will shew us *any* good? *Ps.* lv. 6.

If there be *any* in this assembly, *any* dear friend of Caesar's, to him I say, that Brutus' love to Caesar was no less than his. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2.

[In affirmative sentences, *any*, being indeterminate in application, in effect has reference to every unit of the sort mentioned, and thus may be nearly equivalent to *every*:

as, *any* schoolboy would know that; *any* attempt to evade the law will be resisted: so in *anybody*, *any one*, *anything*, etc.

It suffices me to say, in general, . . . that men here, as elsewhere, are indisposed to innovation, and prefer *any* antiquity, *any* usage, *any* livery productive of ease or profit, to the unproductive service of thought.

Emerson, *Literary Ethics*.

When *any* is preceded by a negative, expressed or implied, the two are together equivalent to an emphatic negative, 'none at all,' 'not even one': as, there has never been *any* doubt about that.

Neither knoweth *any* man the Father, save the Son.
Mat. xl. 27.

It cannot in *any* sense be called a form of solar energy.
Dawson, *Nat.* and the Bible, p. 130.]

II. *pron.* [By omission of the noun, which is usually expressed in an adjacent clause, or is implied in the context.] In the singular, one, some; in the plural, some: indeterminately distributed in the same uses as the adjective, and used absolutely or followed by *of* in partitive construction: with reference to persons, any one, anybody; in the plural, any persons.

Who is here so rude, that would not be a Roman? If *any*, speak; for him have I offended. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2.

I have not seen you lately at *any* of the places I visit.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 348.

[In this sense it might formerly have a possessive.

Yet the brave Courtier . . .
Doth loath such base condition, to backbite
Any good name for envie or despite.
Spenser, *Mother Hub.* Tale.]

any (en'i), *adv.* [< ME. *any*, *eny*, *ony*; prop. the instr. case of the *adj.*] In any degree; to any extent; at all: especially used with comparatives, as *any* better, *any* worse, *any* more, *any* less, *any* sooner, *any* later, *any* longer, etc.

A patrician could not be tribune at Rome, *any* more than a peer can be chancellor of the Exchequer in England.
E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 301.

Also, in negative and interrogative sentences, used absolutely: as, it didn't rain *any* here; did it hurt him *any*? [Colloq.]

anybody (en'i-bod'ēi), *pron.* [< *any* + *body*, person.] 1. Any person; any one: as, has *anybody* been here? I have not seen *anybody*; *anybody* can do that.—2. Any one in general; a person of any sort; an ordinary person, as opposed in slight contempt to a *somebody*: in this use with a plural: as, two or three *anybodies*.—3. Any one in particular; a person of some consequence or importance, as opposed to a *nobody*: in direct or indirect interrogations: as, is he *anybody*? everybody who is *anybody* was present.

anyhow (en'i-hou), *adv.* [< *any*, *adv.*, + *how*, in indef. sense. Cf. *somehow*, *nowhow*.] 1. In any way or manner whatever; howsoever.

They form an endless throng of laws, connecting every one substance in creation with every other, and different from each pair *anyhow* taken. *Whevell*.

2. [Continuatively, as a *conj.*] In any case; at any rate; at all events; however that may be; however: as, *anyhow*, he failed to appear; *anyhow*, I don't believe it can be done.

anything (en'i-thing), *pron.* [< ME. *anything*, *enything*, *onything*, usually written apart, *any thing*, *eny thing*, < AS. *ænig thing*: see *any* and *thing*.] In mod. use still written apart when the stress is on *thing*.] A thing, indefinitely; something or other, no matter what: opposed to *nothing*: as, have you *anything* to eat? I do not see *anything*; give me *anything*.

It is the proper thing to say *any thing*, when men have all things in their power. *Dryden*, *Ded.* of the Medal.

[From its indeterminate signification, *anything* is often used colloquially in comparisons, as emphatically comprehensive of whatever simile may suggest itself or be appropriate, especially in the comparative phrases *as . . . as anything*, *like anything*, equivalent to 'exceedingly,' 'greatly.'

O my dear father and mother, I fear your girl will grow as proud as *anything*. *Richardson*, *Pamela*, II. 57.

His bosom throbb'd with agony, he cried like *anything*.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 135.]

anything (en'i-thing), *adv.* [< ME. *anything*, *enything*, *onything*, *onythinge*, < AS. *ænig thinga*, earliest form *æangi thinga*, lit. by any of things: *ænige*, instr. of *ænig*, any; *thinga*, gen. pl. of *thing*, thing, the noun being taken later as instr. or acc., with agreeing *adj.*] Any whit; in any degree; to any extent; at all.

Will the ladies be *anything* familiar with me, think you?
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, iv. 1.

If *anything*, if in any degree; if at all; if there is any difference: as, if *anything*, he is a little better to-day.

If *anything*, we were comparatively deficient in these respects. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 429.

anythingarian (en-'i-thing-ā-'ri-an), *n.* [*< anything + -arian, q. v. Cf. nothingarian.*] One who is 'anything' in belief; one who professes no particular creed; an indifferentist, especially in religious doctrine.

anythingarianism (en-'i-thing-ā-'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*< anythingarian + -ism.*] The holding and advocacy of no particular creed; indifferentism.

anyway (en-'i-wā), *adv.* [*< any + way.*] 1. In any way or manner; anyhow.

These four are all that any way deals in that consideration of mens manners. *Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.*

How should I soothe you anyway,
Who miss the brother of your youth?

Tennyson, To J. S.

2. [Continuatively, as a *conj.*] In any case; at any rate; at all events; anyhow.

I think she was a little frightened at first; but anyway, I got to know who she is. *W. Black, White Heather, xiv.*

anyways (en-'i-wāz), *adv.* [*< any + ways, adv. gen. of way, as in always, but prob. suggested by anywise. Cf. nowadays and nowise.*] 1. In any way or manner; anyhow.—2. [Continuatively, as a *conj.*] In any case; at any rate; at all events; anyhow. [Colloq. in both senses.]

anywhat, *pron.* [*< any + what, indef. Cf. somewhat.*] Anything.

anywhen (en-'i-hwen), *adv.* [*< any + when. Cf. anywhere, anyhow.*] At any time; ever; as, "anywhere or anywhen," *De Quincey*. [Dialectal or rare.]

There if anywhere, and now if anywhen.

R. Bosworth Smith, Carthage, p. 333.

anywhere (en-'i-hwār), *adv.* [*< any + where. Cf. somewhere, nowhere.*] In, at, or to any place; as, to be or to go anywhere.

anywhither (en-'i-hwiθ'er), *adv.* [*< any + whither. Cf. anywhere.*] In any direction; to any place.

Inveigle . . . men anywhither. *Barrow, Works, I.*

anywise (en-'i-wīz), *adv.* [*< ME. anywise, anwise, in full form in or on any wise, < AS. on ānige wisan, in any manner; see on, any, and wise², and cf. otherwise, nowise.*] In any way or manner; to any degree.

Neither can a man be a true friend, or a good neighbor, or anywise a good relative, without industry.

Barrow, Sermons, III. xix.

Aonian (ā-'ō-ni-an), *a.* [*< L. Aonius, < Aonia, < Gr. Aonia, a name for Bœotia in Greece.*] Pertaining to Aonia, an ancient mythological and poetical name of Bœotia, or to the Muses, who were supposed to dwell there; hence, pertaining to the Muses; poetical.—**Aonian fount**, the fountain Aganippe, on a slope of Mount Helicon, the "Aonian mound," sacred to the Muses, hence called the "Aonian maids."

Aonyx (ā-on-'iks), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1827), prop. *Anonyx*, < Gr. *an-* priv. + *onyx*, nail, claw.] A genus of otters, including species with the claws rudimentary or obsolete, and the digits much webbed. *A. inlandi* is an African species; *A. leptonyx* (sometimes made type of a genus *Leptonyx*) inhabits Java, Borneo, and Sumatra; *A. indigitata* is found in India. Also written *Anonyx*.

aor. An abbreviation of *aorist*.

aorist (ā-'ō-ris't), *n.* and *a.* [*< Gr. ἀόριστος (sc. χρόνος, time, tense), the aorist tense, < ἀόριστος, indefinite, unbounded, < ἀ- priv. + ὀριστός, definable, verbal adj. of ὀρίσσειν, bound, define; see horizon.*] 1. *n.* In *gram.*, a tense of the Greek verb expressing action (in the indicative, past action) without further limitation or implication; hence, also, a tense of like form or like signification in other languages, as the Sanskrit. There are in Greek two aorists, usually called the first and second; they differ in form, but not in meaning.

II. *a.* 1. Indefinite with respect to time.—2. Pertaining or similar to the aorist.

The English active present, or rather *aorist*, participle in -ing is not an Anglo-Saxon, but a modern form.

G. P. Marsh, Lectures on Eng. Lang., p. 649.

aoristic (ā-'ō-ris'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀοριστικός, < ἀόριστος; see aorist.*] Pertaining to an aorist or indefinite tense; indeterminate as to time.

aoristical (ā-'ō-ris'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *aoristic*.

aoristically (ā-'ō-ris'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an aorist.

In most languages, verbs have forms which exclude the notion of time, . . . and even the forms grammatically expressive of time are, in general prepositions, employed *aoristically*, or without any reference to time.

G. P. Marsh, Lectures on Eng. Lang., p. 300.

aorta (ā-'ōr'tā), *n.*; pl. *aortæ* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. ἀορτή, aorta, < ἀείρειν, raise, lift, pass. ἀείρεσθαι, rise. Cf. artery.] In *anat.*, the main trunk of the arterial system, issuing from the left ventricle of the heart, conveying arterialized blood to all parts of the body except the lungs, and

giving rise, directly or indirectly, to all the arteries of the body except the pulmonary. The name is chiefly given to such an artery in those higher vertebrates which have a completely four-chambered heart. The aorta commonly gives off immediately the great vessels of the head, neck, and anterior limbs, and ends by forking to supply the posterior limbs. In the embryo it communicates with the pulmonary artery by a duct (ductus arteriosus), which is normally closed at birth. In man the aorta is divided into *ascending, transverse, and descending* portions. The *ascending aorta* rises and then curves over to the left, forming the *transverse portion* or *arch of the aorta*, whence spring the *innominate and left carotid and left subclavian arteries*; it then descends upon and a little to the left of the bodies of the vertebrae, forming the *descending aorta*, divided into the *thoracic aorta* above the diaphragm and the *abdominal aorta* below it; it ends usually opposite the fourth lumbar vertebra by bifurcating into the right and left common iliac arteries. The thoracic branches are numerous, but small and chiefly intercostal; the abdominal branches are the *coeliac, superior and inferior mesenteric, renal, suprarenal, spermatic, and others*. The aorta is provided at its beginning with three semilunar valves, which prevent regurgitation of blood into the heart. See *aortic*, and *cutis under circulation, embryo, heart, thorax*.—**Cardiac aorta**. See *extract below*.—**Definitive aorta**, the aorta as defined above.—**Primitive aortæ**, the first and paired main arteries of the embryo, connected with the omphalomesenteric vessels. See *extract*.

The heart of the vertebrate embryo is at first a simple tube, the anterior end of which passes into a cardiac aortic trunk, while the posterior end is continuous with the great veins which bring back blood from the umbilical vesicle. The *cardiac aorta* immediately divides into two branches, each of which ascends, in the first visceral arch, in the form of a forwardly convex aortic arch, to the under side of the rudimentary spinal column, and then runs parallel with its fellow to the hinder part of the body as a *primitive subvertebral aorta*. The two *primitive aortæ* soon coalesce, in the greater part of their length, into one trunk, the *definitive subvertebral aorta*, but the aortic arches, separated by the alimentary tract, remain distinct.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 90.

aortal (ā-'ōr'tal), *a.* [*< aorta + -al.*] Same as *aortic*. [Rare.]

aortic (ā-'ōr'tik), *a.* [*< aorta + -ic.*] Belonging or pertaining to the aorta.—**Aortic arch**. (a) The permanent arch of the aorta. See *aorta*. (b) One of the five or more pairs of arterial arches of the embryo of a vertebrate, formed by forkings of the primitive cardiac aorta, and uniting to form the primitive and finally the definitive subvertebral aorta, or aorta proper. There is a pair of such aortic arches to each pair of visceral arches of the neck. In the higher vertebrates the two anterior pairs disappear; the third pair is modified into the carotid arteries supplying the head; the fourth pair becomes the arteries supplying the anterior limbs and the permanent arch of the aorta—in man, the innominate and right subclavian on the right side, and the left subclavian and arch of the aorta on the left; in the fifth pair in man the right side is obliterated, and the left forms the permanent pulmonary artery, the descending aorta, and the ductus arteriosus, which is the communication between the fifth and the fourth arches. In branchiate vertebrates most of these arches are permanent, becoming the blood-vessels of the gills.—**Aortic bulb**, the enlargement at the beginning of the cardiac aorta.—**Aortic compressor**, in *surg.*, an instrument, used in cases of amputation at the hip-joint, for compressing the aorta, in order to limit the flow of blood from it to the divided femoral artery.—**Aortic orifice, aortic aperture**, of the diaphragm, the hole of the diaphragm, between its right and left pillars, through which the aorta passes from the thorax into the abdomen; it also gives transit to the thoracic duct, and usually to an azygous vein.—**Aortic valves**, the three semilunar valves at the origin of the aorta from the left ventricle of the heart, guarding the orifice and preventing regurgitation into the ventricle.—**Aortic vestibule**, the part of the left ventricle adjoining the root of the aorta.

aortitis (ā-'ōr-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < *aorta* + *-itis*.] In *med.*, inflammation of the aorta.

aoudad (ā-'ō-'dad), *n.* [Also *audad* (the spelling *aoudad* being F.), repr. the Moorish name *audad*.] The wild sheep of Barbary; a ruminant

of the subfamily *Ovinæ* and family *Bovidae*, inhabiting northern Africa. It is of a light-brownish color, with very large horns curving outward and backward, and a protusion of long hair hanging from the throat and breast and almost reaching the ground between the fore legs. A full-grown individual stands about 3 feet high at the withers, and its horns sometimes attain a length of 2 feet. The animal is common, is often kept in confinement, and readily breeds in that state. The aoudad is also known as the *bearded argali* and *ruffed mouflon*; it is the *kebsb* of the Arabs, the *mouflon à manchettes* of the French, and the *Ovis tragelaphus* (Desmarest) or *Ammotragus tragelaphus* of naturalists.

aoul (ā-'ōl), *n.* [Russ. *aul*, a village (of the Caucasians).] Among the people of the Caucasus, a village or a village community; hence, a Tatar camp or encampment.

The *aoul* consisted of about twenty tents, all constructed on the same model, and scattered about in sporadic fashion without the least regard to symmetry.

D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 330.

à outrance (ā-'ō-trāns'), [F.: see *outrage*.] To excess or to the utmost; with extreme vehemence; without limitation or reserve: as, to fight *à outrance*. Often, incorrectly, *à l'outrance*.

ap (ap), *n.* [W. ap, < OW. *map*, mod. W. *mab*, son, orig. *maqui* = Ir. *mac*, son; see *mac*.] Son: a word occurring in Welsh pedigrees and as a prefix in surnames, equivalent to and cognate with *Mac* (which see), as in Welsh *Gruffudd ap Owain*, Griffith, son of Owen, *Aprhys*, *Aphonias*, etc.: in the Anglicized forms of Welsh names often reduced to *P-* or *B-*, as in *Preece*, *Price* (*Aprhys*, *Ap-Rice*), *Powell* (*Ap-Howell*), *Bevan* (*Ap-Evan*), *Bowen* (*Ap-Owen*), etc.

ap-1. Assimilated form, in Latin, etc., of *ad-* before *p*, as in *approbation*, *appellate*, etc.; in older English words a "restored" form of Middle English and Old French *a-*, the regular reduced form of Latin *ap-*, as in *appeal*, *appear*, *approve*, etc.

ap-2. The form of *apo-* before a vowel, as in *apogee*, *apanthropy*, etc.

apace (ā-'pās'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME. *apace*, *apaas*, *apas*, a *pas*, lit. at pace; in pregnant sense, at a good pace, with a quick pace; < *a³ + pacc.*] 1†. At a footpace; leisurely.

Vp ryseth freshe Canacee hirsclue,
As rody and bryght as doth the yonge sonne. . .
And forth she walketh esly a pas,
Arrayed after the lusty sason sote [sweet]
Lyghtly, for to pleye and walke on fote.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 388.

2. At a quick pace; with speed; quickly; swiftly; speedily; fast.

He cometh to hym *apaa*. *Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 465.*

Great weeds do grow *apace*. *Shak., Rich. III., ii. 4.*

Within the twilight chamber spreads *apace*
The shadow of white Death. *Shelley, Adonais, viii.*

Apache-plume (ā-'pach-'ē-plōm'), *n.* A name given in New Mexico to the *Fallugia paradoxa*, a low rosaceous shrub with long plumose carpels.

apaeli (ā-'pā-'ā-zē). [It.: *a*, to, with, < L. *ad*, to; *paesi*, pl. of *paese*, country, land; see *pais*, *peasant*.] With landscapes: applied to tapestries, especially of Italian make, majolica, and other objects decorated with landscapes.

apagoge (ap-'ā-gō-'je), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀπαγωγή, a leading away, < ἀπάγειν, lead away, < ἀπό, away, + ἀγειν, drive, lead; see *act*, *n.*] 1. In *logic*: (a) Abduction (which see). (b) The demonstration of a proposition by the refutation of its opposite (from Aristotle's ἡ εἰς τὸ ἀδύνατον ἀπαγωγή, reduction to the impossible): commonly called *indirect proof*.—2. In *math.*, a progress or passage from one proposition to another, when the first, having been demonstrated, is employed in proving the next.

apagogic (ap-'ā-gō-'jik), *a.* [*< apagoge + -ic.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to *apagoge*. (a) Proving indirectly, by showing the absurdity or impossibility of the contrary: as, an *apagogic* demonstration. (b) Using mathematical *apagoge*.

The *apagogic* geometry of the Greeks. *Encyc. Brit., XV. 629.*

apagogical (ap-'ā-gō-'jik-al), *a.* Same as *apagogic*.

apagnous (ā-'pāj-'i-nus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. ἀπαγ, once, + γυνή, woman.] In *bot.*, same as *monocarpous*. [Not used.]

Apalachian, *a.* See *Appalachian*.

Apaloderma (ap-'ā-lō-'dēr-'mā), *n.* See *Hapaloderma*.

apanage, *n.* See *appanage*.

Apanteles (ā-'pan-'te-léz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ-priv. + παντελής, all complete, perfect, < πᾶς, πᾶν, all,

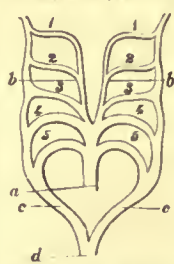


Diagram of primitive Aortic Arches in mammals, birds, and reptiles. a, common trunk of primitive aorta, dividing into two branches, b, b, which give off the arches 1-5 on each side, ending in c, c, two vessels uniting to form the descending or dorsal aorta.



Aoudad (*Ammotragus tragelaphus*).

+τέλος, end, completion, <τελείν, complete; see teleology.] A genus of parasitic Hymenoptera, family Braconidae, separated by Förster from

The determination of social morality is apart from the assignment of motives for individual morality, and leaves untouched the cultivation of individual perfection. F. Pollock, *Introd.*, to W. K. Clifford's Lectures.

(d) Absolutely: as, jesting apart, what do you think of it?—2. In pieces, or to pieces; asunder: as, to take a watch apart.

As if a strong hand rent apart
The veils of sense from soul and heart.

Whittier, *The Preacher*.

apart¹ (a-pärt'), *v. t.* [*apart¹*, *adv.*] 1. To put apart; set aside.—2. To depart from; quit.

apart² (a-pärt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [Early mod. E. *a parte*, ME. in fuller form *aparty*, *apartic*; < *a³* + *part* or *party*. Cf. *apart¹*.] In part; partly.

That causeth me a parte to be hevvy in my herte,
Caxton, *Reynard* (Arber), p. 25. (*N. E. D.*)

a parte ante (ā pär'tē an'tē). [ML.: L. *a* for *ab*, from; *parte*, abl. of *par(t)-s*, part; *ante*, before; see *ante*.] Literally, from the part before; used with reference to that part of (all) time which, at a given instant, has elapsed.

a parte post (ā pär'tē pōst). [ML.: L. *a* for *ab*, from; *parte*, abl. of *par(t)-s*, part; *post*, after; see *post*.] Literally, from the part after; used with reference to that part of (all) time which follows a given instant.

aparthrodial (ap-är-thrō'di-äl), *a.* [*aparthrosis*. Cf. *arthrodial*.] Of or pertaining to aparthrosis.

aparthrosis (ap-är-thrō'sis), *n.*; pl. *aparthroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *ἄρθρωσις*, articulation, < *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] 1. In *surg.*, disarticulation.—2. In *anat.*, diarthrosis.

apartment (a-pärt'ment), *n.* [*F. appartement*, < It. *appartamento*, a room, an apartment, < *apartire*, also spelled *apartare*, separate, withdraw, < *a parte*, apart; see *apart*.] 1. A room in a building; a division in a house separated from others by partitions.—2. *pl.* A suite or set of rooms; specifically, a suite of rooms assigned to the use of a particular person, party, or family.—3. A flat (which see).—4. A compartment.

apartmental (a-pärt-men'täl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an apartment or to apartments.

apartment-house (a-pärt'ment-hous), *n.* A building divided into separate suites of rooms, intended for residence, but commonly without facilities for cooking, and in this respect different from a flat, though the two words are often used interchangeably (see *flat*); also distinguished from *tenement-house* (which see).

apartness (a-pärt'nes), *n.* The state of being apart; aloofness.

aparty¹ (a-pärt'ti), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* Same as *apart²*.

apassé, *v. i.* [ME. *apassen*, < OF. *apasser*, < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *passer*, pass.] To pass on; pass by; pass away. *Chaucer*.

apastron (ap-as'tron), *n.*; pl. *apastra* (-trä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀστρον*, from, + *ἀστρον*, star; see *aster*.] 1. In *astron.*, that part in the orbit of a double star where it is furthest from its primary.

Apatele (ap-a-tē'lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπατηλός*, guileful, wily, < *ἀπάτη*, guile, deceit.] A genus of noctuid moths, containing such species as the North American *A. obliquata*. This moth expands about 1½ inches, and has gray fore wings dotted with blackish, and white hind wings with small dark spots. The caterpillar is about 1½ inches long, black, marked with red and yellow; it feeds on the leaves of the apple, peach, raspberry, strawberry, grape, willow, and other vegetation.

Apatele (ap-a-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Apatele*.] A group of moths, named from the genus *Apatele*.

apatelite (a-pat'e-lit), *n.* [*Gr. ἀπατηλός*, illusive, deceitful (see *Apatele*), + *-ite²*.] A hydrous sulphate of iron, found in clay, in small friable yellow nodules, at Auteuil, Paris.

apathetic (ap-a-thet'ik), *a.* [*apathy*, after *pathetic*.] Characterized by apathy; having or exhibiting little or no emotion; devoid of strong feeling or passion; insensible.

Better the narrow brain, the stony heart,
The staring eye glazed o'er with sapless days,
The long mechanic paces to and fro,
The set gray life, and apathetic end.

Tennyson, *Love and Duty*.

=Syn. Passionless, unmoved, unfeeling, indifferent. apathetical (ap-a-thet'i-käl), *a.* Same as *apathetic*.

apathetically (ap-a-thet'i-käli), *adv.* In an apathetic manner.

apathist (ap'a-thist), *n.* [*apathy* + *-ist*.] One affected with apathy; one who is destitute of

or does not exhibit feeling; specifically, an adherent of the moral philosophy of the Stoics. See *stoicism*. [Rare.]

Methodists it becomes not a dull *Apathist* to object that we should be disquieted with perpetual fears if any parcel of our happiness should not be lock'd up within our own breasts. *Bp. Parker*, *Platonick Philos.*, p. 13.

apathistical (ap-a-this'ti-käl), *a.* [*apathist* + *-ic-al*.] Like an apathist; apathetic. [Rare.]

Fontenelle was of a good-humored and apathistical disposition. *W. Seward*, *Anecdotes*, V. 252.

apathy (ap'a-thi), *n.* [*L. apathia*, < Gr. *ἀπάθεια*, insensibility, < *ἀπαθής*, insensible, impassive, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πάθος*, suffering, sensation, < *παθεῖν*, suffer, feel.] Want of feeling; absence or suppression of passion, emotion, or excitement; insensibility; indifference.

As the passions are the springs of most of our actions, a state of *apathy* has come to signify a sort of moral inertia—the absence of all activity or energy. *Fleming*.

Blessed, thrice and nine times blessed be the good St. Nicholas, if I have indeed escaped that *apathy* which chills the sympathies of age and paralyzes every glow of enthusiasm. *Irving*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 294.

=Syn. Indifference, Insensibility, Impassibility, Apathy, Stoicism, Unconcern, Phlegm, Calmness, torpor, coldness, coolness, unfeelingness, lethargy, immobility. (See list under *indifference*.) *Indifference* denotes absence of feeling, passion, or desire toward a particular object; as, *indifference* to pain or ridicule. *Apathy* commonly implies a general want of feeling, a complete indifference in regard to anything, due to want of interest or attention, as in the case of a repressed or sluggish intellect, or of extreme illness or affliction. *Insensibility* and *impassibility* suggest the lack of capacity for feeling, or an absence of susceptibility, being qualities rather than states of mind. *Indifference* arising from *impassibility* relates more particularly to internal, that arising from *insensibility* to external impressions; the former is, moreover, more profound and radical than the latter. *Indifference* may be an entirely proper state under the circumstances; *insensibility* and *impassibility* are always at least to be pitied; *unconcern* is always and *indifference* sometimes blameworthy, as cold and selfish. *Stoicism* is a studied suppression of feeling, or the concealment especially of painful feeling by force of will. *Unconcern* is absence of solicitude. (See *care*.) *Phlegm* is most suggestive of physical temperament; it is a constitutional dullness or sluggishness, an incapacity of being aroused by anything. *Calmness* is a tranquillity resulting from the mastery of the will over passions and feelings that perhaps are strong and keen, and hence is always commendable.

With the instinct of long habit he turned and faced the battery of eyes with the same cold *indifference* with which he had for years encountered the half-hidden sners of man. *Bret Harte*, *Argonauta*, p. 126.

Unbelief might result from the *insensibility* engendered by a profligate life. *G. P. Fisher*, *Begin*, of Christianity, p. 130.

I threw myself on my bed, . . . realising no longer, but awaiting my fate with the *apathy* of despair. *B. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saracens*, p. 146.

The victors set fire to the wigwams and the fort. . . . This last outrage overcame even the *stoicism* of the savage. *Irving*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 370.

Still less respectable appears this extreme concern for those of our own blood which goes along with the *unconcern* for those of other blood, when we observe its method. *H. Spencer*, *Sins of Legislators*, ii.

One likes in a companion a *phlegm* which it is a triumph to disturb. *Emerson*, *Clubs*.

Sir, 'tis fit
You make strong party, or defend yourself
By *calmness*, or by absence; all's in anger.

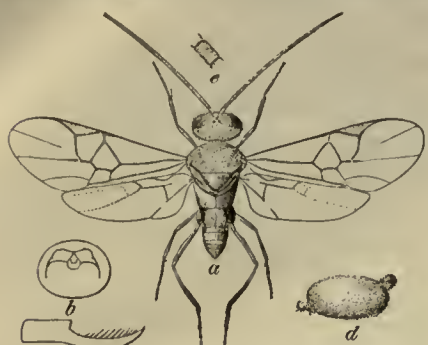
Shak., *Cor.*, iii. 2.

apatite (ap'a-tit), *n.* [*Gr. ἀπάτη*, illusion, deceit, + *-ite²*, apatite having been often mistaken for other minerals.] Native calcium phosphate with calcium fluorid or chlorid, generally crystallized in hexagonal prisms, which are sometimes low or even tabular, sometimes elongated, and occasionally of great size. It varies in color from white to green or blue, rarely to yellow or reddish. Apatite occurs in metalliferous veins and in metamorphic and granitic rocks. In Canada and in Norway extensive deposits of it are mined for the sake of its phosphates, which are useful as fertilizers.

Apatornis (ap-a-tōr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπάτη*, deceit, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of extinct Cretaceous birds found in western Kansas. As described by Marsh (1873), they are related to *Ichthyornis*, to which they were first referred. *A. celer*, the typical species, was of about the size of a pigeon.



Eyed Emperor (*Apatura lyscaon*, Fabricius). *b.* larva, dorsal view; *c.* pupa, dorsal view; *e.* male butterfly, with partial outline of female. (Natural size.) [See page 256.]



Apanteles aletia, much enlarged.

a. male fly; *b.* head of larva; *c.* jaw of larva; *d.* cocoon; *e.* section of antenna.

Microgaster (Latreille). Its species infest various lepidopterous larvae, and form egg-like cocoons, either singly or in masses, attached to the bodies of their victims. *A. aletia* (Riley) preys on the cotton-worm.

apanthropy (a-pan'thrō-pi), *n.* [*Gr. ἀπανθροπία*, < *ἀπάνθρωπος*, unsocial, < *ἀπός*, from, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man; see *anthropic*.] An aversion to the company of men; a love of solitude; in *morbid psychol.*, a species of melancholy marked by a dislike of society.

apar, apara (ap'är, ap'a-rä), *n.* [S. Amer.] The mataco; the tolypeutine or three-banded arma-



Apar, or three-banded Armadillo (*Tolypeutes tricinctus*).

dillo of South America (*Dasyptes* or *Tolypeutes tricinctus*), a small species capable of rolling itself up into a complete ball. It is also notable for walking on the tips of the fore claws, the two outer toes being much reduced, while the third is greatly developed. There are other species of *Tolypeutes* (which see).

aparejo (ä-pä-rä'hō), *n.* [Sp., a pack-saddle; a particular use of *aparejo*, preparation, harness, gear, tackle, pl. *aparejos*, apparatus; see *appareil*.] A kind of Mexican saddle formed of leather cushions stuffed with hay, used in the western United States.

aparithmesis (ap-är-ith-mēs'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπαριθμῆσις*, < *ἀπαριθμῆναι*, count off, count over, < *ἀπό*, off, + *ἀριθμῆναι*, count, < *ἀριθμός*, number; see *arithmetical*.] 1. In *rhet.*, enumeration of parts or particulars.—2. In *logic*, division by parts.

apart¹ (a-pärt'), *adv.* or *a.* [*ME. apart*, < OF. *a part*, mod. F. *à part* = Pr. *a part* = Sp. Pg. *aparte* = It. *a parte*, < L. *ad partem*: *ad*, to, at; *partem*, acc. of *par(t)-s*, part, side. *Apert* is thus orig. a prep. phr. like E. *aside*, *ahead*, etc., and may like these have a quasi-adj. construction. Cf. *apart²*.] 1. To or at one side; aside; separately; by itself; in distinction (from); independently (of); adjectively, separate. (*a*) In place, motion, or position.

Lay thy bow of pearl apart,
And thy crystal shining quiver.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

Artabasus . . . went amongst the Persians in their lodgings, admonishing and exhorting them, sometime *aparts*, and otherwhile altogether.

J. Brande, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

Death walks apart from Fear to-day!
Whittier, *Summer by the Lakeside*.

Thou livest still,

Apart from every earthly fear and ill.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 408.

(*b*) In purpose, use, character, etc.: as, to set apart, or lay apart, for a special purpose.

The Lord hath set apart him that is godly for himself. *Ps.* iv. 3.

(*c*) In thought; in mental analysis: as, to consider one statement apart from others; *apart* from a slight error, the answer is right.

Apatura (ap-a-tū'ri-ä), n. [NL., < Gr. Ἀπατούρη (also Ἀπατούρος, -τούρη), an epithet of Aphrodite, as presiding at the festival called Apaturia.] A genus of diurnal lepidopterous insects, belonging to the family *Nymphalidae*, containing many beautiful butterflies, remarkable for their iridescent colors. The purple emperor, *A. iris*, is a gorgeous British species, one of the most beautiful of the tribe, with dark wings glancing in certain lights into rich purplish-blue. It is also called the purple high-flier, from its habit of mounting to great elevations. [See cut, p. 255.]

Apaturia (ap-a-tū'ri-ä), n. pl. [LL., < Gr. Ἀπατούρη (see def.);] the origin was unknown to ancient writers, the word being crudely explained from ἀπάτη, deceit, with a story to suit; prob. < ἀ- copulative (a-19) + φατρία (see phratia) in some form assimilated to πατήρ = E. father, or perhaps + πατήρ (in comp. -πάτωρ) itself.] In *Gr. hist.*, an annual festival held in states of Ionian origin. At Athens it was celebrated in the month of Pyanepsion (November-December), and was a reunion of the phratric or clans, or of all of the same kin, in which matters of common interest were settled, and children born within the year were formally received and registered. The festival lasted three days, and was observed by feasting, sacrifices, and other formalities.

apaumée, a. See *appaumée*.

apayt, **appayt** (a-pā'), v. t. [*ME. apayen, apaten*, etc., < *OF. apaier, apayer, apaer* = *Pr. apagar, apaier*, appease, < *L. ad*, to, + *pacare*, pacify, < *par (pac)*, peace: see a-11 and pay, and cf. *appease*.] 1. To pay; satisfy; content.

Sin ne'er gives a fee;
He gratis comes, and thou art well-appay'd,
As well to hear as grant what he hath said.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 914.

2. To requite; repay.

Appay his wrong with timely vengeance.

Quarles.

ape (āp), n. [*ME. ape*, < *AS. apa* = *Fries. aap* = *D. aap* (pl. *apen*) = *LG. ape* = *OHG. affo*, *MHG. affe*, *G. affe* = feel, *api* = *Sw. apa* = *Dan. abe*, *ape*; not a native Teut. word, but prob. (like *Ir. Gael. ap, apa*, *W. ab, epa*, *OBohem. op*, mod. *Bohem. opice*, *Sloven. opica*, *Upper Sorbian vopica*, *ORuss. apica*, *Russ. obeziyana*) borrowed in very early times (appar. with loss of orig. initial *k*) from the East; cf. *Gr. κῆπος*, also *κῆπος, κείπος* (see *Cebus*), *Skt. kapi*, *ape*. The *Skt.* name is usually referred to *Skt. √*kap*, *kamp*, tremble.] 1. A monkey; a quadrumanous animal; some animal of the old order *Quadrumana*; a member of one of the modern families *Simiidae*, *Cynopithecidae*, and *Cebidae*, especially one which attracts attention by mimicking man.—2. More specifically, a tailless monkey; a monkey with a very short tail; a magot, macaque, or pig-tailed baboon: as, the *Barbary ape* (*Inuus ecaudatus*); the *Celebes black ape* (*Cynopithecus niger*).—3. Technically, a man-like monkey; a simian proper, or a member of the modern family *Simiidae*, forming a kind of connecting link between man and the lower animals, and hence termed *anthropoid* (which see). These apes are catarrhine simians without cheek-pouches or developed tail, and having a dental formula identical with that of man. The species are few, being only the gorilla, chimpanzee, orangs, and gibbons.

4. An imitator; a mimic.

O sleep, thou *ape* of death.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, ii. 2.

If he be glad, she triumphs; if he sirs,
She moves his way, in all things his sweet *ape*; . . .

Himself divinely varied without change.

Chapman, *Gentleman Usher*, iv. 1.

5. A mischievous or silly mimic; hence, a fool; a dupe.

Thus she maketh Absolon his *ape*.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 203.

Boys, *apes*, braggarts, Jacks, milkops!

Shak., *Much Ado*, v. 1.

Barbary ape, the tailless ape or magot of Barbary, *Macaqus inuus*, now *Inuus ecaudatus*, a member of the family *Cynopithecidae* and subfamily *Cynopithecinae*. Though belonging to the same division of the catarrhine monkeys



Barbary Ape (*Inuus ecaudatus*).

as the baboons, this ape is notable for its intelligence and docility, and has been the "showman's ape" from time immemorial. From the circumstance that it inhabits the Rock of Gibraltar it acquires additional interest as the only

living representative of its tribe within European limits. —To lead apes in hell, the employment jocularly assigned to old maids in the next world.

I must dance barefoot on her wedding-day,
And, for your love to her, lead apes in hell.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, ii. 1.

To put an ape in one's hood†, to play a trick upon one; dupe one. *Chaucer*.—To say an ape's paternoster†, to chatter with cold.

ape (āp), v. t.; pret. and pp. *aped*, ppr. *aping*. [*ape*, n.] To imitate servilely; mimic, as an ape imitates human actions.

Curse on the stripling! How he *apes* his sire!
Ambitiously sententious.

Addison, *Cato*, i. 2.

I regret
That I should *ape* the ways of pride.

Bryant, *The Yellow Violet*.

= *Syn. Mimic*, etc. See *imitate*.

apeak (a-pēk'), prep. phr. as adv. or a. [Formerly also *apeek*; < *a³* + *peak*, a point; after *F. à pic*, vertically.] *Naut.*, in a nearly vertical position or relation; pointing upward, or in an up-and-down direction. An anchor is said to be *apeak*, and a ship to be *have apeak*, when the cable and ship are brought, by the tightening of the former, as nearly into a perpendicular line with the anchor as may be without breaking it from the ground. A yard or gaff is *apeak* when it hangs obliquely to the mast. Oars are *apeak* when their blades are held obliquely upward, as in a boat with an awning, while the crew are awaiting the order to "give way."

ape-baboon (āp'ba-bōn'), n. A macaque (which see). *W. Swainson*.

ape-bearer (āp'ber'er), n. A strolling buffoon with an ape. [Rare.]

I know this man well; he hath been since an *ape-bearer*.

Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 2.

Apedicellata (a-ped'ē-se-lā'tā), n. pl. [NL., < *Gr. ἀ-priv.* + *NL. pedicellus*, pedicel, + *-ata*.] An order of echinoderms in Cuvier's system of classification. See *Gephyrea*.

apedom (āp'dum), n. [*ape* + *-dom*.] The state of being an ape, or of being apish.

This early condition of *apedom*.

De Quincey, *Works*, XIV. 85.

apehood (āp'hūd), n. [*ape* + *-hood*.] Same as *apedom*.

There's a dog-faced dwarf
That gets to godship somehow, yet retains
His *apehood*.

Browning.

apeiret, v. A Middle English spelling of *appaire*.

apelet (āp'let), n. [*ape* + *-let*.] A young or little ape: as, "her *apelet* playing about her," *Spectator*. [Rare.]

apellous (a-pel'us), a. [*Gr. ἀ-priv.* + *L. pellis*, a skin.] Destitute of skin.

ape-man (āp'man), n. A name given to a hypothetical ape-like man, or speechless primitive man, intermediate in character between the highest anthropoid apes and human beings, and conjectured by Haeckel to have been the progenitor of the human race. See *Atalus*.

Apennine (ap'e-nīn), a. [*L. Apenninus*, also *Apenninus*, *Apennin* (sc. *mons*, mountain), an adj. formed, perhaps, from a Celtic word seen in *Bret. penn* = *W. pen* = *Ir. beinn* = *Gael. beinn*, a head, height, mountain: see *ben³*.] Appellative of or pertaining to a chain of mountains which extends throughout Italy from the Maritime Alps to the southern extremity of the peninsula.

apepsia (a-pep'siā), n. [NL., < *Gr. ἀπεψία*, < *ἀπεπτος*, undigested, < *ἀ-priv.* + *πέπτος*, digested, cooked, < *πέπτειν*, digest, cook: see *peptic*.] Defective digestion; indigestion; dyspepsia.

apepsy (a-pep'si), n. Same as *apepsia*.

aper (ā'per), n. One who apes.

aperçu (a-per'sū'), n. [*F.*, glanee, sketch, outline, < *aperçu*, pp. of *apercevoir*, perceive, discern, discover: see *apercevoir*.] 1. A first view; a hasty glance; a rapid survey.—2. A summary exposition; a brief outline; a sketch.

Twenty pages suffice to impart the elements of Chinese writing; and a short *aperçu* of the literary history of the country is added to the volume.

Science, III. 760.

3. A detached view; an isolated perception of or insight into a subject, as into a system of philosophy.

At best Hegelism can be apprehended only by *aperçus*, and those who try to explain its bottom secrets have not got it.

G. S. Hall, *German Culture*, p. 157.

aperea (ap-e-rē'ä), n. [NL.] A name of the restless cavy, *Cavia aperea*.

aperient (a-pē'ri-ent), a. and n. [*L. aperient* (t)-s, ppr. of *aperire*, open, uncover (opposed to *operire*, close, cover, in comp. *co-operire*, cover, > ult. *E. cover*, q. v.), < a for *ab*, off, away (*operire*, < o- for *ob*, to), + *-perire*, prob. identical with *-perire* in *comperire*, ascertain, *reperire*, find, being the form in comp. of *parere*, *parire*, get, produce, bring forth: see *parent*.

Cf. *apert*.] I. a. In *med.*, gently purgative; having the quality of opening the bowels; laxative; deobstruent.

II. n. A medicine which gently opens the bowels; a laxative.

Also *aperitive*.

aperiodic (a-pē-ri-od'ik), a. [*Gr. ἀ-priv.* (a-18) + *periodic*.] Without periodicity.

An intermediate stage called the *aperiodic* state is passed through.

Encyc. Brit., X. 50.

Aperiodic galvanometer. See *galvanometer*.

aperispermic (a-per-i-spēr'mik), a. [*Gr. ἀ-priv.* (a-18) + *perisperm* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, a term descriptive of a seed that contains no albumen (*perisperm*); exalbuminous.

aperispermous (a-per-i-spēr'mus), a. [*Gr. ἀ-priv.* (a-18) + *perisperm* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *aperispermic*.

aperitive (a-per'i-tiv), a. and n. [Formerly also *aperitive*, *aperative*, after *F. apéritif* = lt. *aperitivo*, < *ML. *aperitivus*; fuller form of *apertive*, q. v.] Same as *aperient*.

A per set. [*L.*; cf. *per se*: see *ampersand*.]

1. A by itself; a as a letter or word.—2. A person or thing of preëminent excellence; A1. *Chaucer*.

Behold me, Baldwin, *A per se* of my age,
Lord Richard Nevill, earle by marriage
Of Warwick.

Mir. for Mags., p. 371.

apert (a-pērt'), a. [*ME. apert*, *aperte*, < *OF. apert*, < *L. apertus*, pp. of *aperire*, open: see *aperient*.] Open; evident; undisguised: as, "*apert* confessions," *Fotherby*, *Atheomastix*, p. 358.

The proceedings may be *apert*, and ingenuous, and candid, and avowable.

Donne, *Devotions*.

apert (a-pērt'), adv. [*ME. aperte*, *apert*; from the adj.] Openly. *Chaucer*.

apertion (a-pēr'shən), n. [*L. apertio* (n-), < *aperire*, pp. of *aperire*, open: see *aperient*.] 1. The act of opening; the state of being opened. [Rare.]

Either by ruption or *apertion*.

Wiseman, *Surgery*.

2. An opening; a gap; an aperture; a passage.

Apertions, under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, staircases—in short, all inlets or outlets.

Sir H. Wotton, *Remains*, p. 33.

Apertirostra (a-pēr-ti-ros'trā), n. [NL., < *L. apertus*, open (see *apert*), + *rostrum*, beak.] Same as *Anastomus*, I. *Vand de Patte*.

apertive (a-pēr'tiv), a. [*F. apertif*, < *ML. *apertivus*, < *L. apertus*, pp. of *aperire*: see *apert* and *-ive*.] 1. Open; manifest.—2. *Aperient*.

apertly (a-pēr'tli), adv. Openly.

In all their discourses of him [Richard III.] they never directly nor indirectly, covertly or *apertly*, insinuate this deformity.

Sir G. Buck, *Hist. Rich. III.*, p. 79.

apertness (a-pēr'tnes), n. Openness; frankness.

apertometer (ap-ēr-tom'ē-tēr), n. [Irreg. < *apert* (ure) + *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the angular aperture of the object-glass of a microscope.

Prof. Abbe has also made an important contribution to the practical part of this inquiry by the invention of an *apertometer*.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, Appendix, p. 850.

apertor (a-pēr'tor), n. [*L.*, an opener, a beginner, < *aperire*, pp. *apertus*, open: see *aperient*.] In *anat.*, that which opens; specifically, a muscle that raises the upper eyelid.

apertural (ap'ēr-tūr'al), a. [*aperture* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or containing apertures. [Rare.]

The inferior or *apertural* side.

E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 847.

aperture (ap'ēr-tūr), n. [*L. apertura*, an opening, < *apertus*, pp. of *aperire*, open: see *aperient*.] 1†. The act of opening out or unfolding.

Made . . . difficult by the *aperture* and dissolution of distinctions.

Jer. Taylor, *Worthy Communicant*, Int., p. 8.

2. An opening; a hole, orifice, gap, cleft, or chasm; a passage or perforation; any direct way for ingress or egress.

An *aperture* between the mountains.

W. Gilpin, *Tour to Lakes*.

3. In *geom.*, the space between two intersecting right lines.—4. In *optics*, the diameter of the exposed part of the object-glass in a telescope or other optical instrument. The aperture of a microscope is often expressed in degrees; and in this case it is called the *angular aperture*, that is, the angular breadth of the pencil of light which the instrument transmits from the object or point viewed: as, a microscope of 100° *aperture*.—**Abdominal apertures**. See *abdomen*, 1.—**Aperture-sight** (as of a rifle), another name for the open *bead-sight*.—**Branchial aperture**. See *branchial*.

apertured (ap'er-tūrd), a. [*aperture* + *-ed*².] Provided with an aperture; perforated. [Rare.]

Each half of the coupling is *apertured* near its free end. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., XLVIII, 18.

apery (ā'pē-ri), n.; pl. *aperies* (-riz). [*ape* + *-ery*.] 1. A collection of apes; a place where apes are kept.—2. The qualities or tricks of apes; the practice of aping; imitation.

I saw there many women, dressed without regard to the season or the demands of the place, in *apery*, or, as it looked, in mockery, of European fashions.

Mary. Fuller, *Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 145.

apes-on-horseback (āps'on-hōrs'bak), n. The name of a variety of the common European daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

Apetalæ (a-pet'ā-lē), n. pl. [NL. (sc. *plantæ*), fem. pl. of *apetalus*, without petals: see *apetalous*.] Plants destitute of petals; in the natural system of botany, a division of dicotyledonous plants in which the corolla, and often the calyx as well, is absent. They are also called *Incomplete*, and are divided into the *Monochlamydeæ*, in which the corolla alone is absent, as in the elm, nettle, etc., and the *Achlamydeæ*, in which the calyx and the corolla are both absent, as in the willow, oak, etc.

apetalous (a-pet'ā-lus), a. [*NL.* *apetalus*, without petals, < Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *πέταλον*, a leaf, in mod. bot. a petal: see *petal*.] In bot., having no petals or corolla; pertaining to the *Apetalæ*.

apetalousness (a-pet'ā-lus-nes), n. [*apetalous* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being apetalous.

apex (ā'pek-s), n.; pl. *apices* (ap'i-sēz) or *apexes* (ā'pek-sez). [*L.* *apex* (*apic-*), point, tip, summit, perhaps < *apere*, fit to, fasten to: see *apt*.] 1. The tip, point, or summit of anything. (a) In bot.: (1) The end furthest from the point of attachment or base of an organ. (2) An early name for an anther. (b) The nucleus, or first whorl, of a univalve shell. (c) In geom., the angular point of a cone or conic section; the angular point of a triangle opposite the base.

The stars are the *apexes* of what wonderful triangles! *Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 13.

(d) In *geol.*, the top of an anticlinal fold of strata. [*Pennsylvania coal-mines*.] [This term as used in the U. S. Revised Statutes has been the occasion of much litigation. It is supposed to mean something nearly equivalent to *outcrop* (which see); but precisely in what it differs from *outcrop* has not been, neither does it seem capable of being, distinctly made out.] (e) In *mining*, the landing-point at the top of a slope. [*Pennsylvania coal-mines*.]

2. In *Rom. antiq.*, a symbolic ornament which the flammens and some other priests were required by law to wear. It consisted of a small cone of olive-wood surrounded with a lock of wool, and was secured on the head by fillets or adjusted to a cap.—**Apex of the heart**, the lower pointed portion of the heart.

apex-beat (ā'pek-s-bēt), n. The pulsation of the chest-walls over the apex of the heart.

aph-. [Gr. *ἀφ-*, assimilation of *ἀπ-* for *ἀπο-* before the aspirate.] Assimilation of *ap-* for *apo-* before the aspirate, as in *apheresis*, *aphelion*, etc.

aphacia (a-fā'si-ä), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *φακός*, lentil, taken for 'lens': see *lens*.] In *teratol.*, absence of the crystalline lens from the eye. Also written *aphakia*.

aphacic (a-fas'ik), a. [*aphacia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to aphacia; lacking the crystalline lens. Also written *aphakic*.

aphacous (a-fā'kus), a. [*aphacia* + *-ous*.] Same as *aphacic*. Also written *aphakous*.

apheresis, **aphæretic**, etc. See *apheresis*, etc.

aphareton (a-fer'e-ton), n. [*Gr.* *ἀφαιρετόν*, neut. of *ἀφαιρέω*, taken away, verbal adj. of *ἀφαιρέω*, take away: see *apheresis*.] A part of a matrix or square array of symbols, comprising the whole of certain rows and certain columns and omitting the rest. See *matrix*.

	a ₃	a ₄	a ₅			
b ₁	b ₂	b ₃	b ₄	b ₅	b ₆	b ₇
c ₁	c ₂	c ₃	c ₄	c ₅	c ₆	c ₇
	d ₃	d ₄	d ₅			
	e ₃	e ₄	e ₅			
f ₁	f ₂	f ₃	f ₄	f ₅	f ₆	f ₇
	g ₃	g ₄	g ₅			
	h ₃	h ₄	h ₅			

Aphareton.

aphagia (a-fā'ji-ä), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *φαγία*, < *φαγος*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat, devour.] Inability to swallow.

aphakia, **aphakic**, etc. See *aphacia*, etc.

Aphalara (a-fal'ā-rā), n. [*Gr.* *ἀ-priv.* + *φάλαρα*, part of a helmet.] The typical genus of *Aphalarinæ*. *Förster*, 1848.

Aphalarinæ (a-fal'ā-rī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Aphalara* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of phytophthiran insects, of the family *Psyllidæ*, typified by the genus *Aphalara*. The petiolus cubiti is as

long as or longer than the discoidal part of the subcosta, and the frontal lobes are absent or are not separated from the vertex.

Aphanapteryx (af-a-nap'te-riks), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἀφανής*, unseen, obscure (see *aphanite*), + *πτερυξ*, a wing.] A genus of recently extinct birds which formerly inhabited Mauritius. They were of ralline affinities, long-billed, incapable of flight, and otherwise abnormal. The tibia was about 5 inches long, the bill nearly as long, and the tarsus 3 inches. A painting of the living bird exists, and many of the bones have been discovered and described.

aphanasia (af-a-nā'si-ä), n. [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἀφανής*, unseen, obscure (see *aphanite*), + *-asia*, as in *aphasia*, etc.] Obscurement, as of knowledge; a state of obscurity. [Rare.]

Apollonius of Tyana foresaw even the great *aphanasia*, the fifteen hundred years' eclipse of common sense and reason. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII, 758.

Aphaneri (a-fan'e-rī), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *φανέρω*, manifest: see *Phaneri*.] A term applied by Maggi to some exceedingly minute organisms found in water, and made visible under the microscope only by the use of various hardening and coloring reagents: contrasted with *Phaneri*, such as bacteria.

The *Aphaneri* are thought to be harmless. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1881, p. 418.

aphanesite (a-fan'e-sit), n. [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀφανής*, unseen, obscure, + *-ite*². Cf. *aphanite*.] A mineral, an arseniate of copper, so named from the difficulty of recognizing it by its crystals: same as *clinoclase*.

Aphaniptera (af-a-nip'te-rā), n. pl. [NL., nout. pl. of *aphanipterus*: see *aphanipterous*.] An aberrant order of dipterous insects, the fleas and chigoes, degraded by parasitism. The abdomen is not distinct from the thorax (which is provided with abortive wings in the form of a pair of minute scales); the mouth is haustellate, consisting of two long mandibles, a slender labrum, sheathing labial palps, and two long maxillary palps; the antennæ are small; the hinder legs are saltatorial; the larvæ are worm-like; and the pupæ are inactive. The order is coterminous with the single family *Pulicidæ*, or fleas and chigoes. See *Pulicidæ* and *cut under chigoe*. Also called *Aphanoptera*, *Suctorina*, and *Siphonaptera*.

aphanipterous (af-a-nip'te-rus), a. [*NL.* *aphanipterus*, < Gr. *ἀφανής*, indistinct, obscure (see *aphanite*), + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the *Aphaniptera*; characterized by indistinct or abortive wings.

aphanistic (af-a-nis'tik), a. [*Gr.* *ἀφανής*, indistinct (see *aphanite*), + *-ist-ic*.] In *mineral.*, indistinct: as, *aphanistic* crystallization.

aphanite (af-a-nit), n. [*Gr.* *ἀφανής*, indistinct, unseen, obscure (< *ἀ-priv.* + *φανός*, apparent, conspicuous, < *φαίνω*, show, *φαίνεσθαι*, appear: see *fancy*), + *-ite*². See *aphanesite*.] A very fine-grained variety of diorite (which see), or one in which the component minerals, chiefly triclinic feldspar and hornblende, cannot be distinguished with the naked eye.

aphanitic (af-a-nit'ik), a. [*aphanite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of aphanite.

aphanitism (a-fan'i-tizm), n. [*aphanite* + *-ism*.] The condition of being aphanitic; cryptocrystallization.

Aphanoptera (af-a-nop'te-rā), n. pl. Same as *Aphaniptera*.

aphanozygous (af-a-noz'i-gus), a. [*Gr.* *ἀφανής*, indistinct (see *aphanite*), + *ζυγόν* (= L. *jugum* = E. *yoke*) for *ζύγωμα*, cheek-bone.] Having the cheek-bones invisible when the skull is viewed from above. *N. E. D.*

Apharyngea (af-a-rin'jē-ä), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *φάρυγξ*, throat (pharynx).] A division of planarians or rhabdocœlous turbellarians, containing such as have no pharynx, and are thus distinguished from the *Pharyngea*.

apharyngeal (af-a-rin'jē-al), a. Having no pharynx: specifically said of the *Apharyngea*.

aphasia (a-fā'zi-ä), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἀφασία*, speechlessness, < *ἀφατος*, not uttered, < *ἀ-priv.* + *φατός*, uttered, spoken, verbal adj. of *φάνα* = L. *fari*, speak, say: see *fable*, *fat*, *euphemism*, etc.] In *pathol.*, the impairment or abolition of the faculty of using and understanding written and spoken language, independently of any failure of the intellectual processes or any disease or paralysis of the vocal organs. *Ataxic aphasia*, when uncomplicated, is inability to express one's ideas in spoken words, while the patient understands perfectly what is said to him, and reads and writes. The name *amnesic aphasia* has been applied to cases where the patient is unable to recall the word which he wants, though able to speak it when found. *Sensory aphasia* is where the patient fails to comprehend spoken or written words; it comprises word-deafness and word-blindness. Aphasia, especially ataxic aphasia, seems to depend in most cases on a lesion of the inferior frontal convolution, almost always on the left side of the brain. See *agraphia*, *atalia*, *alexia*, *anarthria*, and *aphonia*.

aphasiac (a-fā'zi-ak), n. [*aphasia* + *-ac*.] A person affected with aphasia; an aphasiac.

aphasic (a-fā'zik), a. and n. [*aphasia* + *-ic*.] 1. a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling aphasia; suffering from aphasia.

II. n. A person affected with aphasia.

He [the lecturer] spoke next of the frequent retention of some recurring utterance by *aphasics*, such as "Come unto me." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV, 176.

aphelexia (af-e-lek'si-ä), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἀφελής*, even, smooth, plain (see *Aphelinus*), + *ἔξις*, condition, habit: see *hectic*.] Absence of mind; reverie.

aphelia, n. Plural of *aphelion*.

aphelian (a-fē'li-an), a. [*apheli(ion)* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the aphelion; furthest from the sun.

Aphelinus (af-e-li'nus), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἀφελής*, smooth, simple, plain, also lit. not stony, < *ἀ-*



Aphelinus mytilaspidis. (Cross shows natural size.)

priv. + *φελής*, stony ground.] A genus of minute parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*. Its species infest either plant-lice or bark-lice, particularly the scale-bearing species (*Diaspidinæ*). *A. mytilaspidis* (Le Baron) infests the common mussel-shell bark-lice of the apple-tree.

aphelion (a-fē'li-on), n.; pl. *aphelia* (-ä). [Formerly also *aphelium*, < NL. *aphelion*, earlier and more prop. *aphelium*, formed by Kepler after *apogæum*, *apogæum* (see *apogee*), < Gr. as if **ἀφήλιον*, < *ἀπό*, from, + *ἥλιος*, the sun.] That point of a planet's or of a comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun: opposed to *perihelion*.

apheliotropic (a-fē'li-ō-trop'ik), a. [*Gr.* *ἀφ-* for *ἀπ-* for *ἀπό*, from, + *ἥλιος*, sun (see *aphelion*), + *-τροπικός*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, turning away from the light: applied to shoots or other parts of plants: opposed to *heliotropic*.

Apheliotropic movements are comparatively rare in a well-marked degree, excepting the sub-aerial roots. *Darwin*, *Movement in Plants*, p. 564.

apheliotropically (a-fē'li-ō-trop'i-kal-i), adv. In a direction away from the sun.

apheliotropism (a-fē-li-ōt'rō-pizm), n. [*apheliotropic* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, a tendency to turn away from the sun or the light: opposed to *heliotropism* (which see). *Darwin*.

Apheliscus (af-e-lis'kus), n. [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἀφελής*, even, smooth, simple (see *Aphelinus*), + dim. *-iscus*.] A genus of extinct lemurid or insectivorous mammals, having quadrutuberculate lower molars, the fourth lower molar without internal cusp, and the cusps opposite. *A. insidiosus*, the type-species, is from the Wahsatch beds of New Mexico. *Cope*, 1875.

aphemia (a-fē'mi-ä), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-priv.* + *φήμη*, a voice, speech, fame (= L. *fama*, > E. *fame*, q. v.), < *φάνα*, speak. Cf. *aphasia*.] In *pathol.*, aphasia, in its general sense; specifically—(a) ataxic aphasia; (b) anarthria. See *aphasia* and *anarthria*, 2.

aphemic (a-fem'ik), a. [*aphemia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling aphemia; characterized by or suffering from aphemia.

aphengoscope (a-fen'jes-kōp), n. [*Gr.* *ἀφελής*, without light, obscure (< *ἀ-priv.* + *φέρω*, light, akin to *φάος*, *φώς*, light), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A modification of the magic lantern for exhibiting opaque objects.

apheresis, **aphæresis** (a-fer'e-sis), n. [*L.* *apheresis*, < Gr. *ἀφαιρέσις*, a taking away, < *ἀφαιρέω*, take away, < *ἀπό*, away, + *αἰρέω*, take.] 1. In *gram.*, the omission of a letter or an unaccented syllable from the beginning of a word. Examples in English are *round*, adv., for *around*, *vantage* for *advantage*, *squire* for *esquire*, *'mid* for *amid*, *'pon* for *upon*, etc. The most common form of apheresis is that called *aphesis* (which see).

2†. In *med.*: (a) The removal of anything noxious. (b) Large and injurious extraction of blood.—3†. In *surg.*, amputation.

apheretic, **aphæretic** (af-e-ret'ik), a. [*Gr.* *ἀφαιρετικός*, < *ἀφαιρέω*, verbal adj. of *ἀφαιρέω*: see *apheresis*.] In *gram.*, characterized by apheresis; shortened by the omission of the first syllable: thus, *vantage* is the apheretic form of *advantage*.

apheretically (af-e-ret'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of an apheresis; by omitting the first syllable. Also spelled *apheretically*.

aphesis (af'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀφῆσις, a letting go, let go, let loose, < ἀφίεναι, let go, send off, < ἀπό, off, + ἵεναι, send.] The gradual and unintentional removal of a short unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word; a special form of apheresis, as in *squire* for *esquire*, *down* for *adown*, etc. *J. A. H. Murray.* (N. E. D.)

apheta (af'e-tā), *n.* [ML., < Gr. ἀφῆτης, one who lets go, hence one who lets go a military engine, and, according to Du Cango, one who starts the chariots in a race (cf. ἀφῆτηρία, the starting-place, MGR. ἀφετοῦρανοίκτηρ, one who opened the barriers to start the racing-chariots), hence in astrology the planet which starts a human being in his career, < ἀφετος, let off, let loose, verbal adj. of ἀφίεναι, let off: see *aphesis*.] In *astrol.*, the planet dominating the life of the native; the planet which is lord of the house that rules the matter inquired after; the prorogator, significator, or hyleg.

The aphetic place is the situation of the *Apheta*, Hyleg, prorogator, significator, or giver of life, for they all have the same meaning. *Sibley, Astrology*, p. 433.

apheter (af'e-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. ἀφῆτηρ, equiv. to ἀφῆτης, one who lets off a military engine: see *apheta*.] That which loosens or sets free. [Rare.]

This katastate is, as it were, the fuse or trigger whose action fires the massive charge of the muscular gun, and might receive the name of *apheter*.

M. Foster, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 20.

aphetic¹ (a-fet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀφῆτικός, < ἀφετος, let loose, set free: see *aphesis* and *apheta*.] Produced by or resulting from aphesis.

aphetic² (a-fet'ik), *a.* [< *apheta* + *-ic*.] Same as *aphetical*.

aphetical (a-fet'i-kal), *a.* [< *aphetic²* + *-al*.] In *astrol.*, pertaining to the *apheta*, or planet significative of life.—**Aphetical places** (translation of Greek ῥόμοι ἀφῆτικοί), the places in which the *apheta* may be found. The rules given in Ptolemy's "Tetrabiblos" (III. 10) are intricate and vague.

aphetically¹ (a-fet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an aphetic manner.

aphetically² (a-fet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner or position of the *apheta*.

aphetism (af'e-tizm), *n.* [< *aphetic¹* + *-ism*.] An aphetized form of a word; a form resulting from the loss of a weak initial vowel, as *down* for *adown*.

aphetize (af'e-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aphetized*, ppr. *aphetizing*. [< *aphetic¹* + *-ize*.] To render aphetic; shorten by aphesis.

aphid (af'id), *n.* [< *aphis* (*aphid-*).] An aphidian; a plant-louse; a member of the genus *Aphis* or family *Aphididae* (which see). In the plural, the plant-lice: a general or indeterminate term for the members (*a*) of the genus *Aphis*, (*b*) of the family *Aphididae*, or (*c*) of the suborder *Phytophthiria*.

Aphides (af'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Aphis*, *q. v.*] Same as *Aphididae*.

aphidian (a-fid'i-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *Aphis* (*Aphid-*) + *-ian*.] **I. n.** An insect of the family *Aphididae*; an aphid; a plant-louse.

II. a. Pertaining to the genus *Aphis* or to the family *Aphididae*.

aphidid (af'i-did), *n.* One of the *Aphididae*; an aphid.

The *Fenescia* larva actually feeds upon the *aphidids*. *Science*, VII. 394.

Aphididae (a-fid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphis* (*Aphid-*) + *-idae*.] A family of hemipterous insects, of the suborder *Phytophthiria*; the true plant-lice, as typified by the genus *Aphis*, and as distinguished from the false plant-lice, or *Psyllidae*, and other phytophthirian insects. They are all injurious to vegetation, living on the juices of plants, which they suck, and also producing a great variety of galls. Almost every plant has lice peculiar to it, immense numbers of which live upon it. The genera are very numerous. See cuts under *Aphis*. Also called *Aphides*.

Aphidii (a-fid'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *aphidius* (also used to designate a genus of hymenopterous insects), < *Aphis* (*Aphid-*), *q. v.*] In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of homopterous hemipterous insects, commonly called plant-lice, inexactly equivalent to the modern family *Aphididae*, including the thysanurous genus *Thrips*, etc., as well as the *Psyllidae* or false plant-lice, and excluding the *Coccidae* or scale-insects. [Not in use.]

aphidious (a-fid'i-us), *a.* [< *aphid* + *-ious*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of aphids.

Aphidiphaga (af-i-dif'a-gā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aphidiphagus*: see *aphidiphagous*.] A

group of insects more or less exactly corresponding to Latreille's *Aphidiphagi* (which see). They are small beetles with rounded bodies, strong wings, hard elytra, securiform maxillary palps, and clavate antennae. See *Coccinellidae*.

Aphidiphagi (af-i-dif'a-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *aphidiphagus*: see *aphidiphagous*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of trimerous *Coloptera*, consisting of the old genus *Coccinella*, and corresponding to the modern family *Coccinellidae*; the lady-birds; small beetles which habitually feed upon aphids. [Not in use.]

aphidiphagous (af-i-dif'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *aphidiphagus*, < *Aphis* (*Aphid-*) + Gr. φαγος, < φαγεῖν, eat.] Of or pertaining to the *Aphidiphaga*; hence, preying upon or devouring aphids.

aphidivorous (af-i-div'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *Aphis* (*Aphid-*) + L. vorare, devour.] Same as *aphidiphagous*.

philanthropy (af-i-lan'thrō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀφιάνθρωπος, not loving man, < ἀ-priv. + φίλάνθρωπος, loving man: see *philanthropy*.] **1.** Want of philanthropy; lack of benevolence. [Rare.]—**2.** In *pathol.*, preference of solitude to society, the first stage of melancholia.

Aphis (ā'fis), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), the sing. perhaps from the pl. *aphides* (see *-idae*), which may have been taken (if so, prop. *aphides*, but now treated as *aphides*) from Gr. ἀφειδής, pl. of



Geranium Plant-louse (*Aphis pelargonii*): the apterous agamogonetic form, magnified; appendages of only one side shown.

ἀφειδής, unsparing, lavish (as if in allusion to their extreme prolificness or voracity), < ἀ-priv. + φείδωμαι, spare.] **1.** A genus of small plant-sucking insects, of the family *Aphididae* and order *Homoptera*. They multiply by parthenogenesis and very rapidly. From a pair of honey-tubes, near the end of the abdomen, they emit a saccharine fluid, known as honey-



Apple-tree Plant-louse (*Aphis mali*). (Cross and small figure show natural sizes.)

dew and aphid-sugar, which is greedily devoured by ants. They are very destructive to tender plants, upon which they congregate in enormous numbers.

2. [l. c.] A plant-louse. [In this sense the plural *aphides* (af'i-dēz) is used.]—**Woolly aphid**. See *Eriosoma*.

aphis-lion (ā'fis-lī'ōn), *n.* A name for the larva of a lace-winged fly of the family *Hemerobiidae*.

aphis-sugar (ā'fis-shūg'ār), *n.* Honey-dew, a secretion peculiar to insects of the genus *Aphis*, voided from their anal siphuncles.

aphlaston (a-flas'ton), *n.* [Gr. ἀφλαστον.] Same as *aplustre*.

aphlogistic (af-lō-jis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀφλόγιστος, not inflammable, < ἀ-priv. + φλογιστός, inflammable: see *phlogiston*.] Flameless.—**Aphlogistic lamp**, a lamp in which a coil of platinum wire extending above the wick is kept constantly red-hot by the slow combustion of alcohol-vapor, heated first by the flame of the wick, but after this is extinguished by the incandescent wire.

aphnology (af-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. ἀφνος, usually ἀφνος, revenue, riches, wealth, abundance (cf. Skt. *apnas*, income, property; akin to L. *opes*, wealth, *copia*, plenty, etc.), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of wealth; a treatise on the science of wealth; plutology. [Rare.]

The title ought to have been *Aphnology*. *Aphnos*, or *aphenos*, expresses wealth in the largest sense of general abundance and well-being. *Sir J. Herschel*.

Aphodiidae (af-ō-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphodius* + *-idae*.] A family of beetles, named by Macleay in 1819 from the genus *Aphodius*.

Aphodius (a-fō'di-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀφόδος, excrement, evacuation, and lit. departure, < ἀπό, from, away, + ὁδός, way.] A genus of scarabaeoid lamellicorn beetles, related to the dung-beetles of the genus *Geotrupes*, sometimes giving name to a family *Aphodiidae*. Its species are mostly small, having striate elytra, concealed meta-thoracic epimera, toothed front tibiae and spurred hind tibiae, and 9-jointed antennae. Over 50 North American species are described, including several introduced from Europe, such as the comparatively large black *A. fessor*.

Aphododeridæ (af'ō-dō-der'i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Aphrododeridæ*.

Aphododerus (af-ō-dod'e-rus), *n.* See *Aphrododerus*.

aphonia (a-fō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀφωνία, speechlessness, < ἀφωνος, speechless, voiceless: see *aphonous*.] In *pathol.*, loss of voice through a morbid condition of the larynx or its immediate innervation; dumbness; speechlessness. It is a condition in which one wants to speak and knows how to do so, but cannot produce a vocal sound, though he may whisper. Also *aphony*.

aphonic (a-fon'ik), *a. and n.* [< *aphonia* + *-ic*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or characterized by *aphonia*; speechless; dumb.

II. n. A person affected with *aphonia*.

aphonous (af'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀφωνος, voiceless, < ἀ-priv. + φωνή, voice: see *phonic*.] Descriptive of voice; voiceless.

aphony (af'ō-ni), *n.* Same as *aphonia*.

aphoria (a-fō'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀφορία, sterility, dearth, < ἀφορος, not bearing, < ἀ-priv. + φορός, bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*.] Sterility; unfruitfulness.

aphorism (af'ō-rizm), *n.* [= F. *aphorisme*, < Gr. ἀφορισμός, a definition, a short pithy sentence, < ἀφορίζω, define, mark off, < ἀπό, off, + ὄριζω, divide, bound, < ὄρος, a boundary: see *horizon*.] **1.** A definition or concise statement of a principle.

The *aphorism* . . . formulated by Linnaeus in regard to plants. *Quatrefages, Human Species* (trans.), p. 50.

2. A precept or rule expressed in few words; a detached sentence containing some important truth: as, the *aphorisms* of Hippocrates, or of the civil law.

The three ancient commentators on Hippocrates . . . have given the same definition of an *aphorism*, i. e., "a succinct saying, comprehending a complete statement," or a saying poor in expression, but rich in sentiment.

Fleming.

= **Syn.** *Aphorism, Axiom, Maxim, Precept, Dictum, Apothegm, Saying, Adage, Proverb, Truisim, Byword, Saw*, all concur in expressing a pithy general proposition, usually in one short sentence; but the longer the form the less applicable do these names become. An *aphorism* is a truth, pointedly set forth, relating rather to speculative principles, ethics, or science than to practical matters, and forming a brief and excellent statement of a doctrine: thus, "Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl-chain of all virtues," and "Maladies are cured by nature, not by remedies," are *aphorisms*. "Life is short, and art is long," is from the first *aphorism* of Hippocrates. An *axiom* is a self-evident truth, and is therefore used as a basis for reasoning. "A straight line is the shortest distance between two points" is one of the *axioms* of mathematics; "The greater good is to be chosen before the less" is an *axiom* of morals. The number of axioms is necessarily limited; of aphorisms, maxims, etc., unlimited. A *maxim* is a truth which, while not so definite and necessarily true as an *axiom*, yet equally acceptable to the mind, refers rather to practical than to abstract truth, stating one of the fundamental rules of conduct, civil government, business policy, and the like: as, it is a sound *maxim* that one should risk in speculation no more than he can afford to lose. It suggests a lesson more pointedly and directly than *aphorism*, and differs from *precept* in that a *precept* is a direct injunction, whereas a *maxim* is a mere statement of a truth from which a *precept* may be deduced. It would be a *precept* to say, "In speculation risk no more than you can afford to lose." A *dictum* is not a *precept*, but an opinion given with authority, as from superior knowledge: as, a *dictum* of the critics; a *dictum* of Carlyle's. An *apothegm*, in common matters what an *aphorism* is in higher, is essentially a terse proposition that makes a vivid impression on the mind: thus, "In the adversity of our best friends we always find something that doth not displease us"; this is called by Deau Swift a *maxim*, but is more properly an *apothegm*. "Heaven helps those that help themselves," and

"He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day"
(*Goldsmith, Art of Poetry*),

are *apothegms*. A *saying* is a lower grade of *apothegm*; each is likely to be found associated with the name of the author: as, the *apothegms* of Socrates; a *saying* of Poor Richard. Each is a felicitous expression current for its own sake, but deriving additional popularity from the celebrity of its author. "Herein is that *saying* true, One soweth, and another reapeth," John iv. 37; "The little and short *sayings* of wise and excellent men are of great value, like the dust of gold or the least sparks of the diamond," *Tillotson*. *Adage* and *proverb* are habitual sayings, generally of long standing, embodying the common sense of mankind on ordinary subjects. The *adage* is often the more venerable by age and the more dignified in its character: as, "Necessity knows no law." A *saying* may easily become an *adage*. *Proverb* as used in the Bible is often a *saying*: as, "Physician, heal thyself," Luke iv. 23; but in the mod-

ern sense *proverb* often appears in some concrete figurative and homely form: as, "Too many cooks spoil the broth"; "Every tub must stand on its own bottom." A *truism* is a truth too obvious to need explanation or proof; it is a word of relative application; what would be a *truism* to one might be an *axiom* or an *aphorism* to another. A *byword* is a cant term or phrase, in every one's mouth like a proverb, but applied in disparagement. *Saw* is a contemptuous term for an expression that is more common than wise, or for a trite or foolish saying reiterated to wearisomeness.

aphorism (af'ō-riz-m), *v. i.* [*< aphorism, n.*] Same as *aphorize*. [Rare.]

There is no art that hath been more cankered in her principles, more soiled and slubbered with *aphorising* pedantry, than the art of policy.

Milton, Ref. In England, p. 33.

aphorismatic (af'ō-riz-mat'ik), *a.* [*< aphorism + -atic.*] Same as *aphorismic*.

aphorism (af'ō-riz-mēr), *n.* One who expresses himself in aphorisms. [Rare.]

The tribe of *aphorismers* and politicians.

Milton, Ref. In England, p. 56.

aphorismic (af'ō-riz'mik), *a.* [*< aphorism + -ic.*] Relating to aphorisms; having the form of an aphorism; containing aphorisms. An equivalent form is *aphorismatic*.

The style of Junius is a sort of metre, the law of which is a sort of balance of thesis and antithesis. When he gets out of this *aphorismic* metre into a sentence of five or six lines long, nothing can exceed the slovenliness of the English.

Coleridge, Table-Talk, p. 264.

aphorist (af'ō-ris-t), *n.* [*< aphor-ism + -ist.*] A writer of aphorisms.

He took this occasion of farther clearing and justifying what he had written against the *aphorists*.

R. Nelson, Life of Ep. Bull, p. 246.

aphoristic (af'ō-ris'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀφοριστικός, fit for defining, sententious, < ἀφορίζω: see aphorism.*] Having the character of aphorisms; resembling aphorisms; in the form of an aphorism; stated in short, unconnected sentences; abounding in aphorisms. An *aphoristic style* is one which is fragmentary in its outward form, but methodical in its reasoning.

The method of the book is *aphoristic*. De Quincey.

The Sanscrit law-books are sometimes in *aphoristic* prose, sometimes in verse, sometimes in a mixture of both.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 10.

aphoristical (af'ō-ris'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *aphoristic*.

aphoristically (af'ō-ris'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In or by aphorisms; briefly and pithily.

These being carried down, seldom miss a cure, as Hippocrates doth likewise *aphoristically* tell us. Harvey.

aphorize (af'ō-riz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *aphorized*, ppr. *aphorizing*. [*< Gr. ἀφορίζω: see aphorism.*] To utter aphorisms; write or speak in aphorisms; especially, make an excessive use of aphorisms. Coleridge.

aphraet (af'rakt), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀφρακτός, old Attic ἀφρακτός, unfenced, unfortified, < ἀ-priv. + φρακτός, verbal adj. of φράσσειν, fence in, fortify.*] Open; undefended or unguarded. [Rare.]

We find the war galley of the Phœnicians represented on the walls of the palaces unearthed by Layard and his followers in Assyrian discovery. . . . The vessel represented is a bireme war galley which is *aphraet*, that is to say, has the upper tier of rowers unprotected and exposed to view. Encyc. Brit., XXI. 805.

aprhoderid (af-re-dod'ē-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Aphrododeridae*.

Aphrododeridae (af're-dō-der'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Aphrododerus + -idae.*] A family of teleostean fishes having the vent in the neck or breast, the ventral fins post-thoracic and with about 7 rays, but without spines, and a short dorsal fin of 3 or 4 spines in front. In Günther's system of classification, the family represents a primary group of *Acanthopterygii*, characterized by the developed dorsal and anal fins and the position of the vent in front of the ventrals. Two species, called *pirate* or *pirate-perch*, are known to inhabit the fresh waters of North America. Also *Aphrododeridae*.

Aphrododerus (af-re-dod'ē-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lesueur, in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833) a corrupt form, afterward given as *Aphrododerus* (Agassiz), as if *< Gr. ἀφρόδης, foamy (< ἀφρός, foam, + εἶδος, form), + δέρη, neck, throat, later as Aphrododerus (Jordau, 1877) in allusion to the position of the vent, < ἀφρός, departure, evacuation, excrement (< ἀπό, off, + ὁδός, way), + δέρη, neck, throat.*] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Aphrododeridae*. Also *Aphrododerus*.

aphrite (af'rīt), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀφρός, foam, froth, + -ite.*] A subvariety of calcium carbonate or calcite, popularly known as *foam*, *earth-foam*, or *foam-spar*, occurring in small masses, solid, or tender and friable. It is composed of lamellæ or scales of a pearly lustre, and has varieties which shade insensibly into argentine.

Aphriza (af'ri-zī), *n.* [NL. (Audubon, 1839), a false formation, *< Gr. ἀφρός, foam, + ζάω, ζήν, live.*] A genus of plover-like birds, of the family *Aphrizidae*, related to the oyster-catchers and turnstones, having feet with four toes like the latter, and the general appearance and changes of plumage of the sandpipers. It contains only the surf-bird, *A. virgata*. See *surf-bird*.

Aphrizidae (af-riz'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Aphriza + -idae.*] A family of birds, intermediate between *Charadriidae* and *Hamatopodidae*. The typical genus is *Aphriza*. Coues, 1884.

Aphrizinae (af-ri-zī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Aphriza + -inae.*] A subfamily of birds, containing the genus *Aphriza*; the surf-birds.

aphrizite (af'ri-zīt), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀφρίζω, foam, be foamy (< ἀφρός, foam), + -ite.*] A variety of black tourmalin.

Aphrodisia (af-rō-diz'i-ā), *n. pl.* [L., *< Gr. Ἀφροδίσια, neut. pl. of Ἀφροδίσιας, pertaining to Aphrodite, < Ἀφροδίτη: see Aphrodite.*] A festival in honor of Aphrodite or Venus periodically celebrated in various localities of ancient Greece. Those of Paphos in Cyprus, of Cythera, and of Corinth were the most famous.

aphrodisiac (af-rō-diz'i-ak), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. ἀφροδισιακός, venereal, < Ἀφροδίσιας, pertaining to Aphrodite, < Ἀφροδίτη, Venus: see Aphrodite.*] **I. a.** Exciting venereal desire; increasing the appetite for sexual pleasures; hence, erotic; sensual. **II. n.** Any drug or preparation which excites sexual desire.

aphrodisiacal (af'rō-di-zī'a-kal), *a.* Same as *aphrodisiac*.

aphrodisian (af-rō-diz'i-an), *a.* [*< Gr. Ἀφροδισιακός, venereal, < Ἀφροδίσιας, pertaining to Aphrodite, < Ἀφροδίτη, Venus: see Aphrodite.*] **I. a.** Exciting venereal desire; increasing the appetite for sexual pleasures; devoted to sensual love.

They showed me the state nursery for the children of those *aphrodisian* dames, their favourites.

C. Keade, Cloister and Hearth, lvi.

Aphrodite (af-rō-dī'tē), *n.* [*< Gr. Ἀφροδίτη, the goddess of love, Venus; traditionally said to mean 'foam-born,' < ἀφρός, foam, the second element -δίτη being unexplained.*] **1.** The Greek goddess of love and beauty, identified by the Romans with their Venus, who was originally a deity of much less importance. By one legend she is fabled (as *Aphrodite Nadyomene*) to have sprung from the foam of the sea. She was the personification of female grace, and from her prototype, the Phœnician *As-tarte*, represented the reproductive and germinal powers of nature. **2.** [NL.] In zoöl.: (*a*) A genus of chaetopodous annelids, typical of the family *Aphroditidae* (which see). The species are known as sea-mice; the common sea-mouse is *A. aculeata*. Also written *Aphrodita*. See *sea-mouse*. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. Hübner, 1816. (*c*) A genus of bivalve mollusks. Also written *Aphrodita*. Isaac Lea.—**3.** [*l. c.*] A variety of meerschaaum. It is a hydrous silicate of magnesium.



Aphrodite. Copy of the Cnidian Statue by Praxiteles, Vatican Museum.

Aphroditidae (af-rō-dit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Aphrodite, 2 (a), + -idae.*] A family of free marine chaetopodous annelids, of which the genus *Aphrodite* is the type. There are numerous other genera. Also *Aphroditacea*, *Aphroditae*.

Another type altogether is shown by the scale-bearing annelids, *Aphroditidae*; the upper parapodia, or false feet, carry large scales, which lie over the back of the animal and form an imbricated covering, serving the double purpose of protection and respiration. Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 230.

Aphrophora (af-ref'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἀφροφόρος, foam-bearing, < ἀφρός, foam, + φέρον, < φέρω = E. bear.*] A genus of homopterous insects, of the family *Cercopidae*: so called because the larva is enveloped in the frothy or foamy substance known as *cuckoo-spit*. The genus is closely related to *Ptyelus*, and species were formerly placed in *Ptyelus* or *Tettigonia*.

Aphrophorida (af-rō-for'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Aphrophora + -idae.*] Same as *Aphrophorinae*.

Aphrophorinae (af'rō-fō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Aphrophora + -inae.*] In entom., the froth-

bearing hoppers; a subfamily or other division of the great family *Cercopidae*, represented by the genera *Aphrophora*, *Lepyronia*, *Ptyelus*, and many others, and containing a great many species of medium or small size, very generally distributed over the world, and especially affecting pines and willows.

aphrosiderite (af-rō-sid'ē-rit), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀφρός, foam, + σίδηρος, iron, + -ite.*] A ferruginous chloritic mineral occurring in soft dark-green scales.

aphtha (af'thā), *n.*; pl. *aphthae* (-thē). [NL., *< L. aphtha, pl., < Gr. ἀφθα, pl. of ἀφθα, an eruption, ulceration, < ἀπτεω, set on fire, inflame.*] In *pathol.*, an eruption; an ulceration: used especially in the plural to denote small round ulcers, sometimes becoming confluent, and said in some cases to be preceded by vesicles which break. They occur upon the tongue, gums, inside of the lips, and palate. When *Mycoderma vini* (*Oidium albicans*) is found in these ulcers, the disease is called *thrush*, or *milk-thrush*. Also *aphthae*.—**Aphthae epizooticæ**, foot-and-mouth disease (which see, under *foot*).

aphthalose (af'thā-lōs), *n.* [*As Aphth(it)al(it)e + -ose.*] Same as *aphthitalite*.

Aphthartodocetæ (af-thār'tō-dō-sē'tē), *n. pl.* [*< LGr. Ἀφθαρτοδοκῆται, < Gr. ἀφθαρτος, incorruptible, inextinguishable (< ἀ-priv. + φθαρός, verbal adj. of φθείρω, destroy, ruin, corrupt), + δοκῆν, think. Cf. Docetæ.*] A Monophysite sect which existed from the sixth to the ninth century, or later. They held that the body of Christ was incorruptible even before the resurrection, and that he suffered death only in a phantasmal appearance. From this they are sometimes called *Phantasiasts*, a name more properly belonging to the Docetæ (which see), who denied even the reality of Christ's body.

Aphthartodocetism (af-thār'tō-dō-sē'tizm), *n.* The doctrines of the Aphthartodocetæ.

Justinian himself lapsed into heresy, by accepting the doctrine that the earthly body of Christ was incorruptible, insensible to the weaknesses of the flesh, a doctrine which had been advanced by Julian, bishop of Halicarnassus, and went by the name of *Aphthartodocetism*. Encyc. Brit., XIII. 796.

aphthitalite (af-thit'ā-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀφθίτος, unchanging, unchangeable (< ἀ-priv. + φθίρω, verbal adj. of φθίω, commonly φθίω, destroy, change), + ἄλις, salt, + λίθος, a stone.*] A native potassium sulphate found on Mount Vesuvius in delicate crystallizations. Also called *aphthalose* and *Vesuvian-salt*.

aphthoid (af'thoid), *a.* [*< aphtha + -oid.*] Resembling an aphtha or apthæ.

aphthong (af'thong), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀφθῶγγος, voiceless, < ἀ-priv. + φθῶγγος, voice, sound, < φθέγγεσθαι, sound.*] A letter or combination of letters which in the customary pronunciation of a word has no sound. [Rare.]

aphthous (af'thus), *a.* [= F. *aphteux*, *< NL. aphthosus, < aphtha, q. v.*] **1.** In *pathol.*, of the nature of or characterized by aphthæ.—**2.** In *bot.*, appearing as if covered with aphthæ.

Aphyllæ (a-fil'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *plantæ*) of *aphyllus*, leafless: see *aphyllous*.] A section of cryptogamic plants without leaves, comprising lichens, fungi, and algæ. Same as *thallogens*. [Not used.]

aphyllose (a-fil'ēs), *a.* Same as *aphyllous*.

aphyllous (a-fil'us), *a.* [*< NL. aphyllus, < Gr. ἀφυλλος, leafless, < ἀ-priv. + φύλλον = L. folium, a leaf.*] In *bot.*, destitute of leaves: applied to flowering plants that are naturally leafless, as most *Cactaceæ*, and to thallogenic cryptogams.

aphylly (a-fil'i), *n.* [*< NL. *aphyllia, < Gr. as if ἀφυλλία, < ἀφυλλος, leafless: see aphyllous.*] In *bot.*, the state of being aphyllous; an entire suppression of leaves, as ordinarily occurs in most *Cactaceæ*, etc.

apian (ā'pi-an), *a.* [*< L. apianus, of bees, < apis, a bee: see Apis.*] Of or pertaining to bees.

Apiariæ (ā-pi-ā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *L. apiarius: see apiarian*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of melliferous aculeate hymenopterous insects: opposed to *Andrenetæ*, and corresponding to the modern family *Apidae* (which see).

apiarian (ā-pi-ā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< L. apiarius, relating to bees, a bee-keeper, < apis, a bee: see Apis.*] **I. a.** Relating to bees, or to bee-keeping.

II. n. A bee-keeper; an apiarist.

apiarist (ā-pi-ā-ris-t), *n.* [*< apiary + -ist.*] One who keeps an apiary; one who keeps bees, or studies the nature of bees; a bee-keeper or bee-master.

apiary (ā'pi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *apiaries* (-riz). [*< L. apiarium, a bee-house, beehive, neut. of apia-*

rius, relating to bees: see *apiarian*.] A place where bees are kept; a stand or shed for bees; a bee-house containing a number of beehives.

apiaster (ā'pī-as-tēr), *n.* [NL., < LL. *apiastra*, the bee-eater, a bird commonly called merops; < *apis*, a bee, + *-aster*.] In *ornith.*, an old name of the bee-eater; in 1760 made by Brisson a generic name for the bee-eaters; now the specific name of the European bee-eater, *Merops apiaster*. See cut under *bee-eater*.

apical (ap'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *apex* (*apic-*), apex, + *-al*.] Relating to the apex or top; belonging to the pointed end of a cone-shaped body.—**Apical cell.** (a) In *bot.*, the single cell which in most of the higher cryptogams constitutes the growing-point (*punctum vegetativis*). (b) In *zool.*, a cell at the apex of the segmented ovum of some embryos, as sponges: the opposite of *basal cell*.

apically (ap'i-kal-i), *adv.* At the apex or tip.

apicated (ap'i-kā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *apicatus* (cf. L. *apicatus*, adorned with an apex or priest's cap), < *apex* (*apic-*): see *apex* and *-ate*.] Having a conspicuous apex.

apices, *n.* Plural of *apex*.

Apician (a-pis'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Apicianus*, < *Apicius*.] Referring to or resembling Apicius, a celebrated Roman epicure in the time of Tiberius; hence, relating to the skilful preparation of delicate viands; dainty in regard to food.

apicifixed (ap'i-si-fikst), *a.* [< L. *apex* (*apic-*), apex, + *fixus*, fixed, + *-ed*.] In *bot.*, attached by the apex, as an anther (in some cases) to the filament.

apicillary (ap-i-sil'a-ri), *a.* [< NL. as if **apicillus*, dim. of L. *apex* (*apic-*), apex, + *-ary*.] Situated at or near the apex.

apickbackt, apickhackt, adv. Same as *pick-aback*.

apiculate (a-pik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *apiculatus*, < *apiculus*, q. v.] In *bot.*, tipped with a short and abrupt point: applied to a leaf or any other part which is suddenly terminated by a distinct point or apiculus.

apiculated (a-pik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *apiculate*.

apiculi, *n.* Plural of *apiculus*.

apiculture (ā'pī-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *apis*, a bee, + *cultura*, culture. Cf. *agriculture*.] The rearing of bees.

apiculturist (ā'pī-kul-tūr-ist), *n.* [< *apiculture* + *-ist*.] One who engages in apiculture, or the breeding, care, and improvement of bees.

apiculus (a-pik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *apiculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *apex* (*apic-*), a point: see *apex*.] In *bot.*, a small point formed by the projection of the midrib beyond its leaf.

Apidae¹ (ap'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apis*¹ + *-idae*.] A family of melliferous or anthophilous aculeate hymenopterous insects; the typical bees,



Honey-Bee (*Apis mellifica*), typical of *Apidae*. 1, queen; 2, neuter worker; 3, drone. (Slightly reduced.)

with the mouth-parts short and stout, as distinguished from the other bees, or *Andrenidae*, which have a long trunk. The family contains *Apis* (the hive-bees), *Bombus* (the bumblebees), and many other genera of social bees, besides a number of solitary ones, as *Xylocopa* (the carpenter-bees), etc. See *bee*, *Apis*¹, and cuts under *Anthophora* and *carpenter-bee*.

Apidae² (ap'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apus* + *-idae*.] Same as *Apodidae*.

apiece (ā-pēs'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *apecce*, *apce*, a *piece*, a *peece*, a *pecc*, < ME. *a pecc*: a, E. *a*³; *pecc*, *piece*; the *prep.* (*a*³) being merged in popular apprehension with the article (*a*²) and the noun extended in meaning: see *a*³, *a*², and *piecc*.] For each *piece*, article, thing, or person; for each; to each; each: as, they cost a dollar *apiece*; there is an orange *apiece*.

Neither have two coats *apiece*. Luke ix. 3.
In earnest, pray, how many men *apiece*
Have you two been the death of?
Ford, Broken Heart, 1. 2.

apiecest (ā-pēs'sez), *adv.* [< *a*³ + *pieces*.] In or to *pieces*.

Yield up my sword? That's Hebrew;
I'll first be cut *apieces*.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, II. 1.

apiin (ā'pī-in), *n.* [< L. *apium*, parsley, + *-in*.] A gelatinous substance obtained from common

parsley by boiling it in water. The filtered solution, on cooling, deposits *apiin*.

apiked, *a.* [ME., < *a* + *piked*, *pyked*, trimmed, lit. picked: see *a*¹ and *pike*, *pick*.] Trimmed; cleaned from dirt.

Ful fresh and newe here gere *apiked* was.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 365.

apiary (a-pil'a-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-priv*, + *πίλος*, a cap, + *-ary*.] Characterized by abnormal suppression of the galea or upper lip: applied by Morren to the flowers of certain bilabiate plants, as *Calceolaria*.

apinoid (ap'i-noid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀπινός*, without dirt (< *ἀ-priv*, + *πινός*, dirt), + *εἶδος*, form: see *-oid*.] Free from dirt: sometimes applied to scirrhus cancer, from the cleanliness of the surface of a section.

Apiocrinidae (ap'i-ō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apiocrinus* + *-idae*.] The pear-encrinites, considered as a family of crinoids, typified by the genus *Apiocrinus*. The same or a similar group is variously called *Apiocrinidea*, *Apiocrinidea*, and *Apiocrinidea*.

apiocrinite (ap-i-ok'ri-nit), *n.* [< *Apiocrinus* + *-ite*.] A pear-encrinite; a member of the genus *Apiocrinus*.

Apiocrinus (ap-i-ok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπιον*, a pear, + *κρίνον*, a lily: see *crinoid*.] A genus of brachiopod fossil crinoids, or encrinites; the pear-encrinites, or pyriform stonellites, of the family *Encrinidae* and order *Crinoida*. One of the species is *A. rotundus*. They occur in the Cretaceous and Oolite formations. Originally written *Apiocrinites*.

apioid (ap'i-oid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπιοειδής*, pear-shaped, < *ἀπιον*, a pear, + *εἶδος*, form.] A plane curve so drawn that the distance of any point in it from a given fixed point, increased by a constant, positive, and proper fraction of its distance from another given fixed point, gives a positive constant. It is that one of a pair of Cartesian ovals which is within the other. See *Cartesian*.

apiol (ap'i-ol), *n.* [< L. *apium*, parsley, + *-ol*.] An organic substance, forming long, white, brittle, needle-like crystals, extracted by distilling parsley-seeds with water. It melts at 86° F., and boils at about 572° F. It is used as an emmenagogue. Also called *parsley-camphor*.

apiologist (ā-pi-ol'ō-jist), *n.* One versed in apiology.

apiology (ā-pi-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [< L. *apis*, a bee (see *Apis*¹), + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] A systematic or scientific study of bees.

Apiomerinae (ap'i-ō-me-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apiomerus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Reduviidae*, typified by the genus *Apiomerus*. It is a large group in America, with several species peculiar to the United States.

Apiomerus (ap'i-ō-mē-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπιον*, a pear, + *μηρός*, thigh.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Reduviidae*, typical of a subfamily *Apiomerinae*. *A. crassipes* (Uhler) is a species widely distributed in the United States.

Apion (ap'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπιον*, a pear.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidae*, the larvae of which are specially injurious to clover.

Apioninae (ap'i-ō-nī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apion* + *-inae*.] In *entom.*, a subfamily of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curculionidae* or weevils, typified by the genus *Apion*, and characterized by straight antennae, a lateral fold on the inner surface of the elytra, a horizontal pygidium, and an abdomen alike in both sexes. The species are mostly very small.

Apios (ap'i-os), *n.* [NL., so called from the shape of the tubers; < Gr. *ἄπιος*, a pear, also a pear-tree; cf. *ἀπιον*, a pear, *ἄπιος*, a kind of euphorbia, perhaps the sun-spurge.] A North American genus of leguminous climbing plants, producing edible tubers on underground shoots. The only species, *A. tuberosa*, is a native of the Atlantic States, and is called *ground-nut* or *wild bean*; its tubers, though numerous, are small.

Apis¹ (ā'pīs), *n.* [L., a bee; perhaps = Gr. *ἐπις*, a gnat; cf. OHG. *imbi*, *impi*, a swarm of bees, MHG. *imb*, *immc*, G. *imme*, a bee.] A genus of melliferous or anthophilous aculeate hymenopterous insects, the type of the family *Apidae* and of the suborder *Mellifera* or *Anthophila*; the hive-bees. The genus was formerly coextensive with these groups, but is now by successive

detachments of other genera limited to the hive-bee (*Apis mellifica*) and its immediate relatives. See *bee*, and cut under *Apidae*.

Apis² (ā'pīs), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἄπις*, < Egypt. *Hapi*, lit. 'hidden.')] The sacred bull of the ancient Egyptians, to which divine honors were paid. The bull sought out by the priests for this purpose was required to be black with a triangular white spot on the forehead, and with numerous other marks which denoted the true *Apis*.



Apis. Mummy in the collection of the New York Historical Society.

apish (ā'pish), *a.* [< *ape* + *-ish*.] Having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate in a servile manner; hence, foolishly foppish, affected, or trifling: as, *apish* manners.

A kinde of birds as it were of an *apish* kinde, ready to imitate what they see done.

Holland, tr. of Camden's Britannia (1637), p. 543.

apishamore (a-pish'a-mör), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] In the western United States, a saddle-blanket made of the skin of a buffalo-calf.

apishly (ā'pish-li), *adv.* In an *apish* manner; with silly imitation; foppishly.

Shin is so *apishly* crafty, as to hide itself under the colours and masks of goodness and honesty.

Jer. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 15.

apishness (ā'pish-nes), *n.* [< *apish* + *-ness*.] The quality of being *apish*; mimicry; foppery: as, "the *apishness* of foreign manners," Warburton, Sermons.

We were not born to revel in the *apishness* of ridiculous expense of time.

Ford, Line of Life.

Apistes (a-pis'tēz), *n.* [NL., also *Apistus*, < Gr. *ἀπιστος*, not to be trusted, incredible, < *ἀ-priv*, + *πιστός*, to be trusted, verbal adj. of *πίθειν*, prevail upon, in pass. *πίθεσθαι*, believe.] A genus of fishes, typical of the subfamily *Apistinae*.

Apistinae (ap-is-tī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apistes* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of fishes, of the family *Scorpaenidae*, exemplified by the genus *Apistes*, having the vertebrae typical in number (10 abdominal and 14 caudal), and the dorsal fin commencing on the nape or head. They are characteristic of the Indo-Pacific region.

apitpat (ā-pit'pat), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*³ + *pitpat*. Cf. *pit-a-pat*.] With quick beating or palpitation; *pit-a-pat*.

Welcome, my bully, my buck; agad, my heart is gone *apitpat* for you.

Congreve, Old Bachelor, II. 2.

apivorous (ā-piv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *apis*, a bee, + *vorare*, devour.] Bee-eating; feeding on bees.

aplaental (ap-lā-sen'tal), *a.* [< NL. *aplacentalis*, < Gr. *ἀ-priv*, (*a*¹⁸) + *placenta*, q. v.] Having no placenta; implacental: applied to those mammals in which no placenta is developed during gestation. The aplacental mammals comprise the *Monotremata* and *Marsupialia*, the two lowest orders of mammals, including the duck-mole, porcupine ant-eater, kangaroo, etc. The young are born at a much more immature stage of fetal development than in the placental mammals, and are so helpless that they are unable even to suck, and in most cases have to be fixed by the mother herself upon the teats, while the milk is forced into their mouths by a muscle which is spread over the mammary gland.

Aplacentalia (ap'lā-sen-tā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aplacentalis*: see *aplacental*.] Same as *Implacentalia*.

Aplacentaria (ap'lā-sen-tā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aplacētarius*, < Gr. *ἀ-priv*, (*a*¹⁸) + *placenta*, q. v. Cf. *aplacental*.] Same as *Implacentalia*.

aplanatic (ap-lā-nat'ik), *a.* [Prop. *aplanctic*, < Gr. *ἀπλαντικός*, not wandering, < *ἀ-priv*, + *πλανητός*, wandering: see *planet*.] Without aberration: in *optics*, applied to a lens or combination of lenses, as in a telescope, which brings parallel rays to a focus without spherical or chromatic aberration.—**Aplanatic line**, a Cartesian oval: so called because it is the section of a surface refracting light from one focus to another without aberration.

aplanatically (ap-lā-nat'ik-ly), *adv.* In an aplanatic manner; as regards aplanatism, or the absence of spherical aberration.

aplanatism (a-plan'a-tizm), *n.* [< *aplanatic* + *-ism*.] In *optics*, the condition of being free from spherical aberration.

aplanetic (ap-lā-net'ik), *a.* Same as *aplanatic*.

aplanogamete (ap'lā-nō-gam'e-tē), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-priv*, + *πλάνος*, wandering, roaming, + *γαμέτη*, a wife: see *a*¹⁸ and *planogamete*.] In *bot.*, a conjugating cell of the *Conjugatae*, in distinction from the *planogamete* (the ciliated and mobile zoöspore) of the *Zoösporea*. See *gamete*.

aplasia (a-plā'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *á-priv.* + *πλασις*, formation, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] Defective or arrested development in a tissue or an organ.

aplastic (a-plas'tik), *a.* [*Gr. ἀπλαστος*, not capable of being molded (< *á-priv.* + *πλαστός*, molded), + *-ic*: see *a-18* and *plastic*.] Not plastic; not easily molded.

aplatisseur (a-pla-tē-sēr'), *n.* [F., < *aplatir* (*aplatiss-*), crush, flatten, < *à* (L. *ad*) + *plat*, flat.] A mill for crushing grain to be used as food for cattle.

Apleuri (a-plō'ri), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of apleurus*, < Gr. *á-priv.* + *πλευρά*, rib.] A name proposed by Owen for a suborder of ribless plectognathous fishes, consisting of the families *Ostraciontidae* and *Gymnodontidae*.

aplite, *n.* See *haplite*.

aplo- Improper form of *haplo-*, adopted in some zoölogical and botanical names. See *haplo-*.

Aploides, *n.* See *Haplodes*.

aplomb (a-plōn'), *n.* [F., self-possession, assurance, lit. perpendicularity, < *à plomb*, perpendicular, *plomb*: *à* (< L. *ad*), to; *plomb*, plumb, plummet: see *plumb*.] Self-possession springing from perfect confidence in one's self; assurance.

The staple figure in novels is the man of *aplomb*, who sits among the young aspirants and desperates, quite sure and compact, and never sharing their affections or debilities, hurls his word like a bullet when occasion requires, knows his way, and carries his point.

Emerson, *Letters and Social Aims*, p. 72.

aplome, *n.* See *haplome*.

Aplopappus, *n.* See *Haplopappus*.

aplostemonous, *a.* See *haplostemonous*.

aplotomy, *n.* See *haplotomy*.

aplustre (ap-lus'trē), *n.* [L., also *aplustrum*, chiefly in *pl. aplustria* or *aplustra*; LL, also *amplustre*; < Gr. *ἀπλουστρον*, the characteristic ornaments of the stern of a ship. Cf. *acrostolium*.] The ornament rising above the stern of ancient ships. Though varying much in design, these ornaments were often very graceful, particularly in Greek examples. A usual form was a sheaf or plume of volutes, variously combined. The aplustre rose immediately behind the



Aplustre of an ancient Greek ship.

steersman, and is often represented as supporting a flag. As a conspicuous part of the ship, it was often removed as a trophy by captors. Also called *aphlaston*.

About two hours later Arrius stood under the *aplustre* of the galley. L. Wallace, *Ben-Hur*, p. 141.

Aplysia (ap-lis'i-ä), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *aplysia*, *pl.*, < Gr. *ἀπλωσία*, *pl.*, prop. gen. sing., *ἀπλωσίας* *σπόγγος*,

a sponge, so named from its dirty-gray color, < Gr. *ἀπλωσία*, filthiness, < *ἀπλωτός*, unwashed, < *á-priv.* + *πλύνω*, verbal adj. of *πλύνειν*, wash.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, the sea-hares, having an oval oblong form with four tentacles, and somewhat resembling slugs. Its numerous species are remarkable for the function of secreting a fluid of violet color (due to the presence of iodine), which they discharge when molested. One of the best known is *A. depilans*, the depilatory sea-hare, so called because it was supposed that the fluid it discharged was capable of removing hair or preventing its growth. Also written *Laplysia*, by an original mistake (Linnaeus, 1767), followed by many writers.



Depilatory Sea-hare (*Aplysia depilans*).

aplysiid (ap-lis'i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Aplysiidae*.

Aplysiida (ap-li-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aplysia* + *-idae*.] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, of which the genus *Aplysia* is the type, having the shell rudimentary or wanting. Besides *Aplysia*, there are several other genera, as *Dolabella* and *Notarchus*, and the species are numerous. Also incorrectly written *Aplysiadae* and *Aplysiidae*. The same group is also named *Aplysiacea*, *Aplysiata*, and *Aplysiacea*.

apneumatic (ap-nū-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἀπνεύματος*, not blown through (< *á-priv.* + *πνεύμα* (*-τ-*), breath, blowing), + *-ic*: see *a-18* and *pneumatic*.] Uninflated; collapsed: applied to the lungs.

apneumatosis (ap-nū-mā-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπνεύματος*, not blown through (see *apneumatic*), + *-osis*.] An uninflated condition of

portions of the lungs, especially that condition of lobular distribution which results from bronchitis. It is chiefly confined to infancy and early childhood.

Apneumona (ap-nū'mō-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl. of apneumon*: see *apneumonous*.] An order of holothurians; one of two orders into which the class *Holothuroidea* is divisible (the other being *Dipneumona* or *Pneumonophora*). They have no organs of respiration, nor Cuvierian organs. The order contains those holothurians which are hermaphrodite, as *Synapta*. It is divisible into two families, *Synaptidae* and *Oncinotabidae*. See cut under *Synapta*.

Apneumonous (ap-nū'mō-nūs), *a.* [*NL. apneumon*, < Gr. *ἀπνεύμων*, without lungs (breath), < *á-priv.* + *πνεύμων*, lung (*πνεύμα*, breath).] Having no respiratory organs; specifically, pertaining to or resembling the *Apneumona*.

Apneusta (ap-nūs'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl. of apneustus*, < Gr. *ἀπνευστος*, without breath, < *á-priv.* + **πνευστός*, verbal adj. of *πνέειν*, breathe.] A suborder of opisthobranchiate gastropods: a synonym of *Abranchia* or *Dermatopnoea* (which see). See also *Sacoglossa*.

apnoea (ap-nē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπνοια*, want of wind, < *ἀπνοος*, without wind, breathless, < *á-priv.* + *πνέειν*, blow, breathe.] In *pathol.*, partial privation or suspension of respiration; want of breath. Specifically, it denotes the inhibition of respiration by the presence of an abnormally great quantity of oxygen in the blood. It is also improperly used by some to denote the opposite condition, that of *asphyxia*.

apnoeal (ap-nē'al), *a.* Characterized by apnoea.

apnoeic (ap-nē'ik), *a.* Same as *apnoeal*.

apo- [L., etc., *apo-*, < Gr. *ἀπο-*, prefix, *ἀπό*, prep., = L. *ab* = Skt. *apa* = AS. *of*, E. *of*, *off*, etc.: see *ab-* and *of*, *off*. Before a vowel the prefix becomes *ap-*, < Gr. *ἀπ-*; before the rough breathing, *aph-*, < Gr. *ἀφ-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning off, from, away from (in respect to place, time, or origin).

apobates (a-pob'a-tēz), *n.*; *pl. apobates* (-tē). [*Gr. ἀποβάτης*, lit. one who dismounts, < *ἀποβαίνειν*, step off from, dismount, < *ἀπό*, off, + *βαίνειν*, verbal adj. *βατός*, step, go.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a warrior who rode into action on a chariot, standing beside the charioteer, and leaped off and on, according to the exigencies of the fight, while the chariot was in motion. This method of fighting was a tradition in Greece from the heroic age, but in historic times the practice was preserved only in Bœotia and in Athens, particularly as a feature of the Panathenæic procession in the latter state.



Apobates.—Frieze of the Parthenon, British Museum.

In the Theseion (frieze) . . . there are figures to be found resembling in form, attitude, armour, and dress the *apobates*, who leap on to their chariots in the Parthenon frieze. A. S. Murray, *Greek Sculpture*, I. 244.

apoblast (ap'ō-blast), *n.* [*Gr. ἀπό*, off, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *biol.*, a so-called directive corpuscle; a small temporary body formed in an unimpregnated ovum as a result of cell-division. See *extract*.

Resting on the dividing upper sphere are the eight-shaped "directive corpuscles," better called "preseminal outcast cells or *apoblasts*," since they are the result of a cell-division which affects the egg-cell before it is impregnated, and are mere refuse destined to disappear. E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 637.

apocalypse (a-pok'a-lips), *n.* [*Gr. ἀποκαλίπτειν*, *uncover*, reveal, < *ἀπό*, from, + *καλίπτειν*, cover.] Revelation; discovery; disclosure; specifically (with a capital letter), a title of the last book of the New Testament, usually called the book of Revelation, and in the English version the Revelation of St. John the Divine.

apocalypt (a-pok'a-lipt), *n.* [*Gr. as if *ἀποκαλύπτειν*, a revealer, < *ἀποκαλίπτειν*, reveal: see *apocalypse*, and cf. *apocalyptist*.] The author of the Apocalypse. Coleridge. [Rare.]

apocalyptic (a-pok-a-lip'tik), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ἀποκαλιπτικός*, < *ἀποκαλίπτειν*: see *apocalypse*.] I. *a.* 1. Containing or pertaining to an apocalypse or revelation; specifically, relating to or

simulating the book of Revelation in the New Testament.—2. Given to the explanation or application of prophecy.

As if (forsooth) there could not be so much as a few houses fired, . . . but that some *apocalyptic* ignoramus or other must presently find, and pick it out of some abused, martyred prophecy of Ezekiel, Daniel, or the Revelation. South, *Sermons*, V. 57.

Apocalyptic number, the number 666, spoken of in Rev. xiii. 18.

II. *n.* Same as *apocalyptist*.

The divine *apocalyptic*. Lightfoot, *Misc.*, p. 107.

apocalyptic (a-pok-a-lip'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *apocalyptic*.

apocalyptically (a-pok-a-lip'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an apocalyptic manner; in, or in relation to, the Apocalypse; by revelation.

apocalypticism (a-pok-a-lip'ti-sizm), *n.* [*Gr. ἀποκαλυπτική*, < *ἀποκαλύπτειν*, reveal, < *ἀπό*, from, + *καλύπτειν*, cover.] 1. In *theol.*, the doctrine of the second coming and personal reign of Christ upon the earth: so called from its supposed justification in the Apocalypse or Revelation of St. John. See *millenarianism*.

The old Christian eschatology is set aside; no one has dealt such deadly blows to Chiliasm and Christian apocalypticism as Origen. Eneye. Brit., XVII. 842.

2. Excessive fondness for interpreting the prophecies of the Apocalypse; tendency to theorize over-confidently as to the events of the last days, on the ground of a favorite individual or polemical explanation of the Apocalypse.

apocalyptist (a-pok-a-lip'tist), *n.* [As *apocalypt* + *-ist*.] 1. The writer of the Apocalypse.—2. An interpreter of the Apocalypse.

Also *apocalyptic*.

apocarpous (ap'ō-kär'pus), *a.* [*NL. apocarpus*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the carpels of the gynoecium separate. Applied to an ovary or a fruit composed of one or more simple and distinct pistils, as in the *Ranunculaceæ* and many *Rosaceæ*.



Apocarpous Fruit (achenia) of *Thalictrum anemonoides* (rug-anemone). (Gray's "Genera of Plants of U. S.")

apocatastasis (ap'ō-ka-tas'ta-sis), *n.* [*Gr. ἀποκατάστασις*, the period of a star, return, restoration, < *ἀποκαθίσταναί*, restore, return, reestablish, < *ἀπό*, from, + *καθίσταναί*, establish, < *κατά*, down, + *ίσταναί*, set, cause to stand, = L. *stare*, stand.] Reestablishment; full restoration; final restitution. Used specifically to denote—(a) In *astron.*, the periodic circulation of a planet, as bringing it back to the point from which it had set out. (b) In *med.*, the restoration which is indicated by the cessation or subsiding of an abscess or a tumor. (c) In *theol.*, the final restitution of all things, in which all the wicked of all time will be fully restored to the favor of God. The doctrine of such a restitution, founded on Acts iii. 21 and other passages of Scripture, has appeared in the Christian church at different times during the past seventeen centuries, and forms an important feature of the creed of modern Universalists. See *restitution*. Also spelled *apokatastasis*.

apocatharsis (ap'ō-ka-thār'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀποκάθαρσις*, that which is cleared off, < *ἀποκαθαίρειν*, clear off, cleanse, < *ἀπό*, off, + *καθαίρειν*, cleanse: see *cathartic*.] In *med.*, same as *catharsis*. Duglison.

apocathartic (ap'ō-ka-thār'tik), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ἀποκαθαρτικός*, clearing off, cleansing, < *ἀποκαθαίρειν*, clear off: see *apocatharsis*.] I. *a.* Same as *cathartic*, 1.

II. *n.* A cathartic.

apochromatic (ap'ō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἀπό*, from, + *χρώμα* (*-τ-*), color, + *-ic*.] An epithet descriptive of an improved form of lens devised by Professor Abbe of Jena, constructed of new kinds of glass which allow of a more perfect correction of chromatic and spherical aberration than has hitherto been possible. The kinds of glass employed are chiefly remarkable in that their dispersion for different parts of the spectrum is nearly proportional; hence a lens constructed of them is not subject to the limitation of an ordinary achromatic lens of being strictly achromatic for two colors only. Another defect of ordinary lenses, that their spherical aberration is not corrected for all rays, is also largely overcome.

The elimination of these errors realizes an achromatism of higher order than has hitherto been attained. The objectives of this system may be therefore distinguished from achromatic lenses in the old sense of the word by the term *apochromatism*, and may be called *apochromatic* objectives. — *Jour. Roy. Microsc. Soc.*, Feb., 1887, p. 23.

apochromatism (ap'ō-krō'ma-tizm), *n.* [*Gr. ἀποχρωματικός*, < *ἀποχρώματις*, chromatic. See above.]

apocopate (a-pok'ō-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apocopatēd*, ppr. *apocopating*. [*Gr. ἀποκοπέω* + *-ate*.] In *gram.*, to cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of (a word).

apocopate, **apocopatēd** (a-pok'ō-pāt, -pā-tēd), *p. a.* Cut off: applied—(a) in *gram.*, to a word from which the last letter or syllable has been

cut off, or to the part thus removed; (b) in *math.*, to a series of quotients constituting a continuant, when the first or last member of the series is cut off.

apocope (a-pok'ō-pē), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀποκόπη, a cutting off, < ἀποκόπτειν, cut off, < ἀπό, off, + κόπτειν, cut.] 1. In *gram.*, the cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word, as in *th'* for *the*, *i'* for *in*.—2. In *surg.*, a wound with loss of substance; ablation; amputation.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of plectospondylous fishes, of the family *Cyprinidae*. It contains several species of western North America, such as *A. couesi*. E. D. Cope, 1871.

apocrenic (ap-ō-kren'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀπό, from, + κρήνη, a spring, + -ic.] Obtained from springs; used only in the following phrase.—**Apocrenic acid**, an uncrystallizable brown gummy acid, soluble in water, existing in certain mineral springs, and in the vegetable mold of soil together with crenic acid, from which it is formed by oxidation.

Apocreo (a-pok'rē-os), *n.* [LGr. ἀπόκρεως, a season of fasting; cf. ἀποκρεῖν, abstain from flesh, < Gr. ἀπό, from, + κρέας, flesh.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (a) Sexagesima Sunday: so called because abstinence from flesh begins from that day. (b) The week preceding Sexagesima, in some respects analogous to the carnival of western Europe.

apocrisary (a-pok'ri-sā-ri), *n.*; pl. *apocrisaries* (-riz). Same as *apocrisiary*.

apocrisiary (ap-ō-kris'i-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *apocrisiaries* (-riz). [< LL. *apocrisiarius*, also *apocrisarius*, < Gr. ἀπόκρισις, an answer, < ἀποκρίνεσθαι, answer, mid. of ἀποκρίνειν, separate, distinguish, < ἀπό, from, + κρίνειν, separate, distinguish, = L. *cernere*, separate, distinguish; see *critic* and *crisis*.] Formerly, the title of various diplomatic or ministerial officers; especially—(a) of the representatives of the see of Rome and other chief sees at Constantinople; (b) of the papal representatives at the court of Charlemagne and his successors, until the title was given to an imperial officer, after which the former were called legates or nuncios.

apocrustic (ap-ō-krus'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀποκρουστικός, able to drive off, repellent, < ἀπόκρυστος, driven off, verbal adj. of ἀποκρίνειν, beat off, drive off, < ἀπό, off, + κρίνειν, beat, strike.] I. *a.* In *med.*, repelling; astringent.

II. *n.* An astringent and repellent medicine.

apocrypha (a-pok'ri-fā), *n. pl.*, also used as *sing.* [In ME. as a quasi-adj., in lit. sense; < LL. *apocrypha*, neut. pl. (sc. *scripta*) of *apocryphus*, < Gr. ἀπόκρυφος (neut. pl. ἀπόκρυφα, sc. γράμματα or βιβλία), hidden, concealed, obscure, recondite, hard to understand; in eccl. use, of writings, anonymous, of unknown or undetermined authorship or authority, unrecognized, uncanonical, spurious, pseudo-; < ἀποκρύπτειν, hide away, conceal, obscure, < ἀπό, away, + κρύπτειν, hide, conceal; see *apo-* and *crypt*.] 1. A writing or statement of doubtful authorship or authenticity: formerly used, in the predicate, as a quasi-adjective.

The writyng is *Apocrypha* whanne the auctor thereof is unknowne.

Trevisa, tr. of Higden's *Polychron.*, V. 105. (N. E. D.)

That . . . Kings enjoy'd their Crowns by Right descending to them from Adam, that we think not only *Apocrypha*, but also utterly impossible.

Locke, *Government*, II. i. 11. (N. E. D.)

Specifically—2. *Eccl.*: (a) A name given in the early church to various writings of uncertain origin and authority, regarded by some as inspired, but rejected by most authorities or believers. Such books were either works acknowledged to be useful and edifying, but not established as canonical, or else heretical writings absolutely rejected by the church. (b) [*cap.*] A collection of fourteen books subjoined to the canonical books of the Old Testament in the authorized version of the Bible, as originally issued, but now generally omitted. They do not exist in the Hebrew Bible, but are found with others of the same character scattered through the Septuagint and Vulgate versions of the Old Testament. They are: First and Second Esdras (otherwise Third and Fourth Esdras or Ezra, reckoning Nehemiah as Second Ezra or Esdras), Tobit or Tobias, Judith, the Rest of Esther, Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch (as joined to Jeremiah), parts of Daniel (namely, Song of the Three Children, the History of Susanna, the Destruction of Bel and the Dragon), the Prayer of Manasses, and First and Second Maccabees. Most of these are recognized by the Roman Catholic Church as fully canonical, though theologians of that church often distinguish them as deuterocanonical, on the ground that their place in the canon was decided later than that of the other books, limiting the name *Apocrypha* to the two (last) books of Esdras and the Prayer of Manasses, and other books not in the above collection, namely, Third and Fourth Maccabees, a book of Enoch, an additional or 151st Psalm of David, and eighteen Psalms of Solomon. With these sometimes are included certain pseudopi-

graphic books, such as the Apocalypse of Baruch and the Assumption of Moses. The name *Apocrypha* is also occasionally made to embrace the Antilegomena of the New Testament. The Greek Church makes no distinction among the books contained in the Septuagint. In the Anglican and Lutheran churches, the *Apocrypha* are read for example of life and instruction of manners, but not for the establishing of any doctrine. See *antilegomena* and *deuterocanonical*.

apocryphal (a-pok'ri-fal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *apocryphalis*, < LL. *apocrypha*: see *apocrypha*.] I. *a.* 1. Of doubtful authorship, authenticity, or inspiration; spurious; fictitious; false.

The *apocryphal* relics of saints and apostles which then burdened the shrines of Greek churches.

Ticknor, *Span. Lit.*, I. 185.

Specifically—2. *Eccl.*: (a) Of doubtful sanction; uncanonical; having no ecclesiastical authority.

Jerome . . . saith that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal*.

Hooker.

(b) Of or pertaining to the *Apocrypha*: as, "the *Apocryphal* writers." *Addison*.

II. *n.* A writing not canonical; a book or passage of uncertain source, authority, or credit. [Rare.]

Nicophorus and Anastasius, . . . because they were interpolated and corrupted, did rank these epistles in the number of *apocryphals*. *Hammer*, *Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 419.

apocryphalist (a-pok'ri-fal-ist), *n.* [< *apocryphal* + -ist.] An advocate of the canonicity of the *Apocrypha*.

apocryphally (a-pok'ri-fal-i), *adv.* In an apocryphal manner; uncertainly; equivocally; doubtfully.

apocryphalness (a-pok'ri-fal-nes), *n.* [< *apocryphal* + -ness.] The state or quality of being apocryphal or of uncertain authenticity.

apocryphical (ap-ō-krif'ī-kal), *a.* [< *apocrypha* + -ical.] *Apocryphal*. *Bp. Bull*, *Cor. of Ch. of Rome*.

Apocynaceæ (a-pos-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apocynum* + -aceæ.] A natural order of dicotyledonous plants, having for its type the genus *Apocynum*, or dogbane. It is very nearly allied to the order *Asclepiadaceæ*, from which, however, it is distinguished by the fact that its stamens are free from the style and stigma, and its anthers contain granular pollen. The species are largely tropical, and have a milky juice that is often acrid and sometimes very poisonous. India-rubber is obtained from several species in Africa, India, and South America. The order furnishes woods that are used for carving and furniture, several fiber-plants, barks valuable in medicine, and some edible fruits. It includes the ordeal-tree of Madagascar (*Cerbera manghin*), the milk-tree of Demerara, the cream-fruit of Sierra Leone, and the periwinkle (*Vinca*), oleander (*Nerium oleander*), Cape jasmine (*Rhynchospermum*), and plants of the genus *Allamanda* which are cultivated in gardens and green-houses.

apocynaceous (a-pos-i-nā'shi-us), *a.* [< NL. *apocynaceus*: see *Apocynaceæ*.] Of or pertaining to the *Apocynaceæ*.

apocynous (ap-ō-sin'ē-us), *a.* [< NL. *apocynus*, < *Apocynum*, q. v.] Same as *apocynaceous*.

apocynin (a-pos'i-nin), *n.* [< *Apocynum* + -in².] A bitter principle derived from dogbane, *Apocynum cannabinum*.

Apocynum (a-pos'i-num), *n.* [NL., < L. *apocynon*, dogbane (*Aconitum lycoctonum*, Linnaeus), < Gr. ἀπόκυνον, a plant, *Cynanchus erectus*, < ἀπό, from, away, + κύν (κυν-), a dog, = E. *hound*.] Dogbane, a genus of perennial herbs, type of the natural order *Apocynaceæ* (which see), and including three species, of which two, *A. androsæmifolium* and *A. cannabinum*, are North American. The common name of the latter is *Indian hemp*, from the use of its fibrous and extremely tough bark by the American Indians for making nets, etc.

apod, **apode** (ap'od, -ōd), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *apud* (*apod-*), < Gr. ἄπους (*apod-*), footless, < ἀ-priv. + πούς (*pod-*) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* Footless; apodal.

II. *n.* An apodal or apodous animal; an animal without feet, or supposed to have none; a member of one of the several groups called *Apoda* or *Apodes*.

Apoda (ap'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *apud* (*apod-*), < Gr. ἄπους (*apod-*), footless; see *apod*.] In *zool.*, a name given to various groups of animals. (a) As used by Aristotle, the third division of *Zoōtoca*, or air-breathing animals which bring forth their young alive. It included the whales. This probably original use of the word still lingers in some systems. See (b). (b) Those placental mammals which have no feet, as distinguished from the *Podota* (which see). (c) In *ichth.*, same as *Apodes*. (d) In Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of echinoderms, contrasted with *Pedi-cellata*. It is a heterogeneous group, consisting of the following genera: *Molpadia*, *Minyas*, *Priapulus*, *Lithodermis*, *Siphonoculus*, *Bonellia*, *Thalassema*; the first a helothurian, the second a celerenterate, the rest gephyreans. (e) With Van der Hoeven, an order of echinoderms. See *Gephyrea*. (f) In Claus's arrangement, an order of holo-

thurians, containing the families *Synaptidae* and *Molpadidae*, the last of which constitutes his suborder *Pneumophora*. (g) In Macleay's system of classification, a division of *Annelida*, including those which have no feet or distinct head; opposed to *Polypoda*. It is divided into three groups, the *Lumbricina*, *Nemertina*, and *Irudinina*, or the earthworms, nemertans, and leeches. (h) An order of *Amphibia*, same as *Gymnophiona* or *Ophiomorpha*, constituted by the family *Ceceliidae* alone. (i) A group of degraded parasitic cirripeds, having a vermiform body, a suctorial mouth, no thoracic or abdominal limbs (and consequently no cirri), and a rudimentary peduncle represented by two separate threads bearing the characteristic antenniform organs. There is but one genus, *Proteolepas* (which see).

apodal (ap'ō-dal), *a.* [< *apod* or *Apoda* + -al.] Having no feet, or supposed to have none; footless: applied specifically in *zool.* to members of the several groups called *Apoda* or *Apodes*, especially to the fishes so called.

apodan (ap'ō-dan), *n.* [< *Apoda*.] One of the *Apoda* or *Apodes*.

apodeictic, etc. See *apodictic*, etc.

apodeipnon (ap-ō-dip'non), *n.* [< Gr. ἀποδειπνον, the after-supper service, < ἀπό, off, + δειπνον, the evening meal.] See *complin*.

apodema (a-pod'e-mā), *n.*; pl. *apodemata* (ap-ō-dem'a-tā). [NL., < Gr. ἄποδ-, from, off, + δέμα, body, frame.] A name given to the plates of chitin which pass inward from the integuments of crustaceans, and divide as well as support their internal organs. Also *apodeme*.

apodemal (a-pod'e-mal), *a.* Having the character of an apodema: as, an *apodemal* partition; an *apodemal* chamber. Also *apodemalous*.

apodemata, *n.* Plural of *apodema*.

apodematous (ap-ō-dem'a-tus), *a.* Same as *apodemal*.

apodeme (ap'ō-dēm), *n.* Same as *apodema*.

apoderm (ap'ō-dērm), *n.* [< NL. *apodermia*, < Gr. ἀπόδερμα, a hide stripped off, < ἀποδέρειν, skin, flay, < ἀπό, = E. *off*, + δέρειν, skin, flay, = E. *tear*¹. Cf. *derm*.] One of the egg-membranes of the mites called trombidids, developed only under special conditions.

apoderma (ap-ō-dēr'mā), *n.*; pl. *apodermata* (-mā-tā). [NL.] Same as *apoderm*.

Apodes (ap'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl. of *apud* (*apod-*): see *apod*.] 1. An order of fishes to which very different limits have been assigned. (a) In the classification of Linnaeus (1758), a group of osseous fishes without ventral fins and comprising a heterogeneous assemblage of representatives of various modern orders. (b) In Bloch and Schneider's system (1801), some one of several orders of fishes, the name being repeated under several so-called classes which were distinguished by the number of fins. As thus used, the word was a descriptive rather than a distinctive term. (c) In Cuvier's system, a section of the malacopterygians, the name being applied adjectively to such forms as are destitute of ventral fins. The true eels, ambranchiate eels, *Gymnootis*, typical *Ophidioidea*, and *Ammodytoidea* were referred to this group. (d) By various later writers the name was used as a distinctive ordinal name. By T. Müller the *Ophidioidea* and *Ammodytoidea* were eliminated. By Gill, in 1861, the order was restricted to the typical and ambranchiate eels, and later (1884) to the true eels, or teleost fishes with the intermaxillaries atrophied or lost, the supermaxillaries lateral, and the body anguilliform and destitute of ventral fins. These characters are correlated with various others which justify the isolation. The principal families are the *Anguillidae*, *Ophichthyidae*, and *Muraenidae*.

2. In De Blainville's system of classification, a division of his *Entomozoaria*; the apodal, as distinguished from the chætopod, entomozoans. It includes the leeches, and is approximately equivalent to the *Irudinina* of modern naturalists, but contains many intestinal worms.

Apodia (a-pod'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄπους (*apod-*), without feet; see *apod*.] In Gegen-haur's system of classification, one of two divisions of *Holothuroidea* (the other being *Eupodia*), established for the reception of the genus *Synapta* and allied forms.

apodictic, **apodeictic** (ap-ō-dik'tik, -dik'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *apodicticus*, < Gr. ἀποδεικτικός, demonstrative, demonstrating, < ἀποδεικτος, demonstrated, verbal adj. of ἀποδεικνύειν, demonstrate, point out, show, < ἀπό, from, + δεικνύειν, point out, show, = L. *dicere*, say; see *diction*.] I. *a.* 1. Demonstrative; incontestable because demonstrated or demonstrable; of the nature of necessary proof.

The argumentation is from a similitude, therefore not *apodictic*, or of evident demonstration.

Dr. J. Robinson, *Eudoxa* (1658), p. 23.

There is one character which will be considered decisive, and that is the *apodictic* certainty belonging to mathematical conclusions.

G. H. Leves, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I. i. § 202.

2. In *logic*, a term descriptive of a form of judgment in which the connection of subject and predicate is asserted to be necessary; asserting its own necessity. Thus, "Two spheres

whose centers are distant from each other by less than the sum of their radii *must* intersect" would be an *apodictic* judgment. Such judgments may be false. This use of the word appears to have originated with Kant.

II. n. The logical doctrine of demonstration and of science.

Apodictic, we may assume, is in like manner the formal study of what constitutes knowledge strictly so called, the nature of the principles on which knowledge rests, the special marks distinguishing it, and the method by which knowledge is framed.

R. Adamson, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 785.

apodictical, apodictical (ap-ō-dik'ti-kal, -dik'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *apodictic, apodictic*.

apodictically, apodictically (ap-ō-dik'ti-kal-i, -dik'ti-kal-i), *adv.* 1. Demonstratively; so as to be evident beyond contradiction.

Kant's marvellous acuteness did not prevent his transcendental from being *apodictically* resolved into absolute idealism.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Apodictically, we should say, if *a* is the cause of *β*, then all *A* which possesses *a* possesses *β*; thus reasoning from cause to causatum. R. Adamson, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 789.

2. By, or in the manner of, an apodictic judgment. See *apodictic*, 2.

apodid (a-pod'id), *n.* A member of the family *Apodidae*.

Apodidæ (a-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apus* (*Apod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of phylloped crustaceans, constituted by the genera *Apus*, *Lepidurus*, etc. Sometimes called *Apidae*, *Apusidæ*. See *cut* under *Apus*.

apodixist (ap'ō-di-ok'sis), *n.* [NL., < LGr. *ἀποδείξις*, expulsion, < *ἀποδείκναι*, chase away, < *ἀπό*, away, + *δείκναι*, chase, pursue.] In *rhet.*, rejection of an argument, with professed scorn or impatience, as irrelevant.

apodixis, apodeixis (ap-ō-dik'sis, -dik'sis), *n.* [< L. *apodixis*, < Gr. *ἀπόδειξις*, demonstration, proof, < *ἀποδείκνυμαι*, demonstrate: see *apodictic*.] Full demonstration; absolute proof.

This might taste of a desperate will, if he had not afterwards given an *apodixis*, in the battle, upon what platform he had projected and raised that hope.

Sir G. Buck, *Hist. Rich.* III., p. 60.

apodon (ap'ō-don), *n.* An improper form of *apodan*.

apodosis (a-pod'ō-sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀπόδοσις*, a giving back, return, answering clause, < *ἀποδοῦναι*, give back, < *ἀπό*, from, away, + *δοῦναι*, give, = L. *dare*, give. Cf. *dose*.] 1. In *gram.*, the concluding part of a conditional sentence; the consequent which results from or is dependent on the protasis, or condition; the conclusion. Thus, in the sentence, If it rains, I shall not go, the first clause is the *protasis*, the second the *apodosis*. When the *protasis* is introduced by such conditional conjunctions as *notwithstanding*, *though*, *although*, the *apodosis* predicates something opposite to what might have been looked for: as, Although we were few in numbers (*protasis*), we overthrew the enemy (*apodosis*). By some grammarians the term is not restricted to conditional sentences, but is extended to others similarly constructed: thus, in a simile the *apodosis* is the application or latter part.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the last day of a church festival when prolonged throughout several days. It is sometimes coincident with or later than the octave, but generally earlier.

apodous (ap'ō-dus), *a.* [< *apod* + *-ous*.] Footless; apodal.

apodyterium (ap'ō-di-tē'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. apodyteria* (-ā). [L., < Gr. *ἀποδυτήριον*, < *ἀποδύεσθαι*, undress one's self, mid. of *ἀποδύειν*, strip, undress, < *ἀπό* + *δύειν*, get into, put on.] An apartment in Greek and Roman baths, or in the palæstra, etc., where the bathers or those taking part in gymnastic exercises undressed and dressed.

apogæum†, apogæum†, apogæon†, apogæon† (ap-ō-jē'um, -on), *n.* [ML., NL.: see *apogee*.] Original forms of *apogee*.

Thy sun in his *apogæon* placed.

Fairfax, *tr. of Tasso*, ii. 67.

It is not yet agreed in what time, precisely, the *apogæum* absolveth one degree.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

apogamic (ap-ō-gam'ik), *a.* Same as *apogamous*.

The author could not detect any act of impregnation [in a parasite on the olive], and believes that reproduction is *apogamic*. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. 298.

apogamous (a-pog'ā-mus), *a.* [< NL. *apogamus*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, away from, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, of the nature of or characterized by apogamy.

De Bary thinks that in forms where oögonia are found without male pollinodia they must be considered as representing a distinct *apogamous* species.

Smithsonian *Rep.*, 1881, p. 403.

apogamously (a-pog'ā-mus-li), *adv.* In an apogamous manner; by apogamy.

Those [spores] which are formed probably or actually without a sexual process—in a word, *apogamously*—but

which may be considered . . . to be homologous with those which are actually sexually produced.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 431.

apogamy (a-pog'ā-mi), *n.* [< NL. *apogamia*, < *apogamus*: see *apogamous*.] In *bot.*: (a) Generally, the absence of sexual reproductive power, the plant perpetuating itself only by vegetative means, as buds, bulbs, etc. (b) In the higher cryptogams, the immediate development of the perfect plant from the prothallus without the usual intervention of sexual organs.

apogeal (ap-ō-jē'al), *a.* [As *apogee* + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to apogee; in apogee; being furthest from the earth.

Simultaneously the *apogeal* side [of the moon] was turned from the influence of both bodies [earth and sun].

Winchell, *World-Life*, p. 381.

apogean (ap-ō-jē'an), *a.* [As *apogee* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or connected with the apogee: as, *apogean* (neap) tides, which occur when the moon has passed her apogee. Also *apogeiæ*.

apogee (ap'ō-jē), *n.* [< ML. NL. *apogæum*, *apogæum*, *apogæon*, *apogæon*, < Gr. *ἀπόγειον*, *ἀπόγειον* (sc. *διάστημα*, distance), a planet's greatest distance from the earth, neut. of *ἀπόγειος*, *ἀπόγειος*, from the land, from the earth (> L. *apogeus*, from the land), < *ἀπό*, from, + *γῆ*, poet. *γαῖα*, earth, land: see *geography*, etc.] 1. That point in the orbit of a planet or other heavenly body which is at the greatest distance from the earth; especially, that particular point of the moon's orbit. The ancients regarded the earth as fixed in the center of the universe, and accordingly assigned to the sun, with the planets, an apogee; but now that the sun is recognized as the center of our system, the terms *perihelion* and *aphelion* are employed to denote the least and greatest distance of the planets from that orb. Strictly, therefore, the sun is in its apogee when the earth is in its aphelion. In the Ptolemaic astronomy, the *mean* apogee of the epicycle is the point of the epicycle furthest from the center of the equant; the *true* apogee of the epicycle is that point of it furthest from the earth; and the *fixed* apogee of the epicycle is that point of it furthest from the center of the eccentric.

2. Figuratively, the highest or most distant point; climax; culmination.

It [Bruges] had by no means reached its *apogee*, but was to culminate with Venice. *Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, I. 37.

apogeiæ (ap-ō-jē'ik), *a.* [As *apogee* + *-icæ*.] Same as *apogean*.

apogeotropic (ap'ō-jē-trop'ik), *a.* [< NL. *apogeotropicus*, < Gr. *ἀπόγειος*, *ἀπόγειος*, from the earth, + *-τροπικός*, turning: see *apogee* and *tropic*.] In *bot.*, characterized by apogeotropism; shooting upward; inclined to turn away from the ground.

The sheath-like cotyledons, whilst young, are strongly *apogeotropic*. *Darwin*, *Movement in Plants*, p. 490.

apogeotropism (ap'ō-jē-ot'rō-pizm), *n.* [As *apogeotropic* + *-ism*.] A tendency to turn or bend in opposition to gravity, or upward and away from the earth, as opposed to *geotropism* (which see): said of stems or other parts of plants. *Darwin*.

apogiatura (a-poj-a-tō'rā), *n.* See *apoggiatura*.

Apogon (a-pō'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπόγων*, beardless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πῶγων*, beard.] 1. A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the *Apogonina*. *Lacépède*, 1802. Also called *Amia*. —2. A genus of dipterous insects. *Haliday*.

apogonid (ap-ō-gon'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Apogonidae*; a chirodipterid.

Apogonidæ (ap-ō-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apogon* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes: same as *Chirodipteridæ* and *Apogonina*.

Apogonina (ap'ō-gō-ni'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apogon* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fifth group of *Percidæ*, having the cleft of the mouth oblique or approaching the vertical line, and two dorsal fins. It contains fishes which inhabit the sea or fresh waters and possess deciduous scales which are generally of large size.

apograph (ap'ō-grāf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπόγραφος*, also neut. *ἀπόγραφον*, a copy, < *ἀπόγραφος*, copied, < *ἀπογράφειν*, copy, transcribe, write off, < *ἀπό*, off, + *γράφειν*, write.] A copy or transcript.

These [Hebrew manuscripts] have been divided into two classes, autographs and *apographs*. The former, written by the original authors themselves, have long ago perished.

The latter, taken from the autographs and multiplied by repeated transcription, exist in considerable numbers.

T. H. Horne, *Intro. to Study of Holy Scriptures*, II. 88.

apohyal (ap-ō-hi'al), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *ἕψιδ* (*oid*) + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, an element of the hyoidean arch, borne upon the basihyal and bearing the ceratohyal: now usually called the *ceratobranchial*.

apoiou (a-poi'us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀποιος*, without quality or attribute, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ποιός*, of what nature or sort.] Having no active qualities; neutral, as water or starch.

apojove (ap'ō-jōv), *n.* [= F. *apojove*, < NL. *apojovium*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + L. *Jov-*, *Jovis*, Jove, Jupiter: see *Jove*.] That point in the orbit of a satellite of Jupiter which is furthest from the planet. *Airy*.

apokatastasis, n. See *apocatastasis*.

apolar (a-pō'lār), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a-*) + *πο-*lar.] Having no pole: in *anat.*, applied to those nerve-cells which are not known to have, or are supposed not to have, any radiating process.

Results of observation positively prove the existence of two fibres in the case of cells which had previously been regarded as unipolar and *apolar*. *Beale*, *Bioplasm*, § 243.

apolaustic (ap-ō-lās'tik), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *ἀπολαυστικός*, agreeable, < *ἀπολαύστος*, enjoyable, < *ἀπολαύειν*, enjoy, appar. < *ἀπό*, off, + **λαύειν*, a verb not used.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to taste or enjoyment; agreeable.

Perhaps for brevity and distinctness' sake we may call the first its *apolaustic* and the second its dynamic character. *Mind*, XII. 63.

II. n. The philosophy of taste. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Apoemia (ap-ō-lē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL.; formation uncertain.] A genus of physophorous *Siphonophora*, or oceanic hydroids, founded by Eschscholtz in 1829. It is sometimes referred to the family *Agathidæ*, sometimes made type of a family *Apoemiidæ*. *A. uvaria* is a diocious species inhabiting the Mediterranean.

Apoemiadæ (ap'ō-lē-mi'ä-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Apoemiidæ*.

Apoemiidæ (ap'ō-lē-mi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apoemia* + *-idæ*.] A family of physophorous siphonophores, typified by the genus *Apoemia*.

Apollites (ap-ō-lit'ez), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἀπολίτης*, a non-citizen, exile, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πολίτης*, a citizen: see *politic*.] 1. Same as *Pitangus*. *Sunderall*, 1830.—2. A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Laporte*.

Apollinarian (a-pol-i-nā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [< L. *Apollinarius*, < *Apollō*, q. v.] 1. *a.* Appellative of or pertaining to the votive games instituted at Rome in honor of Apollo, 212 B. C., in order to conciliate his favor in the war against the Carthaginians, and to obtain from him protection for the republic.

II. n. One of a religious sect deriving their name from Apollinarius the Younger, bishop of Laodicea, in the fourth century. Apollinarius denied the proper humanity of Christ, attributing to him a human body and a human soul, or vital principle, but teaching that the Divine Reason, or Logos, took in him the place which in man is occupied by the rational principle. Later the sect maintained that even the body of Christ was of one substance with his divinity, that he was incarnate from eternity, and that his divinity suffered on the cross. After breaking up into different sects, the Apollinarians were finally merged in the Monophysites. Also called *Apollinarist*.

Apollinarianism (a-pol-i-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Apollinarian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Apollinarians.

Hefele himself . . . is compelled to admit that Nestorius accurately held the duality of the two natures and the integrity of each, [and] was equally explicitly opposed to Arianism and *Apollinarianism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 356.

Apollinarist (a-pol-i-nā'rist), *n.* [< ML. *Apollinarista*, < *Apollinarius*: see *Apollinarian*.] Same as *Apollinarian*.

Apolline (a-pol'in), *a.* [< L. *Apollineus*, < *Apollō* (*Apollin-*): see *Apollo*.] Related or pertaining to the myths or cultus of Apollo.

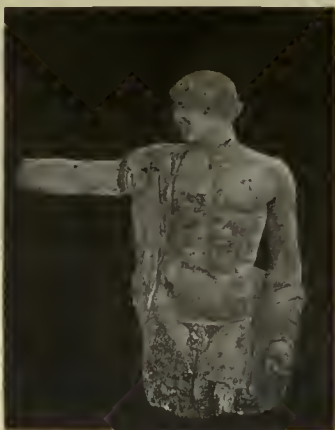
Even in *Apolline* oracles, such as the Delphic, the artificial method was employed along with that by inspiration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 808.

Apollinic (ap-ō-lin'ik), *a.* Same as *Apolline*: as, "*Apollinic* (Delphic) religion," *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 360.

Apollino (a-pol-lē'nō), *n.* [It.] A statue of Apollo in the Tribuna at Florence, in which the god is represented as a youth at rest in an easy and graceful leaning attitude, with the right arm thrown over the head. It is a copy of an original of the fourth century B. C., and is the type of a series of such representations.

Apollo (a-pol'ō), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀπόλλων*, Apollo; a name derived by the Greeks from *ἀπολλύναι*, destroy (see *Apollyon*); but the origin is uncertain.] 1. In *Gr.* and later in *Rom. myth.*, one of the great Olympian gods, the son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leto (Latona), representing the light- and life-giving influence, as well as the deadly power, of the sun, and often identified with the sun-god, Helios. He was the leader of the Muses, god of music, poetry, and healing, and patron of these arts; a mighty protector from evil, all-seeing, and hence the master of prophecy; also the destroyer of the unjust and insolent, and ruler of pestilence. In art he was represented in the full majesty of youthful manhood, in most of his attributions und clothed or but lightly draped, and usually characterized by the bow and arrows, the laurel, the lyre, the oracular tripod, the serpent, or the dol-

phin. He was the father of Æsculapius, to whom he granted his art of healing. Apollo was honored, both locally and generally, under many special titles, of which each had its particular type in art and literature: as,



Apollo.

Central figure of the western pediment of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia; 5th century B. C.

Apollo Citharæus (Apollo who sings to the accompaniment of the lyre), equivalent to *Apollo Musagetes*, the conductor of the Muses; *Apollo Sauroctonus* (the Lizard-Killer), etc.—**Apollo Belvedere**, a celebrated antique statue of Apollo now preserved in the Belvedere gallery of the Vatican palace at Rome, and esteemed one of the noblest artistic representations of the human form. It was discovered at Porto d'Anzio, Italy, among the ruins of ancient Antium, near the end of the fifteenth century.—**Delian Apollo**, the Apollo of the central Hellenic sanctuary of Delos. The statue held a bow in one hand, and figures of the three Graces in the other.—**Delphinian Apollo**, Apollo of the dolphin; Apollo as the protector of sailors, navigation, and the marine; identified with the Delphian Apollo, or Apollo of Delphi (Pythian Apollo).—**Phœbus Apollo**, Apollo as the god of radiant light.—**Pythian Apollo**, the Apollo of Delphi, or the Pythian sanctuary; Apollo as the slayer of the monster Python, whom he supplanted on Parnassus.

2. [*l. c.*] In *entom.*, a butterfly, *Papilio apollo*. **Apollonian** (ap-o-lō'ni-an), *a.* [*Gr.* Ἀπολλώνιος, *adj.*, also proper name, < Ἀπόλλων, Apollo.] **1.** Possessing the traits or attributes of Apollo. **2.** Devised by or named after Apollonius of Perga, an ancient Greek geometer, celebrated for his original investigations in conic sections. He flourished under Ptolemy Philopator, 222-205 B. C.—**Apollonian parabola, hyperbola, ellipse**, the ordinary conic sections, whose three names are due to Apollonius.

Apollonic (ap-o-lon'ik), *a.* Same as *Apollonian*, **1.**

Apollonius's problem. See *problem*.

Apollyon (a-pol'ion), *n.* [*LL.*, < *Gr.* Ἀπολλίων, *prop. adj.* ἀπολλίων, destroying, *ppr.* of ἀπολλύνει, usually ἀπολλύναι, destroy utterly, < ἀπό, from, + ὀλλύναι, destroy.] The destroyer: a name given (only in Rev. ix. 11) to the angel of the bottomless pit, answering to the Hebrew *Abaddon*.

apologetic (a-pol-ō-jet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*LL.* *apologeticus*, < *Gr.* ἀπολογητικός, fit for a defense, < ἀπολογεῖσθαι, speak in defense, < ἀπό, from, away, + *λογεῖσθαι, speak, < λόγος, speech, < λέγειν, speak: see *apology*.] **I. a.** **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing a defense; defending by words or arguments; said or written in defense: as, an *apologetic* essay.—**2.** Making apology or excuse; manifesting regret for or excusing some fault, failure, deficiency, imperfection, etc., in one's own conduct or that of another: as, an *apologetic* reply; an *apologetic* manner.—**Apologetic fathers.** See *father*.

II. n. An apology; a defense. [*Rare.*] It looks as if he wrote an *apologetic* to the mob on behalf of the prisoner. *Roger North, Examen*, p. 305.

apologetical (a-pol-ō-jet'i-ka), *a.* Same as *apologetic*.

apologetically (a-pol-ō-jet'i-ka-li), *adv.* In an apologetic manner; by way of defense or excuse.

apologetics (a-pol-ō-jet'iks), *n.* [*Pl.* of *apologetic*, after *LL.* *apologetica*, *neut. pl.* of *apologeticus*: see *apologetic*.] That branch of demonstrative or argumentative theology which is concerned with the grounds and defense of Christian belief and hope.

Apologetics defends and vindicates Christianity, as the perfect religion of God for all mankind, against the attacks of infidelity. *Schaff, Christ and Christianity*, p. 4.

apologise, apologise. See *apologize, apologizer*.

apologist (a-pol'ō-jist), *n.* [= *F.* *apologiste*; < *apology*.] **1.** One who speaks or writes in defense of anything; one who champions a person or a cause, whether in public address or by literary means; one who makes an apology or defense.

There is one difficult duty of an historian, which is too often passed over by the party-writer; it is to pause whenever he feels himself warming with the passions of the multitude, or becoming the blind *apologist* of arbitrary power. *I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit.*, IV. 390.

Specifically—**2. Eccles.**, a defender of Christianity; in particular, one of the authors of the early Christian apologies.

apologize (a-pol'ō-jīz), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *apologized*, *ppr.* *apologizing*. [*<* *apology* + *-ize*.] **I. intrans.** **1.** To make an apology or defense; speak or write in favor of some person or thing; offer defensive arguments.—**2.** To make an apology or excuse; acknowledge or express regret for a fault: followed by *for*: as, he *apologized* for his delay in replying.

II. † trans. To make or write an apology for; defend.

Therefore the Christians, in his time, . . . were *apologized* by Plinie the second. *Dr. G. Benson.*

Also spelled *apologise*.

apologizer (a-pol'ō-jī-zēr), *n.* One who apologizes; one who makes apologies or excuses. Also spelled *apologiser*.

apologue (ap'ō-log), *n.* [*<* *F.* *apologue*, < *L.* *apologus*, < *Gr.* ἀπόλογος, a story, tale, fable, < ἀπό, from, + λέγειν, speak, λόγος, speech.] A story or relation of fictitious events intended to convey useful truths; a moral fable; an allegory. An *apologue* differs from a *parable* in that the latter is drawn from events which occur among mankind, and is therefore supported by probability, while the former may be founded on supposed actions of brutes or inanimate things, and therefore does not require to be supported by probability. Æsop's fables are good examples of apologues.

apologuer (ap'ō-log-ēr), *n.* [*<* *apologue* + *-er*.] One who writes apologues; a fabler. *Burton.*

apology (a-pol'ō-ji), *n.*; *pl.* *apologies* (-jīz). [= *F.* *apologie*, < *LL.* *apologia*, < *Gr.* ἀπολογία, a speech in defense, < ἀπολογεῖσθαι, speak in defense: see *apologetic*, and *cf.* *apologue*.] **1.** Something said or written in defense, vindication, or excuse; specifically, a defense or justification of a doctrine, system, course of conduct, etc., against objections or criticisms.

I shall neither trouble the reader nor myself with any *apology* for publishing these sermons. *Tillotson.*

Bishop Watson's "*Apology for the Bible*" is a good book with a bad title. *R. Hall.*

2. An excuse, usually accompanied by an expression of regret, for some fault.

Apologies only account for what they do not alter. *I. D'Israeli.*

3. That which imperfectly serves a given purpose; a temporary substitute; a makeshift.

He wears a wisp of black silk round his neck, without any stiffener, as an *apology* for a neckerchief. *Dickens.*

4†. An *apologue*. A pretty *apology* of a league that was made betwixt the wolves and the sheep. *Topsell, Four-Footed Beasts*, p. 578. (*N. E. D.*)

=**Syn.** **2. Apology, Excuse, Plea.** *Apology* has in this sense the force of an admission that one has been, at least seemingly, in the wrong; it therefore pleads any extenuating circumstances, or, more often, offers a frank acknowledgment as the best that can be done toward making matters right. *Excuse* may mean a defense, or an explanation simply: as, his *excuse* was quite sufficient; or it may be a mere attempt at justification: as, it was only an *excuse*; or it may be a begging to be released from a claim: as, "they all with one consent began to make *excuse*," Luke xiv. 18. A *plea* consists, according to the occasion, of an appeal for leniency, or of justificatory or exculpatory argument or persuasion.

Our English Martyrologer counted it a sufficient *apology* for what meanness might be found in the first edition of his "*Acts and Monuments*," that it was "hastily rashed up in about fourteen months."

C. Mather, Intro. to Mag. Chris. Weakness is thy excuse.

And I believe it. *Milton, S. A.*, 1. 829.

Hellenic art and philosophy were and remain an unconscious *plea* for humanity in its own right. *Faiths of the World*, p. 301.

apolytikion (ap'ō-li-tik'i-on), *n.*; *pl.* *apolytikia* (-jī). [*MGr.* ἀπολυτικιον, < *Gr.* ἀπολυτικός, disposed to acquit, < ἀπόλυνος, loosed, free, verbal *adj.* of ἀπολύειν, loose from, let go, dismiss, < ἀπό, from, + λύνειν, loose.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a dismissal hymn.

Apomatostoma (a-pō-mā-tos'tō-mā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* ἀ-priv. + πώμα(τ-), a lid, + στόμα, month.] A suborder of pectinibranchiate or etenobranchiate mollusks, composed of the families *Involuta*, *Volutacea*, and *Coronata*. *Menke*, 1830. Also written *Apomastoma*. *Fé-russac*, 1819.

apomecometer (ap'ō-mē-kom'e-tēr), *n.* [*<* *Gr.* ἀπό, from, away, + μέτρον, length, a long distance, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument used in measuring heights, constructed on the same principle as the sextant.

apomecometry (ap'ō-mē-kom'e-tri), *n.* [*As* *apomecometer* + *-y*.] The art of measuring elevations and distances.

apomorphine (ap-ō-mōr'fin), *n.* [*<* *Gr.* ἀπό, from, + *morphia* + *-inc*.²] An artificial alkaloid, C₁₇H₁₇NO₂, prepared from morphine. The hydrochlorate is used in medicine as a powerful emetic. It is usually administered hypodermically. Also (as New Latin) *apomorphina*, *apomorphia*, *emetomorphia*.

aponeurography (ap'ō-nū-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [*<* *Gr.* ἀπνεύρωσις, aponeurosis, + γραφία, < γράφειν, write, describe.] A description of aponeuroses.

aponeurology (ap'ō-nū-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [*<* *Gr.* ἀπνεύρωσις, aponeurosis, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** The anatomy of aponeuroses.—**2.** A treatise on aponeuroses.

aponeurosis (ap'ō-nū-rō'sis), *n.*; *pl.* *aponeuroses* (-sēz). [*NL.*, < *Gr.* ἀπνεύρωσις (Galen), the end of a muscle where it becomes tendon, < ἀπνευρωσθαι, become a tendon, < ἀπό, from, + νεύρον = *L.* *nervus*, sinew, tendon, nerve: see *nerve* and *neuralgia*.] In *anat.*, any fascia or fascial structure; especially, the tendon of a muscle when broad, thin, flat, and of a glistening whitish color, or the expansion of a tendon covering more or less of the muscle, or a broad, thin, whitish ligament. The name was given to these structures when they were supposed to be expansions of nerves, any hard whitish tissue being then considered nervous. In present usage *aponeurosis* is nearly synonymous with *fascia*, but is often applied to the fascia-like tendons of muscles: as, the *aponeurosis* of the oblique muscle of the abdomen.

aponeurosy (ap-ō-nū'rō-si), *n.*; *pl.* *aponeuroses* (-sīz). Same as *aponeurosis*.

aponeurotic (ap'ō-nū-rot'ik), *a.* [*<* *aponeurosis*: see *-otic*.] Having the nature of an aponeurosis; relating to the thin and expansive sheath of a muscle; fascial; tendinous.

aponeurotomy (ap'ō-nū-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [*<* *Gr.* ἀπνεύρωσις, aponeurosis, + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμείν, cut. *cf.* *anatomy*.] **1.** In *anat.*, dissection of the aponeuroses.—**2.** In *surg.*, section of aponeuroses.

apoop (a-pōp'), *prep. plur.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*<* a³ + *poop*.] On the poop; astern.

She . . . could get along very nearly as fast with the wind ahead, as when it was a *poop*. *Irving, Knickerbocker*, p. 96.

apopemptic (ap-ō-pemp'tik), *a.* [*<* *Gr.* ἀποπεμπτικός, valedictory, < ἀποπέμπειν, send off, dismiss, < ἀπό, off, + πέμπειν, send.] Valedictory.

apopetalous (ap-ō-pet'a-lus), *a.* [*<* *NL.* *apopetalus*, < *Gr.* ἀπό, from, + πέταλον, leaf, in mod. bot. petal.] In bot., having the corolla composed of several distinct petals: equivalent to the more common term *polypetalous*.

apophantic (ap-ō-fan'tik), *a.* [*<* *Gr.* ἀποφαντικός, declaratory, < ἀποφαίνειν, declare. *cf.* *apophysis*.] Containing or consisting of a declaration, statement, or proposition; declaratory.

apophasis (a-pōf'a-sis), *n.* [*LL.*, < *Gr.* ἀπόφασις, a negation, denial, < ἀποφάσκειν, deny, < ἀπό, off, + φάσκειν = *L.* *fari*, say.] In *rhet.*, denial of an intention to speak of something which is at the same time hinted or insinuated; paralipsis (which see).

apophlegmatic (ap'ō-fleg-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Gr.* ἀποφλεγματικός (Galen); *cf.* ἀποφλεγματίζειν, promote the discharge of phlegm or mucus: see *apophlegmatism*.] **I. a.** In *med.*, having the quality of exciting discharges of phlegm or mucus from the mouth or nostrils.

II. n. Anything which promotes the discharge of phlegm or mucus; an expectorant.

apophlegmatism (ap-ō-fleg'ma-tizm), *n.* [*<* *LL.* *apophlegmatismus*, < *Gr.* ἀποφλεγματισμός, < ἀποφλεγματίζειν, promote the discharge of phlegm or mucus, < ἀπό, from, + φλέγμα, phlegm, mucus.] **1.** Something which excites discharges of phlegm.—**2.** The action of apophlegmatic medicines.

apophthegm, apophthegmatic, etc. See *apophthegm, etc.*

apophyge (a-pōf'i-jē), *n.* [*NL.* (*cf.* *F.* *apophyge*, < *L.* *apophygis*), < *Gr.* ἀποφυγή, lit. an escape, < ἀποφύγειν, flee away, escape, < ἀπό, from, away, + φύγειν, flee.] In *arch.*: (*a*) That part of a column of one of the more ornate orders which is molded into a concave sweep where the shaft springs from the base or terminates in the capital. Sometimes called the *scape* or *spring* of the column. See *order*. (*b*) The hol-

low or scotia beneath the echinus of the Doric capital, occurring in some archaic examples, and relinquished as the style advanced. Also called *apophysis* and *congē*.

apophyllite (a-pof'ī-lit or ap-ō-fil'it), *n.* [So named because of its tendency to exfoliate (cf. Gr. ἀποφυλλίζειν, strip of its leaves), < Gr. ἀπό, off, from, + φύλλον (= *L. folium*, a leaf) + -ite².] A mineral allied to the zeolites, occurring in laminated masses or in tetragonal crystals, and having a strong pearly luster on the surface of perfect cleavage, parallel to which it separates readily into thin laminae. It exfoliates also under the blowpipe. From its peculiar luster it is sometimes called *ichthyophthalmite*, that is, fish-eye stone. It is a hydrated silicate of calcium and potassium, containing also some fluorin.

apophyllous (ap-ō-fil'us), *a.* [*L.* ἀπό, off, from, + φύλλον = *L. folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having distinct leaves; eleutherophyllous: applied to a perianth with distinct sepals and petals: opposed to *gamophyllous*.

apophysary (a-pof'ī-sā-ri), *a.* [*L.* ἀποφύσις + -ary.] Having the character of an apophysis or outgrowth; apophysial.

In Magas the *apophysary* system is composed of an elevated longitudinal septum reaching from one valve to the other. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 190.

apophysate (a-pof'ī-sāt), *a.* [*L.* ἀποφύσις + -ate¹.] In *bot.*, having an apophysis.

apophyses, *n.* Plural of *apophysis*.

apophysial (ap-ō-fiz'ī-āl), *a.* [*L.* ἀποφύσις + -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an apophysis; growing out from, as an apophysis.

apophysis (a-pof'ī-sis), *n.*; pl. *apophyses* (-sēz). [*L.* ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot, the process of a bone, < ἀποφύεσθαι, grow as an offshoot, < ἀπό, off, from, + φύεσθαι, grow, > φύσις, growth: see *physic*.] 1. In *anat.*: (a) Any process of bone; an outgrowth of bone; a mere projection or protuberance, which has no independent ossific center, and is thus distinguished from an *epiphysis* (which see); specifically, any process of a vertebra, whether it has such a center, and thus is epiphysal in nature, or not: in the former case, a vertebral apophysis is called *autogenous* or *endogenous*; in the latter, *xerogenous*. The principal vertebral apophyses are distinguished as *anapophysis*, *diapophysis*, *epiapophysis*, *hemiapophysis*, *hypapophysis*, *metapophysis*, *neurapophysis*, *parapophysis*, *pleurapophysis*, and *zygapophysis*. See these words. (b) A process or outgrowth of some organ of the body, as the brain: as, *apophysis cerebri*, the pituitary body. See *cut* under *brain*. (c) In *chitons*, a process of one of the plates, inserted into the mantle. — 2. In *bot.*, a swelling under the base of the theca or spore-case of some mosses, as in species of *Splachnum*. See *cut* under *Andrewa*. — 3. In *geol.*, a term applied to the arms which often extend outward in a horizontal direction from the main mass or dike of an intrusive igneous rock. — 4. In *arch.*, same as *apophyge*. — **Arthro-dial apophysis**. See *Arthro-dial*.

apoplectic (ap-ō-plek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* ἀποπληκτικός, < Gr. ἀποπληκτικός, apoplectic, < ἀπόπληκτος, disabled by a stroke: see *apoplexy*.] I. *a.* 1. Of the nature of or pertaining to apoplexy; affected with apoplexy: as, an *apoplectic* fit; an *apoplectic* patient. — 2. Predisposed or tending to apoplexy: as, an *apoplectic* person; an *apoplectic* habit of body. — 3. Serving to cure apoplexy: as, "*apoplectic* balsam," *Addison*, *Travels*, Italy.

II. *n.* A person affected with or predisposed to apoplexy.

apoplectical (ap-ō-plek'ti-kāl), *a.* Same as *apoplectic*.

apoplectiform (ap-ō-plek'ti-fōrm), *a.* [*L.* ἀποπληκτικός, *apoplecticus* (see *apoplectic*), + *forma*, form.] Resembling apoplexy; of the nature of apoplexy.

In the gravest forms of specific cerebral disease, an *apoplectiform* seizure followed by fatal coma may usher in the attack with no premonitory symptoms. *E. C. Mann*, *Psychol. Med.*, p. 63.

apoplext (ap'ō-pleks), *n.* [*L.* ἀποπληκτικός, var. of ἀποπληκτικός: see *apoplexy*.] Apoplexy.

Repletions, *apoplex*, intestate death. *Dryden*, *Juvenal*, Sat. 1.
How does his *apoplex*?
Is that strong on him still?
B. Jonson, *The Fox*, 1. 1.

apoplexed† (ap'ō-plekst), *a.* [*L.* ἀποπληκτικός + -ed².] Affected with apoplexy or paralysis.

Sense, sure, you have,
Else could you not have motion; but, sure, that sense
Is *apoplex*'d.
Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

apoplexioust (ap-ō-plek'shus), *a.* [*L.* ἀποπληκτικός + -ous.] Consisting in or having the character of apoplexy: as, "*apoplexioust* and other congenerous diseases," *Arbutnot*.

apoplexy (ap'ō-plek-si), *n.* [*ME.* *apoplexie* (and abbrev. *poplexie*), < *F.* *apoplexie*, < *L.* *apoplexia*, < Gr. ἀποπληξία, apoplexy, < ἀπόπληκτος, disabled by a stroke, stricken with apoplexy, verbal adj. of ἀποπληκτείν, disable by a stroke, < ἀπό, off, from, + πλῆσσειν, strike.] In *pathol.*, a sudden loss or impairment of consciousness and voluntary motion, caused by the rupture of a blood-vessel in the brain, an embolism, or other cerebral shock. [Sometimes incorrectly used to denote hemorrhage into the tissues of any organ.]

apora, *n.* Plural of *aporon*.

aporeme (ap'ō-rēm), *n.* [*L.* ἀπόρημα, a matter of doubt (also with Aristotle a dialectical syllogism of contradiction), < ἀπορεῖν, be in doubt: see *aporetic*.] An argument to show that a question presents a doubt or difficulty.

aporetic (ap-ō-ret'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *aporetique*, < *F.* *aporetique* (Cotgrave), < Gr. ἀπορητικός, inclined to doubt, < ἀπορεῖν, be in doubt, < ἀπορος, in doubt, at a loss: see *aporia*.] I. † *a.* Inclined to doubt or to raise objections.

II. *n.* A skeptic; one who believes that perfect certainty is unattainable, and finds in every object of thought insoluble difficulties.

aporetical (ap-ō-ret'ik-āl), *a.* Same as *aporetic*.

aporia (a-pō-ri-ā), *n.*; pl. *aporiae* (-ē). [*LL.*, < Gr. ἀπορία, difficulty, doubt, puzzle, < ἀπορος, in doubt, doubtful, at a loss, lit. impassable, without passage, < ἀ-priv. + ὄρος, way, passage: see *pore*².] 1. In *rhet.*, a professed doubt where to begin or what to say on account of the variety of matter. — 2. An equality of reasons for and against a given proposition. — 3. In *pathol.*, febrile anxiety; uneasiness.

Also *apory*.

aporimet†, **aporim†** (ap'ō-rim), *n.* [*L.* ἀ-priv. + ὄριμος, finding a way, able to provide, < ὄρος, way, passage: see *pore*², and cf. *aporia*.] Same as *aporon*.

Aporobranchia (ap'ō-rō-brang'ki-ā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < Gr. ἀπορος, without passage (see *aporia*), + βράγχια, gills.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, an order of *Arachnida* having no apparent respiratory apparatus, by which the *Pycnogonida* alone were distinguished from other arachnidans: synonymous with *Podosomata* of Leach's system. — 2. In De Blainville's system of classification, an order of his *Paracephalophora*, containing the pteropods, which are divided into the *Thecosomata* and *Gymnosomata*. Also *Aporobranchiata*.

aporobranchian (ap'ō-rō-brang'ki-ān), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Aporobranchia*.

II. *n.* One of the *Aporobranchia*.

Aporobranchiata (ap'ō-rō-brang'ki-ā-tā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, as *Aporobranchia* + -ata.] Same as *Aporobranchia*.

aporobranchiate (ap'ō-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Aporobranchiata*.

aporon† (ap'ō-ron), *n.*; pl. *apora* (-rā). [*NL.*, < Gr. ἀπορον, neut. of ἀπορος, doubtful, difficult: see *aporia*.] A very difficult or insoluble problem. Also called *aporime*.

Aporopoda (ap-ō-rop'ō-dā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < Gr. ἀπορος, without passage (see *aporia*), + ποῖς (πόδ-) = *E. foot*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a prime division of his *Condylopa*, by which the crustaceans, arachnidans, and myriapods are collectively contrasted with *Hexapoda*, or insects proper. It was defined as "insects" with more than six feet and destitute of wings. Savigny also uses the name. It is synonymous with the *Hyperhexapoda* of Westwood.

Aporosa (ap-ō-rō-sā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, pl. of *aporous*, not porous (see *aporse*); cf. Gr. ἀπορος, without passage: see *aporia*.] A group of corals of the sclerodermic section, having the corallum or calcareous cup solid, and not perforated with minute apertures. *Edwards and Haimc*, 1850.

aporse (ap'ō-rōs), *a.* [*NL.* *aporous*, < Gr. ἀ-priv. + *NL.* *porosus*, porous, < *L.* *porus*, pore: see *pore*².] 1. Not porous. — 2. Belonging to the group of corals called *Aporosa*; *eporse*.

In the simple *aporse* corals the calcification of the base and side walls of the body gives rise to the cup, or theca. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 146.

aporrhaid (ap-ō-rā'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Aporrhaidæ*.

Aporrhaidæ (ap-ō-rā'i-dē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Aporrhais* + -idæ.] A family of entobranchiate tænioglossate gastropods, of which there are few living species. Its members are characterized by a flat foot, a broad muzzle, elongate tentacles, eyes on the outer sides of the tentacles, teeth in seven longitudinal rows, a turreted shell with the aperture more or less produced in front, and an alate outer lip.



Spout-shell (*Aporrhais pes-pellicani*).

Aporrhais (ap-ō-rā'is), *n.* [*NL.*, in form < Gr. ἀπορραῖς, a various reading for ἀιορραῖς, a kind of shell-fish: see *hemorrhoid*.] A genus of gastropods with effuse channel-like lip-spines, represented by the pelican's-foot or spout-shell (which see) of northern Europe, and typical of the family *Aporrhaidæ*.

aport (a-pōrt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*L.* *apertus* + *portus*.] *Naut.*, to or on the port side of a ship, as in the phrase *hard aport*. *Hard aport*: as a command, instructs the helmsman to turn the tiller to the left or port side of the ship, thus causing the ship to swerve to the right or starboard.

apory (ap'ō-ri), *n.* [*LL.* *aporia*: see *aporia*.] Same as *aporia*.

aposaturn (ap'ō-sat-ēr-n), *n.* [Also, as *NL.*, *aposaturnium*, < Gr. ἀπό, from, + *L.* *Saturnus*, Saturn. Cf. *apojove*.] The point in the orbit of any one of the satellites of Saturn most remote from the planet. *Airy*.

aposepalous (ap-ō-sep'a-lus), *a.* [*NL.* *aposepalus*, < Gr. ἀπό, from, + *NL.* *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having a calyx composed of distinct sepals; polysepalous.

aposepidin (ap-ō-sep'i-din), *n.* [*L.* ἀπό, away, + σήπειν, make rotten (see *septic*), + -in².] Same as *leucin*.

aposiopesis (ap'ō-si-ō-pē'sis), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. ἀποσιώπησις, < ἀποσιώπῃν, become silent, < ἀπό, off, from, + σιωπῆν, be silent.] In *rhet.*, sudden reticence; the suppression by a speaker or writer of something which he seemed to be about to say; the sudden termination of a discourse before it is really finished. The word is also applied to the act of speaking of a thing while pretending to say nothing about it, or of aggravating what one pretends to conceal by uttering a part and leaving the remainder to be understood: as, his character is such — but it is better I should not speak of that.

aposiopestic (ap'ō-si-ō-pes'tik), *a.* [For *aposiopetic*, in irreg. imitation of *aposiopesis*.] Same as *aposiopetic*. [Rare.]

That interjection of surprise . . . with the *aposiopestic* break after it, marked thus, Z — . . . *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, iv. 27.

aposiopetic (ap'ō-si-ō-pet'ik), *a.* [*L.* *aposiopesis* (-pēt-) + -ic, after *LGr.* ἀποσιωπτικός, taciturn.] Pertaining to or of the nature of *aposiopesis*.

apositia (ap-ō-sit'ī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. ἀποσιτία, < ἀπόσιτος, abstaining from food, < ἀπό, away, from, + σίτος, food.] A loathing of food. *Dun-glison*.

aposporous (a-pos'pō-rus), *a.* [*NL.* *aposporus*, < Gr. ἀπό, from, away, + σπόρος, seed: see *spore*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by *apospory*.

In the *aposporous* Ferns and Mosses and in the Characeae the oosphere is developed as a bud from the sporephore. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 431.

apospory (a-pos'pō-ri), *n.* [*NL.* **aposporia*, < *aposporus*: see *aposporous*.] In the higher cryptogams, the production of the prothallus immediately from the sporangium without the ordinary intervention of spores, or from the leaf itself, without either sporangium or spore.

apostacy, *n.* See *apostasy*.

apostasis (a-pos'ta-sis), *n.* [*L.* ἀπόστασις, in med. a suppurative inflammation, a transition from one disease to another, lit. a standing away from: see *apostasy*.] 1. In *old med.*: (a) The termination or crisis of a disease by some secretion or critical discharge, in opposition to *metastasis*, or the termination by transfer to some other part. (b) An apostem or abscess. (c) The throwing off or separation of exfoliated or fractured bones. — 2. In *bot.*, a term proposed by Engelmann for the separation of floral whorls or of parts from each other by the unusual elongation of the internodes.

apostasy (a-pos'ta-si), *n.*; pl. *apostasies* (-siz). [*ME.* *apostasic*, < *F.* *apostasic*, < *LL.* *apostasia*, < Gr. ἀποστασία, late form for ἀπόστασις, a standing away from, a defection, revolt, departure, distance, etc., in med. a suppurative inflammation (see *apostasis*), < ὀπίσθασθαι, ἀποστῆναι, stand away from, < ἀπό, away, off, + ἵσθασθαι, στήναι, stand: see *stasis*.] 1. An abandonment

of what one has professed; a total desertion of, or departure from, one's faith, principles, or party.—2. In *theol.*, a total abandonment of the Christian faith.

It is a mistake . . . to brand as *apostasy* any kind of heresy or schism, however criminal or absurd, which still assumes to itself the Christian name. *Cath. Dict.*

3. In *Rom. Cath. eccles. law*: (a) A persistent rejection of ecclesiastical authority by a member of the church. (b) An abandonment without permission of the religious order of which one is a member. (c) A renunciation of the clerical profession by one who has received major orders.—4. In *med.*, same as *apostasis*.

Also spelled *apostacy*.

apostate (a-pos'tāt), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. apostate* (also, as in *AS.*, *apostata*, < *LL.*), < *OF. apostate*, *F. apostat*, < *LL. apostata*, < *Gr. ἀποστάτης*, a deserter, rebel, apostate, < ἀφίστασθαι, ἀποστήναι, stand off, desert: see *apostasy*.] **I. n.** 1. One who is guilty of apostasy; one who has forsaken the church, sect, party, profession, or opinion to which he before adhered (used in reproach); a renegade; a pervert.

He [the Earl of Strafford] . . . felt towards those whom he had deserted that peculiar malignity which has, in all ages, been characteristic of *apostates*.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, i.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one who, without obtaining a formal dispensation, forsakes a religious order of which he has made profession. —*Syn. Neophyte, Convert, Proselyte*, etc. See *convert*, and list under *renegade*.

II. a. Unfaithful to religious creed, or to moral or political principle; traitorous to allegiance; false; renegade; as, "the *apostate* lords," *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, i.

apostater (a-pos'tāt), *v. i.* [*apostate, n.*] To apostatize.

Had Peter been truly inspired by God, . . . he would not have *apostated* from his purpose. *Fuller*.

apostatical (ap-os-tat'i-kāl), *a.* [*Gr. ἀποστατικός*, rebellious, < ἀποστάρης: see *apostate*.] *Apostate*; guilty of or characterized by apostasy.

An heretical and *apostatical* church. *Bp. Hall*.

An assembly of prelates, convened by Archbishop Usher in 1626, declared that the religion of Papists is superstitious and idolatrous; their faith and doctrines erroneous and heretical; their Church, in respect to both, *apostatical*. *Lecky*, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, vi.

apostatize (a-pos'tā-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *apostatized*, ppr. *apostatizing*. [*ML. apostatizare*, < *LL. apostata*, *apostate*: see *apostate* and *-ize*.] To abandon one's profession or church; forsake one's principles; retrograde from one's faith; withdraw from one's party. Also spelled *apostatise*.

He *apostatized* from his old faith in facts, took to believing in semblances. *Curlye*.

The English certainly were not converted to Christianity: did the Britons *apostatize* to heathendom? *E. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 131.

apostaxis (ap-os-tak'sis), *n.* [*Gr. ἀπόστασις*, < ἀποστάειν, drip, distil, < ἀπό, away, from, + στάζειν, drip.] 1. In *med.*, the defluxion of any fluid, as of blood from the nose.—2. In *bot.*, an abnormal discharge of the juices of plants, as the gumming of the plum.

apostemē, apostemēt (ap'os-tem, -tēm), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *apostom* and *apostume* (whence by further corruption *impostume*, *imposthume*, after *OF. empoustume*), < *ME. aposteme*, *apostym*, < *OF. aposteme* and *apostume*, < *L. apostēma*, < *Gr. ἀπόστημα*, distance, interval, an abscess, < ἀφίστασθαι, ἀποστήναι, stand off, < ἀπό, off, + ιστάσθαι, στήναι, stand: see *stasis*.] An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter. Also *apostemate*, and, corruptly, *apostume*, *aposthume*, *impostume*, *imposthume*.

apostemater (a-pos'tē-māt), *v. i.* [*ML. *apostematus*, pp. of **apostemari*, < *L. apostema*: see *apostem*.] To form into an abscess; swell and fill with pus.

apostemater (a-pos'tē-māt), *a.* and *n.* [*ML. *apostematus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I. a.** Formed into an apostem; festering.

II. n. Same as *apostem*.

Have you no convulsions, pricking aches, str, Ruptures, or *apostemates*? *Middleton* (and others), *The Widow*, iv. 2.

apostematōn (a-pos-tē-mā'shon), *n.* [*OF. apostematōn*, < *ML. apostematō(n)*, < **apostemari*, pp. **apostematus*: see *apostemate, v.*] The formation of an apostem; the process of gathering into an abscess. Also, corruptly, *imposthumatōn*.

apostematous (ap-ō-stem'a-tus), *a.* [*L. apostema(-t)*, *apostem*, + *-ous*.] Pertaining to an abscess; having the nature of an apostem.

apostemet, *n.* See *apostem*.

a posteriori (ā pos-tē-ri-ō'ri). [*ML.*: *L. a for ab, from*; *posteriori*, abl. of *posterior*, neut. *posterius*, compar. of *posterus*, after, subsequent: see *posterior*.] Literally, from the latter or subsequent; hence, in *logic*, from a consequent to its antecedent, or from an effect to its cause: used of reasoning which follows this order, formerly called *demonstratio quia*, or *imperfect demonstration*. The phrase is also used adjectively: as, *a posteriori* reasoning. As applied by Kant and all modern writers to knowledge, it is equivalent to *from experience*, or *empirical*; and it is opposed by him to *a priori*, that is, from the intellect independently of all experience. See *a priori*.

Inversely, the elaborate Homeric use of Cretan traditional fables furnishes an *a posteriori* argument that Homer did seek this island. *De Quincey*, *Hom.*, i.

aposterioristic (ā-pos-tē-ri-ō-ris'tik), *a.* [*a posteriori* + *-istic*.] 1. Empirical; inductive. —2. Having a somewhat empirical or inductive character. [*Rare*.]

aposthume, *n.* A corrupt form of *apostem*.

apostil, apostille (a-pos'til), *n.* [*F. apostille*: see *postil*.] A marginal note or annotation; a comment.

He scrawled *apostilles* on the margins to prove that he had read with attention. *Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, i. 249.

apostil (a-pos'til), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apostiled*, *apostilled*, ppr. *apostiling*, *apostilling*. [*F. apostiller*; from the noun.] To annotate by marginal observations or comments.

apostille, *n.* See *apostil*.

apostle (a-pos'l), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also by apheresis *postle*, < *ME. apostle*, *apostel*, *apostell*, *apostill*, etc., and by apheresis *postle*, *postel*, < *AS. apostol* = *OFries. apostol*, *apostel* = *D. G. Sw. Dan. apostel*, the *ME.* form being mixed with *OF. apostle*, later *apostre*, mod. *F. apôtre*, = *Pr. apotro* = *Sp. apóstol* = *Pg. It. apostolo*, < *LL. apostolus*, an apostle, also a notice sent to a higher tribunal or judge (def. 4), = *Goth. apaustaulus*, *apaustulus* = *Russ. apostolū* = *Pol. apostol* (barred l), etc., an apostle, < *Gr. ἀπόστολος*, a messenger, ambassador, envoy, eccles. an apostle, a book of lessons from the apostolic epistles (def. 3), lit. one who is sent away, < ἀποστέλλειν, send away, send off, esp. on a mission, < ἀπό, off, away, + στέλλειν, send.] 1. A person sent to execute some important business: among the Jews of the Christian epoch, a title borne by persons sent on foreign missions, especially by those commissioned to collect the temple tribute; specifically adopted by Christ as the official title of twelve of his disciples chosen and sent forth to preach the gospel to the world (Lukc vi. 13); afterward applied in the New Testament to others who performed apostolic functions, as Paul and Barnabas, and once to Christ himself (Heb. iii. 1). In the Greek Church this title is given "not only to the Twelve, but to the Seventy Disciples, and to other Apostolic men who were the companions of the Apostles properly so called." (*J. M. Neale*.) In later usage the title has been given to the first Christian missionaries in any part of the world, and to the pioneers of any great moral reform: as, St. Augustine, the *apostle* of the English; St. Boniface, the *apostle* of Germany; St. Francis Xavier, the *apostle* of the Indies; John Elliot, the *apostle* to the Indians; Theobald Mathew, the *apostle* of temperance.

2. In the *Mormon Ch.*, the title of an official whose duty it is to be a special witness of the name of Christ, to build up and preside over the church, and to administer in all its ordinances. There are twelve of these officials, who rank next after the president and his two assistants, and constitute a Presiding High Council charged with the penal regulation of the affairs of the church and the settlement of important matters.

3. In the liturgy of the early church, and in the modern Greek Church, the lesson from the epistles, usually taken from the writings of St. Paul; also, a book containing these lessons, printed in the order in which they are to be read.—4. In *law*, a brief statement of a case sent by a court whence an appeal has been taken to a superior court. This sense belonged to the Latin *apostulus* among the Roman jurists, and was commonly used until a late date in the tribunals of the Roman Catholic Church.

5. *Naut.*, a knighthead or bollard-timber where hawsers and heavy ropes are belayed.—**Acts of the Apostles**. See *act.*—**Apostles' Creed**, an early confession of faith, of universal acceptance in the Christian church, preserved in substantially its present form from the close of the fourth century, but in its precise wording from about A. D. 500.—**Apostles' gems**, in Christian symbolism, various gems assigned to the twelve apostles according to the twelve foundations of the New Jerusalem (Rev. xxi. 14, 19, 20). Thus, to St. Peter was assigned jasper; to St. Andrew, sapphire; and so on according to the order of their calling (Mat. x. 2, 3, 4), except that St. Thomas and St. Matthew interchange, and Matthias takes the place of Judas.—**Apostles' ointment**, an ointment formerly used which was supposed to derive its virtues chiefly from the fact that it was composed of twelve ingre-

dients (resins, gums, wax, oil, vinegar, verdigris, etc.), corresponding in number to the apostles.

apostle-mug (a-pos'l-mug), *n.* A mug decorated with figures of the twelve apostles, usually in relief, sometimes in high relief, each figure occupying a niche or compartment.

apostleship (a-pos'l-ship), *n.* [*a. apostle* + *-ship*.] 1. The office or dignity of an apostle.

—2. The exercise of the functions of an apostle. —**Apostleship of prayer**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a devout union for the promotion of piety and good works among the faithful, and the furtherance of the general interests of the church, by means of prayer, especially by devotion to the Heart of Jesus. It was founded in the Jesuit house of studies at Valo, diocese of Le Puy, in France, in 1844, and was approved by Pope Pius IX. in 1866, and again finally by Leo XIII. in 1879. It numbers many millions of associates of every condition of life throughout the world.

apostle-spoon (a-pos'l-spōn), *n.* A spoon having on its handle, usually at the end, the figure of one of the apostles.

A set of twelve of these spoons, or sometimes a smaller number, often formed a christening gift in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The old apostle-spoons which still exist are generally of silver gilt.

Now, by my faith, a fair high standing-cup And two great *postle-spoons*, one of them gilt. *Middleton*, *Chaste Maid*, iii. 2.

apostolate (a-pos'tō-lāt), *n.* [*LL. apostolatus*, office of an apostle, < *apostolus*, apostle.]

1. The dignity or office of an apostle.

That the *apostolate* might be successive and perpetual, Christ gave them [the apostles] a power of ordination. *Jer. Taylor*, *Episcopacy* [Asserted], § 3.

The ministry originally condescended to the *apostolate*. *Schaff*, *Hist. Christ. Church*, i. 60.

Specifically.—2. The dignity or office of the pope; the holder of the apostolic see: used as a title in the early middle ages, as the title *Holiness* is employed at the present time.—**Catholic Apostolate**, a name adopted by an ecclesiastical congregation and certain pious societies founded by Vincent Pallotti, a Roman priest, in 1835. Such societies comprise communities of secular priests, with lay brothers attached, devoted to the work of missions; communities of religious women, occupied with the instruction and care of poor girls; and associations of devoted lay men or women of any condition, who by their alms and prayers share in the above-mentioned and other good works.

apostolesst, *n.* [*ME. apostolesse*, *apostlesse*, after *OF. *apostlesse*, *apostressc*; cf. *ML. apostola*, fem.: see *apostle* and *-ess*.] A female apostle.

Apostolian (ap-os-tō'li-an), *n.* One of a sect of Mennonites in the Netherlands, founded in the seventeenth century by Samuel Apostool, a minister of Amsterdam. Also *Apostoolian*.

apostolic (ap-os-tol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. apostolique*, < *LL. apostolicus* (*ML.* also *apostolicus*), < *LGr. ἀποστολικός*, < *Gr. ἀπόστολος*: see *apostle*.]

I. a. 1. Pertaining or relating to or characteristic of an apostle, or more especially of the twelve apostles; of the apostles or an apostle: as, the *apostolic* age.—2. According to the doctrines of the apostles; delivered or taught by the apostles: as, *apostolic* faith or practice.

—3. An epithet of the Christian church, signifying her identity with the primitive church of the apostles. See *apostolicity*.—4. Pertaining to or conferred by the pope: as, *apostolic* privileges; *apostolic* benediction.—**Apostolic benediction**. See *benediction*.—**Apostolic Brethren**. See *II.*, 1 (c), and *Apostoline*.—**Apostolic canons**, certain ordinances and regulations belonging to the first centuries of the Christian church, and incorrectly ascribed to the apostles. A collection of them, containing fifty canons, translated from the Greek by Dionysius Exiguus, appeared in Latin about the year 500, and about fifty years later the Greek text, with thirty-five additional canons, making the whole number eighty-five, was published by John of Antioch; they are all commonly printed at the end of the *Apostolic Constitutions*.—**Apostolic church**. See *apostolic* see.—**Apostolic Constitutions**, a collection of diffuse instructions, relating to the duties of clergy and laity, to ecclesiastical discipline, and to ceremonies, divided into eight books. Unlike the apostolic canons, they seem to have been practically unknown in the West until their publication in the sixteenth century, though existing in ancient MSS. in some libraries; like the canons, they profess to be the words of the apostles, written down by Clement of Rome. Controversy has existed with regard to their precise age, composition, and authoritative character. They are now generally supposed to be considerably later than the time of the apostles, but to have been in existence, in the main, by the end of the third and the beginning of the fourth century.—**Apostolic council**. See *council*.—**Apostolic fa-**



Apostle-Spoons.

thers. See *father*.—**Apostolic king**, a title granted by the pope to the kings of Hungary, first conferred on St. Stephen (A. D. 1000), the founder of the royal line of Hungary, for what he accomplished in the spreading of Christianity. The title was renewed by Clement XIII. in 1753, in favor of the Austro-Hungarian royal house, and was abolished in 1843, but was reassumed as *apostolic majesty* in 1851, and restricted to the emperor in his character of king of Hungary in 1868.—**Apostolic see**, a name originally applied to certain churches, particularly to those at Antioch, Rome, and Ephesus, because founded by apostles; now, however, specially appropriated by the Church of Rome, on the ground that it was founded by St. Peter and that its popes are his successors.—**Apostolic succession**, an uninterrupted succession of bishops, and through them of priests and deacons (these three orders of ministers being called the *apostolic orders*), in the church, by regular ordination from the first apostles down to the present day, maintained by the Roman Catholic, Greek, Oriental, and Anglican churches to be historical and to be essential to the transmission of valid orders.—**Catholic Apostolic Church**, a name adopted by the sect popularly known as *Iringites*. See *Iringite*.

II. n. [cap.] 1. A member of one of various sects (also called *Apostolics* or *Apostolici*) which professed to revive the doctrine and practice of the apostles. (a) One of a sect which in the third and fourth centuries condemned marriage and individual ownership of property. (b) A member of an anti-sacerdotal sect of the twelfth century, in Germany and France, which denounced the corruption of the papal hierarchy, and rejected many of the doctrines of the Roman Church. (c) One of the Apostolic Brethren of northern Italy, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, who assumed a vow of poverty, denounced the papacy, and foretold its destruction and the inauguration of a new age under the dispensation of the Holy Ghost. Their first leader, Sagarelli, was put to death in 1300; their second, Doleino, who made war against the papacy, in 1307.

2. A title of bishops in early times, afterward limited to primates, and finally to the pope.

apostolical (ap-ōs-tol'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* Same as *apostolic*.—**Apostolical notary**. See *notary*.

apostolically (ap-ōs-tol'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an apostolic manner.

apostolicalness (ap-ōs-tol'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being apostolic, or of being in accordance with the doctrines of the apostles.

apostolicism (ap-ōs-tol'i-sizm), *n.* [*< apostolic + -ism.*] The quality of being apostolic; profession of apostolic principles or practices.

apostolicity (a-pos-tō-lis'i-ti), *n.* [*< apostolic + -ity*; formed like *publicity*, *catholicity*, etc.] The quality of being apostolic; one of the four qualities of the true church as given in the Constantinopolitan Creed, A. D. 381, namely, unity, sanctity, catholicity, *apostolicity*.

Apostoline (a-pos'tō-lin), *n.* [*< ML. Apostolinus*, *< LL. apostolus*, apostle.] A member of a religious congregation of men established in Milan in the fifteenth century, and following the rule of the Hermits of St. Augustine. They were also called *Ambrosians*, from the church of St. Ambrose at their mother house, and *Apostolic Brethren of the Poor Life*, whence they have been sometimes confounded with the Apostolics. (See *Apostolic*, *n.*, 1 (c).) They were for a time merged with the order of Barnabites, and were finally suppressed in the seventeenth century.

Apostoolian (ap-ōs-tō-li-an), *n.* See *Apostolian*.

apostrophe¹ (a-pos'trō-fē), *n.* [Formerly also *apostrophy* = *G. apostrophe* = *F. apostrophe* = *Sp. apostrofe* = *Pg. apostrofe* = *It. apostrofe*, *apostrofa*, *< L. apostrophe*, *< Gr. ἀποστροφή*, a turning away, *< ἀποστρέφειν*, turn away, *< ἀπό*, away, *+ στρέφειν*, turn. Cf. *strophe*.] **1.** In *rhet.*, a digressive address; the interruption of the course of a speech or writing, in order to address briefly a person or persons (present or absent, real or imaginary) individually or separately; hence, any abrupt interjectional speech. Originally the term was applied only to such an address made to one present.

At the close of his argument, he turned to his client, in an affecting *apostrophe*. Everett, *Orations*, I. 277.

2. In *bot.*, the arrangement of chlorophyll-granules under the action of direct sunlight (*light-apostrophe*), and in darkness (*dark-apostrophe*): in the first case upon the lateral walls of the cells, so that their edges are presented to the light; in the latter, upon the lateral and basal cell-walls: used in distinction from *epistrophe* (which see).

apostrophe² (a-pos'trō-fē), *n.* [In form and pron. confused with *apostrophe*¹; prop. **apostroph* = *G. apostroph* = *Sw. Dan. apostrof* = *F. apostrophe* = *Sp. apóstrofo* = *Pg. apostrofo* = *It. apostrofo*, in E. first in *LL. form apostrophus*, *< LL. apostrophus*, *apostrophos*, *< Gr. ἀποστροφος*, the apostrophe, prop. adj. (sc. *προσώδια*, accent), of turning away (elision), *< ἀποστρέφειν*, turn away: see *apostrophe*¹.] **1.** In *gram.*, the omission of one or more letters in a word.—**2.** In *writing* and *printing*, the sign (') used to indicate such omission. The omission may be (a) of a letter or letters regularly written but not sounded, as in *tho'* for *though*, *liv'd* for *lived*, *aim'd* for *aimed*, etc.; (b) of a let-

ter or letters regularly sounded and written, and omitted only in poetical or colloquial speech, as in *o'er* for *over*, *don't* for *do not*, etc.; or (c) of a letter regularly sounded but not written, as in the possessives *church's*, *fox's*, *Jones's*, etc., and so formerly often in similar plurals now written in full, as *churches*, *foxes*, *Joneses*. The apostrophe is now extended to all possessives (except of pronouns) as a mere sign of the case, as *boy's*, *lion's*, etc., also when the suffix is omitted, as in *conscience's sake*, and in plural possessives, as *boys'*, *lions'*; and it is still used in some unusual or peculiar plurals, as many *D. D.'s* and *LL. D.'s*, a succession of *a's*, four *9's*, etc.

3. The sign (') used for other purposes, especially, single or double, as a concluding mark of quotation, as in "Well done," said he." See *quotation-mark*.

apostrophic¹ (ap-ō-strof'ik), *a.* [*< apostrophe*¹ + *-ic*.] In *rhet.*, pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of an apostrophe.

apostrophic² (ap-ō-strof'ik), *a.* [*< apostrophe*² + *-ic*.] In *gram.*, pertaining to the apostrophe.

apostrophize¹ (a-pos'trō-fiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *apostrophized*, ppr. *apostrophizing*. [*< apostrophe*¹ + *-ize*. Cf. *ML. apostrophare*, *> F. apostropher*.] **I. trans.** In *rhet.*, to address by apostrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apostrophizing* Eumæus, and speaking of him in the second person. Pope, *Odyssey*, xiv. 41, note.

II. intrans. To make an apostrophe or short digressive address in speaking; speak in the manner of an apostrophe.

Also spelled *apostrophise*.

apostrophize² (a-pos'trō-fiz), *v. i.* [*< apostrophe*² + *-ize*.] In *gram.*: (a) To omit a letter or letters. (b) To mark such omission with the sign (').

apostrophy, *n.* See *apostrophe*¹.

apostumet, *n.* A corrupt form of *apostem*.

Apotactic (ap-ō-tak'tik), *n.* Same as *Apotactite*.

Apotactite (ap-ō-tak'tit), *n.* [*< ML. Apotactite*, pl., *< LG. Ἀποτακτίται*, pl., *< Gr. ἀποτακτος*, set apart for a special use, specially appointed, verbal adj. of ἀποτάσσειν, set apart, assign specially, *< ἀπό*, from, *+ τάσσειν*, arrange, ordain: see *tactic*.] One of a community of ancient Christians who, in imitation of the recorded acts of certain of the first followers of Christ, added to the ascetic vows of the Encratites, of whom they were a branch, a renunciation of all personal property: probably the same as the early Apostolics. See *Apostolic*, *n.*, 1 (a).

apotelesm (a-pot'e-lezm), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀποτελεσμα*, result, effect, event, the result of certain positions of the stars on human destiny, *< ἀποτελείν*, complete, accomplish, *< ἀπό*, from, *+ τελεῖν*, *< τέλος*, end.] **1.** The result; the sum and substance. *N. E. D.*—**2.** In *med.*, the result or termination of a disease.—**3.** In *astrol.*, the calculation of a nativity. Bailey.

apotelesmatic (ap'ō-tel-ēz-mat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀποτελεσματικός*, *< ἀποτελεσμα*: see *apotelesm*.] Relating to astrology; pertaining to the casting of horoscopes.

apothec (ap'ō-thek), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *apothecke*, and corruptly *apothect*, *oppatheke*, etc., *< OF. apothecue*, *apoteque*, displaced in later F. by the borrowed *boutique*, a shop, *< Pr. botica*, later *boutiga*, a shop, = *Sp. Pg. botica*, apothecary's shop, *Sp.* also *bodega*, a wine-cellar, shop, grocery, *Pg. bodega*, a public house, eating-house, = *It. bottega*, dial. *potega*, *putiga*, a shop, = *D. apothek* = *G. apothek* = *Dan. Sw. apothek*, an apothecary's shop, *< L. apotheca*, a repository, storehouse, warehouse, *ML. a shop, store*, *< Gr. ἀποθήκη*, a repository, storehouse, *< ἀποθῆναι*, put away, *< ἀπό*, away, *+ θῆναι*, put, *> θῆκη*, a case, box, chest: see *apo-* and *theca*.] A shop; especially, a drug-shop.

apothecary (a-poth'ē-kā-ri), *n.*; pl. *apothecaries* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also by aphoresis *pothecary*, *poticary*, etc., *< ME. apothecarie*, *apothicarie*, etc., by aphoresis *potecarie*, *poticarie*, etc., *< OF. apotcaire*, *apoticare*, mod. F. *apothicaire*, = *Sp. Pg. boticario*, apothecary, = *It. bottegaio*, a shopkeeper, = *D. G. Dan. apotheker* = *Sw. apothekare*, *< LL. apothecarius*, a warehouseman, *ML. a shopkeeper*, apothecary, *< L. apotheca*: see *apothec*.] One who practises pharmacy; a skilled person who prepares drugs for medicinal uses and keeps them for sale; a pharmacist. In England and Ireland the term is now specifically applied to a member of an inferior branch of the medical profession, licensed, after examination by the Apothecaries' Company, to practise medicine as well as to sell and dispense drugs. In Scotland, however, as in the United States, an apothecary is simply a pharmacist qualified by examination and license to compound, sell, and dispense medicines. See *Druggist*.—**Apothecaries' Act**, an English statute of 1815 (55 Geo. III., c. 194) regulating the business of apothecaries, the examination of drugs, etc.—**Apothecaries' Company**,

one of the worshipful companies of London, incorporated by royal charter in 1617. It is empowered to grant a license to practise medicine.—**Apothecaries' Hall**, the hall of the corporation of apothecaries of London, where medicines are prepared and sold under their direction.—**Apothecaries' weight**, the system of weights formerly in Great Britain, and still in the United States, employed in dispensing drugs, differing only in its subdivisions from troy weight. The table is as follows:

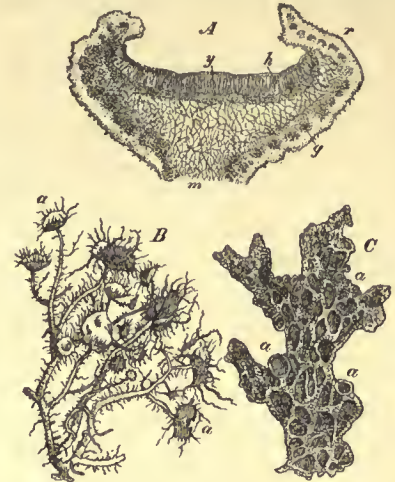
	Ounces.	Drams.	Scruples.	Grains.
1 pound (lb) = 12	= 90	= 288	= 5760	
1 ounce (ʒ)	= 8	= 24	= 480	
1 dram (ʒ)	=	= 3	= 60	
1 scruple (ʒ)	=	=	= 20	

apothecia, *n.* Plural of *apothecium*.

apothecial (ap-ō-thē'shal), *a.* [*< apothecium + -al*.] Pertaining or relating to an apothecium.

Apothecial reactions for the most part take place either externally on the epithelium or internally on the hymenial gelatin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 559.

apothecium (ap-ō-thē'sium), *n.*; pl. *apothecia* (-siā). [NL., *< Gr. ἀποθήκη*, a storehouse: see *apothec*.] In *bot.*, the fruit of lichens, usually an open, rounded, shield- or dish-shaped body attached to the surface, as in gymnocarpous lichens, or globular and immersed in the substance of the thallus, as in the angiocarpous series of genera. An apothecium consists of an exciple and the included hymenium. The exciple is composed of a layer of cells (hypotheicum) with or without an



Apothecia. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

A, vertical section of apothecium of *Anaptychia ciliaris* (much enlarged): r, cortex; g, gonidia; m, medullary layer; h, hymenium; y, subhymenial layer and exciple. B, *Ureca barbata*, and C, *Stictia pulmonacea*, with apothecia, a.

additional subhymenial layer. The hymenium consists of asei (otherwise thecae or thekes), which are the spore-bearing organs, usually intermingled with slender erect filaments (paraphyses).

apothegm (ap'ō-them), *n.* [First in E. as *apothegm*, but later also written *apophthegm*, = *F. apophthegme* = *Sp. apotegma* = *Pg. apophthegma*, *apotegma* = *It. apotegma*, *apoftegma*, *< ML. *apothegma*, **apophthegma*, *< Gr. ἀποθήγημα*, a terse, pointed saying, *< ἀποθήγησθαι*, speak out plainly, *< ἀπό*, from, *+ θῆγησθαι*, cry out, utter.] A short, pithy, instructive saying; a terse remark, conveying some important truth; a sententious precept or maxim. Also spelled *apophthegm*.

Of [Sir Richard] Blackmore's attainments in the ancient tongues, it may be sufficient to say that in his prose he has confounded an aphorism with an *apophthegm*.

Macaulay, Addison.

= *Syn. Aphorism, Axiom, Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

apothegmatic (ap'ō-theg-mat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀποθηγματικός*, sententious, *< ἀποθήγημα*, apothegm.] **1.** Pertaining to or having the character of an apothegm; containing an apothegm or apothegms; sententious.—**2.** Given to the use of apothegms.

Also spelled *apophthegmatic*.

apothegmatical (ap'ō-theg-mat'ikal), *a.* Same as *apothegmatic*. Also spelled *apophthegmatical*.

apothegmatist (ap-ō-theg'ma-tist), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀποθηγμα(τ)-*, apothegm, *+ -ιστ*.] A collector or maker of apothegms. Also spelled *apophthegmatist*.

apothegmatize (ap-ō-theg'ma-tiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *apothegmatized*, ppr. *apothegmatizing*. [*< Gr. ἀποθηγμα(τ)-*, apothegm, *+ -ίζω*.] To utter apothegms. Also spelled *apophthegmatize*.

apothem, **apotheme** (ap'ō-them, -thēm), *n.* [= *F. apothème*, *< NL. apothema*, *< Gr.* as if **ἀπόθημα*, *< ἀποθῆναι*, set off, put aside, deposit: see *apothesis*.] **1.** In *geom.*, a perpendicular let fall from the center of a regular polygon upon one of its sides.—**2.** In *pharmaceutics*, the more or less completely insoluble brownish substance

deposited when vegetable infusions, decoctions, tinctures, etc., are subjected to prolonged evaporation by heat with access of air. The substance or substances out of which it is in this way formed constitute the so-called *extractive*. **apothema** (a-poth'e-mā), *n.* [NL.: see *apothem*.] Same as *apothem*.

apotheme, *n.* See *apothem*. **apothosis** (ap-ō-thē'ō-sis or ap'ō-thē-ō'sis), *n.*; pl. *apothoses* (-sēz). [LL., < Gr. ἀποθέσις, a deification, < ἀποθεῖν, ἀποθεῖν, deify, < ἀπό, from, + θεός, a god.] 1. Deification; consecration; specifically, under the Roman empire, the formal attribution of divine honors to a deceased emperor or other member of the imperial family.

A regular custom was introduced, that on the decease of every emperor who had neither lived nor died like a tyrant, the senate, by a solemn decree, should place him in the number of the gods; and the ceremonies of his apotheosis were blended with those of his funeral. Gibbon.

In order to invest themselves with a sacred character, the emperors adopted the religious device of an apotheosis. Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 272.

2. Figuratively, excessive honor paid to any great or distinguished person; the ascription of extraordinary virtues or superhuman qualities to a human being.

Exerting himself in laudation, almost in apotheosis, of the republican heroes and martyrs. Sedman, Vict. Poets, p. 399.

3. The personification and undue exaltation of a virtue, a sentiment, or an idea.

The apotheosis of chivalry, in the person of his apostle and patron, St. James. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

apothosize (ap-ō-thē'ō-siz or ap'ō-thē-ō'siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apothosized*, pp. *apothosizing*. [*apothosis* + *-ize*.] 1. To consecrate or exalt to the dignity of a deity; deify.—2. To pay excessive honor or ascribe superhuman qualities to; glorify; exalt.

apothesis (a-poth'e-sis), *n.* [NL. (L., in arch., the same as *apophyge*), < Gr. ἀπόθεσις, a laying up, a putting back or away, a storing up, a setting or disposition of a dislocated or fractured limb, also the same as *apodyterium*, *q. v.*, < ἀποτίθειν, put back or away, < ἀπό, away, + τίθειν, put, set, place: see *apo-* and *thesis*.] In *surg.*: (a) The reduction of a dislocation or fracture. Hooper. (b) The disposition proper to be given to a fractured limb after reduction. Dunglison.

apotome (a-pot'ō-mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀποτομή, a cutting off, a piece, the larger segment of a tone, < ἀποτέμνειν, cut off, < ἀπό, off, + τέμνειν, ταινειν, cut.] 1. In *math.*, a term used by Euclid to denote a straight line which is the difference between two straight lines that are rational (in Euclid's sense, that is, are either commensurable with the unit line, or have their squares commensurable with the square on the unit line) and that are commensurable in power only (that is, have their squares commensurable, but are themselves incommensurable). Apotomes are of six incommensurable classes. To define these, let o denote the length of the minuend line, called by Euclid the whole, and let π denote the length of the subtrahend line, called by Euclid the adapted line (*προσαπόζωσα*). The apotome is $o-\pi$. It is a *first apotome* if o and $\sqrt{o^2-\pi^2}$ are commensurable with the unit line. It is a *second apotome* if $\sqrt{o^2-\pi^2}$ is commensurable with o and π is commensurable with the unit line. It is a *third apotome* if $\sqrt{o^2-\pi^2}$ is commensurable with o , but neither o nor π is commensurable with the unit line. It is a *fourth apotome* if o is incommensurable with $\sqrt{o^2-\pi^2}$, but is commensurable with the unit line. It is a *fifth apotome* if $\sqrt{o^2-\pi^2}$ is incommensurable but π commensurable with the unit line. It is a *sixth apotome* if neither $\sqrt{o^2-\pi^2}$, o , nor π is commensurable with unity. The *first apotome of a medial line* is the difference of two medial lines, commensurable in power only, whose rectangle is a rational area. The *second apotome of a medial line* is the difference of two medial lines, commensurable in power only, whose rectangle is a medial area.

2. In the Pythagorean musical system, the greater of the two half steps or semitones into which the whole step or whole tone is divided. Its vibration-ratio is $\frac{3}{2}$.

apotomy (a-pot'ō-mi), *n.* Same as *apotome*. **apotrepsis** (ap-ō-trep'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀποτρέψις, aversion, a turning away, < ἀποτρέπειν, turn away: see *apotropous*.] In *med.*, the resolution of an inflammatory tumor. [Rare.]

apotropia, *n.* Plural of *apotropion*. **apotropaic** (ap'ō-trop'ā-ik), *a.* [*apotropiaion* + *-ic*.] Possessing the property of an apotropion; having the reputed power of averting evil influences.

The sacrifice [to Mars] of the "October horse," in the Campus Martius, . . . had also a naturalistic and apotropaic character. Encyc. Brit., XV. 570.

apotropia (ap'ō-trop'ā-ik), *n.*; pl. *apotropiaia* (-yā). [NL. prop. **apotropiaion*, -aion, repr. Gr. ἀποτρόπαιον, neut. of ἀποτρόπαιος, averting evil, < ἀποτροπή, a turning away, averting, < ἀποτρέπειν, turn away, avert: see *apotropous*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, any sign, symbol, or amulet reputed to have the power of averting the evil eye or of serving in any way as a charm against bad luck. In art, the representation of an eye, as on painted vases, was often introduced in this character; and figurines of comic, indecent, or terrifying subjects and caricatures of any other nature also did duty as apotropiaia.

apotropous (a-pot'rō-pus), *a.* [*NL. apotropous*, < Gr. ἀποτρόπος, turned away, < ἀποτρέπειν, turn away, < ἀπό, away, + τρέπειν, turn.] In *bot.*, turned away: applied by Agardh to an anatroplus ovule which when erect or ascending has its raphe toward the placenta, or avers from it when pendulous: opposed to *epitropous* (which see).

Apout, *n.* See *Apus*. **apoxyomenos** (a-pok-si-om'e-nos), *n.*; pl. *apoxyomenoi* (-noi). [Gr. ἀποξύνμενος, pp. mid. of ἀποξύνειν, scrape off, < ἀπό, off, + ξύνειν, scrape.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one using the strigil; one scraping dust and perspiration from his body, as a bather or an athlete. Famous representations in art are a statue by Polykletus and one by Lysippus.

My own impression of the relief [at Athens] of *Apoxyomenoi* is that the style had been influenced by Praxiteles. A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 334, note.

apozem (ap'ō-zem), *n.* [*L. apozema*, < Gr. ἀπόζεμα, a decoction, < ἀποζειν, boil till the scum is thrown off, < ἀπό, from, + ζειν, boil.] In *med.*, a decoction or aqueous infusion of one or more medicinal substances to which other medicaments are added, such as salts or syrups. [Rare.]

apozemical (ap-ō-zem'i-kal), *a.* [*apozem* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to or having the nature of an apozem. [Rare.]

appal† (a-pāl'), *v.* [*ME. apairen, apayren, apairen, apeyren*, and by apheresis *pairen, peiren*, reduced from *anpairen, anpairen*, more correctly *empeiren*, whence later *empair*, mod. *im-pair*, *q. v.*] *I. trans.* To deface; damage; make worse; impair; bring into discredit; ruin.

It is a synne and eek a gret folye
To apayren any man or hym defame.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Miller's Tale, l. 39.

II. intrans. To degenerate; become weaker; grow worse; deteriorate; go to ruin.

It shulde not apaire. Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 756.

appal, **appall** (a-pāl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *appalled*, pp. *appalling*. [Early mod. E. also *appale*, *apawl*, < ME. *apallen*, *apallen*, < OF. *apallir*, *appallir*, to grow pale, also *apalir*, *appalir* (whence, or according to which, the later-appearing E. *appale*, *q. v.*), = It. *appallidire*, grow pale, < L. *ad* (> It. *a, F. à*), to, + *palidus*, > It. *palido*, OF. *pale*, *palle*, mod. F. *pâle*, pale: see *pal2* and *pale2*.] **I.† intrans.** 1. To grow pale or become dim.

Hir liste nat appalled for to be.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 357.

2. To become weak in quality, or faint in strength; fade; fail; decay.

Therewith her wrathful courage gan appall.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 26.

Like the Fire, whose heat doth soon appale.
Taste, Alba, ii., Pref. (N. E. D.)

3. To become faint-hearted; lose courage or resolution; become dismayed.—4. To become weak, flat, stale, and insipid; lose flavor or taste, as fermented liquor.

1 appalle, as drinke dothe or wyne, when it lesith his colour, or ale when it hath stande longe.
Palsgrave.

II. trans. 1†. To make pale; cause to grow pale; blanch.

The answer that ye made to me, my dear, . . .
Hath so appalled my countenance.
Wyatt, To his Love.

2†. To cause to become weak or to fail; weaken; reduce.

But it were for an olde appalled [var. *palled*] wight.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 102.

All other thirst appall'd.
Thomson, Seasons.
Severus, being appalled with age, . . . was constrained to keep his chamber.
Stov. Chron., The Romayne.

3. To deprive of courage or strength through fear; cause to shrink with fear; confound with fear; dismay; terrify: as, the sight *appalled* the stoutest heart.

Every noise appalls me.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2.
Does neither rage inflame nor fear appal?
Pope, Imit. of Hor., II. ii. 308.

4†. To cause to become weak, flat, or stale, or to lose flavor or taste, as fermented liquor.

Wine of its own nature will not congeal and freeze; only it will lose the strength and become *appalled* in extremity of cold.
Holland, tr. of Pliny.

appal, **appall** (a-pāl'), *n.* [*appal*, *appall*, *v.*] A state of terror; affright; dismay; consternation. [Rare.]

Ilim [Ajax] viewed the Greeks exulting, with *appal*
The Trojans.
Cowper, Iliad, vi.

Appalachian (ap-a-lach'i-an or -lā'ehi-an), *a.* [Named from the *Appalaches*, an Indian tribe.] Appellative of or pertaining to a system of mountains in eastern North America, extending from Cape Gaspé, in the province of Quebec, to northern Alabama, and divided into many ranges bearing separate names. The whole system has also been called the Alleghanies, after its most extensive division. The name Appalachian was first applied by the Spaniards to the extreme southern part of the system. Also sometimes spelled *Apalachian*, after the Spanish orthography.—**Appalachian tea**, the American name for the leaves of two plants, *Viburnum cassinoides* and *Ilex Cassine*, sometimes used as a substitute for Chinese tea.

appale† (a-pāl'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *apale*, < OF. *appallir*, *apalir*; being the same as *appall*, < OF. *apallir*, *appallir*, in closer association with *pale*: see *appal*, *pale2*, *v.*, and *pal2*.] An old spelling of *appal*.

appalement, *n.* [*appale* + *-ment*.] An old form of *appalment*.

appal, *v.* and *n.* See *appal*. **appalling** (a-pā'ling), *p. a.* Causing or fitted to cause dismay or horror: as, an *appalling* accident; an *appalling* sight.

All the avenues of enquiry were painted with images of *appalling* suffering, and of malicious demons.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 243.

appallingly (a-pā'ling-li), *adv.* In a manner to appal or transfix with fright; shockingly.

appalment (a-pāl'ment), *n.* [*appal* + *-ment*.] The state of being appalled; depression occasioned by fear; discouragement through fear. Also spelled *appallment*, and formerly *appalement*. [Rare.]

The furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and *appalement* to the rest. Bacon, Hen. VII., p. 35.

appanage (ap'a-nāj), *n.* [*F. appanage, appenage* (Cotgrave), *apanage*, now only *apanage* (> E. also *apanage*), < OF. *apaner* = Pr. *apanar*, < ML. **apanare*, *apanare*, furnish with bread, < L. *ad*, to, + *panis* (> F. *pain*), bread.] 1. Originally, in the feudal law of France, that which was granted to the sons of the sovereign for their support, as lands and privileges, and which reverted to the crown on the failure of male heirs. In Scotland, at a later date, appanage was the patrimony of the king's eldest son, upon whose death or succession to the throne it reverted to the crown. In England, the duchy of Cornwall is sometimes regarded as an appanage of the Prince of Wales; in addition, he and other members of the royal family receive from Parliament allowances amounting to £156,000 out of the annual income derived from the hereditary crown lands surrendered to Parliament in the time of William IV.

France could little afford to see Normandy separated from its body, even though it was to form an *apanage* of one of its own princes.

E. A. Freeman, Norm. Conq., III. 78.

2. Whatever belongs or falls to one from one's rank or station in life.

"I prefer respect to admiration," said Flora; "but I fear that respect is not the *apanage* of such as I am."
Disraeli, Coningsby, iv. 8.

3. A natural or necessary accompaniment; an endowment or attribute.

Where, save the rugged road, we find
No *apanage* of human kind.
Wordsworth, Pass of Kirkstone.

4. A dependent territory; a detached part of the dominions of a crown or government: as, India is now only an *apanage* of Great Britain.

Also written *apanage*, and sometimes *appanage*.

appanagist† (ap'a-nā-jist), *n.* [*F. opanagiste*: see *appanage* and *-ist*.] A prince to whom an appanage was granted. Penny Cyc., II. 144.

apparaget, *n.* [*OF. aparage*, < *aparer*, < *a*, to, + *par*, equal. Cf. mod. F. *parage*, rank, and E. *peerage*.] Noble extraction; nobility; rank; quality. N. E. D.

apparal†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *apparel*.

apparate† (ap'a-rāt), *n.* Same as *apparatus*. Such *apparate* and order for public sacrifices.

Sheldon, Miracles, p. 271.

apparatus (ap-a-rā'tus), *n. sing.* and *pl.*; pl. also rarely *apparatuses* (-ez). [L., pl. *apparatus*, preparation, equipment, gear, < *apparare*, pp. of *apparare*, *adparare*, prepare, < *ad*, to, + *parare*, make ready, prepare: see *pare* and *prepare*.] An equipment of things provided and adapted as means to some end; especially, a collection, combination, or set of machinery, tools, instru-

ments, utensils, appliances, or materials intended, adapted, and necessary for the accomplishment of some purpose, such as mechanical work, experimenting, etc.: as, chemical, philosophical, or surgical *apparatus*.

The whole military *apparatus* of the archduke was put in motion. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 17.

Specifically—(a) In *physiol.*, a collection of organs which, though differing in structure, all minister to the same function: as, the respiratory *apparatus*; the digestive *apparatus*. (b) A collection of materials for any literary work: as, critical *apparatus* for the study of the Greek text of the New Testament.—**Apparatus belli** (Latin), materials of war; ammunition; military stores.—**Apparatus Sculptoris** (New Latin), the Sculptor's Workshop, a constellation situated in that region of the heavens which lies immediately to the east of the large star Fomalhaut, or a Piscis Australis. It barely rises above the horizon in the northern hemisphere.

apparel (a-par'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *appareled* or *apparelled*, ppr. *appareling* or *apparelling*. [Early mod. E. also *aparel*, *aparrell*, etc., < ME. *aparailen*, *aparailen*, *-aylen*, *-eylen*, *-eylen*, etc., and by apheresis *parailen*, < OF. *aparailier*, *aparailier*, *aparailier*, dress, prepare, = Pr. *aparailhar* = Sp. *aparajar* = Pg. *aparailhar* = It. *aparacchiare*, < L. as if **adpariculare*, make equal or fit, < *ad*, to, + **pariculus* (> It. *parecchio* = Pg. *parelho* = Sp. *parejo* = Pr. *parell* = F. *pareil*, equal, like), dim. of *par*, equal: see *par*.] 1. To make ready; prepare; fit out; put in proper order.

For ther he wolde hire weddyng *aparaille*. *Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 2473.

2. To dress or clothe; adorn or set off; deck with ornaments.

Behold, they which are gorgeously *appareled*, and live delicately, are in kings' courts. *Luke* vii. 25.

It is no greater charity to clothe his body, than *apparell* the nakedness of his soul.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medicæ*, ii. 3.

She did *apparell* her apparel, and with the preciousness of her body made it most sumptuous. *Sir P. Sidney*.

You may have trees *appareled* with flowers by boring holes in them, putting into them earth, and setting seeds of violets. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 504.

3. To furnish with external apparatus; equip: as, ships *appareled* for sea.

apparell (a-par'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aparel*, *aparrel*, etc., and *parell*, *parrell*, etc., < ME. *aparail*, *aparail*, *aparail*, and by apheresis *parail*, < OF. *aparail*, *aparail*, *aparail*, preparation, equipment, F. *aparail*, preparation, provision, = Pr. *aparailho* = Sp. *aparajo* = Pg. *aparailho* = It. *aparacchio*; from the verb.] 1. Preparation; the work of preparing or providing.—2. Things prepared or provided; articles or materials to be used for a given purpose; apparatus; equipment. Specifically—(a) The furniture, appendages, or attachments of a house. (b) *Naut.*, the furnishings or equipment of a ship, as sails, rigging, anchors, guns, etc.

The carpenters were building their magazines of oars, masts, &c., for an hundred gallys and ships, which have all their *aparail* and furniture nere them. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, June, 1645.

3. A person's outer clothing or vesture; raiment; external array; hence, figuratively, aspect; guise.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the *apparell* oft proclaims the man. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, i. 3.

At publick devotion his resigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparell* of simplicity. *Taller*.

4. *Eccles.*, an ornament of the alb and amice, found as a simple fringe or colored stripe earlier than the tenth century, most extensively employed and elaborate in workmanship during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and still used in the form of pieces of lace sewed upon silk.

The apparels of the alb are either oblong quadrangular patches on the wrists and on the skirt before and behind, or bands completely encircling the skirt and wrists. The apparel of the amice is on the outside part, which is turned down like a collar. It was often in orphrey-work adorned with precious stones so disposed as to form sacred emblems.—**Syn.** 3. Raiment, costume, attire, clothes, garb, habiliments.



Part of the Apparel of the Alb of Becket, in the cathedral of Sens, France. (From *Violet-le-Duc's* "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

apparellment, *n.* [*ME.* *aparaillement*, *aparailment*, < OF. *aparaillement* = Pr. *aparailhamen*, *aparailhamen* = OSp. *aparajamiento* = Pg. *aparailhamento* = It. *aparacchiamento*: see *apparell* and *ment*.] Equipment; clothing; adornment. *Chaucer*, *Boëthius*.

apparencet, **apparency**† (a-pär'ens, -en-si), *n.* [*ME.* *apparence*, *apparencis*, *aparence*, *-aunce*, also *apparencie*, < OF. *aparence*, *aparance*, F. *apparence* = Pr. *aparancia*, *aparansa* = Sp. *aparancia* = Pg. *aparancia* = It. *apparencia*, < L. *aparantia*, appearance, in ML. also simulation, < *apparent* (-s), *apparent*: see *apparent*. Cf. *apparence*.] 1. Preparation; making ready.—2. Superficial seeming; external semblance; appearance: as, "vain and gaudy *apparencies*," *Bp. Wren*.

Outward *apparence* is no authentic instance of the inward desires. *Middleton*, *Family of Love*, l. 2.

3. The quality of being apparent to the senses or to the mind; apparentness.—4. The position of being an heir apparent. *N. E. D.*

apparent (a-pär'ent), *a.* and *n.* [*ME.* *aparant*, *aparant*, also by apheresis *parent*, < OF. *aparant*, *-ent*, F. *apparent* = Pr. *apararent* = Sp. *apararente* = Pg. It. *apparente*, < L. *apparent* (-s), ppr. of *apparere*, *adparere*, come in sight, appear: see *appear* and *-ant*.] 1. a. 1. Exposed to the sense of sight; open to view; capable of being seen, or easily seen; visible to the eye; within the range of vision.

By some *apparent* sign
Let us have knowledge at the court of guard. *Shak.*, *1 Hen. VI.*, ii. 1.

As we rapidly approached the land the beauty of the scenery became more fully *apparent*.

Lady Brassey, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, I. ii.

2. Capable of being clearly perceived or understood; obvious; plain or clear; evident: as, the wisdom of the Creator is *apparent* in his works.

At that time Cicero had vehement suspicions of Caesar, but no *apparent* proof to convince him. *North*.

3. Having the character of a mere seeming or appearance, in distinction from what is true or real: as, the *apparent* motion of the sun; his anger was only *apparent*.

For the powers of nature, notwithstanding their *apparent* magnitude, are limited and stationary. *Buckle*, *Civilization*, I. 46.

Culture inverts the vulgar view of nature, and brings the mind to call that *apparent* which it uses to call real, and that real which it uses to call visionary. *Emerson*, *Nature*.

4. Probable; likely: as, "the three *apparent* candidates," *H. Walpole*.—**Apparent day**, the real or true solar day, as distinguished from the *mean day*. See *day*.—**Apparent declination**, the declination of the apparent place of a star.—**Apparent diameter of a heavenly body**, the angle which its diameter subtends at the eye, that is, the angle made by lines drawn from the extremities of its diameter to the eye.—**Apparent double point**, in *math.*, a point on a curve in space which appears to be double to an eye placed at a given point.—**Apparent easement**. See *easement*.—**Apparent or intentional ens**. See *ens*.—**Apparent figure**, the figure or shape under which an object appears when seen at a distance.—**Apparent horizon**. Same as *visible horizon* (which see, under *horizon*).—**Apparent magnitude**. See *magnitude*.—**Apparent noon**, the instant at which the center of the sun crosses the meridian.—**Apparent place of a star**, etc., the place on the celestial sphere where it would appear but for refraction; sometimes the place where it does appear.—**Apparent position**, in *optics*, the position in which an object appears to be when seen through glass, water, or any other refracting medium, as distinguished from its true position. See *refraction*.—**Apparent right ascension**, the right ascension of the apparent place of a star.—**Apparent time**, the hour-angle of the sun.—**Heir apparent**. See *heir*.—**Syn.** 1 and 2. Clear, distinct, manifest, patent, unmistakable.—3. Ostensible.

II.† n. An heir apparent.

K. Hen. Draw thy sword in right. . . .
Prince. I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown,
And in that quarrel use it to the death. *Shak.*, *3 Hen. VI.*, ii. 2.

apparently (a-pär'ent-li), *adv.* 1. Openly; evidently to the senses or the intellect.

I would not spare my brother in this case,
If he should scorn me so *apparently*. *Shak.*, *C. of E.*, iv. 1.

2. Seemingly; in appearance, whether in reality or not; as far as one can judge: as, he is *apparently* well; only *apparently* friendly.

The motions of a watch, *apparently* uncaused by anything external, seem spontaneous.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 65.

apparentness (a-pär'ent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being apparent; plainness to the eye or to the mind; visibleness; obviousness.

apparish† (a-par'ish), *v. t.* [*Late ME.* *apparisshe*, < OF. *apariss*, stem of certain parts of *aparir*, *aparir*, < L. *apparere*, appear: see *appear*.] To appear. *Caxton*, *Golden Legend*. (*N. E. D.*)

apparition (ap-a-rish'on), *n.* [*F.* *apparition*, < ML. *apparitio* (-n-), an appearance, epiphany, also attendants, L. only in sense of attendance, attendants, < *apparere*, *adparere*, pp. *apparitus*,

adparitus, appear, attend, wait upon, serve: see *appear*, *apparent*, and *apparitor*.] 1. The act of appearing or coming into sight; appearance; the state of being visible; visibility.

When the holy churchman join'd our hands,
Our vows were real thou; but the ceremony
Was not in *apparition*, but in act. *Ford*, *Perkin Warbeck*, v. 3.

The sudden *apparition* of the Spaniards. *Prescott*.

Louis XIV. appeared [at Chambord] on several occasions, and the *apparition* was characteristically brilliant. *H. James, Jr.*, *Little Tour*, p. 39.

2. That which appears or becomes visible; an appearance, especially of a remarkable or phenomenal kind.

Let us interrogate the great *apparition* that shines so peacefully around us. *Emerson*, *Nature*.

Miss Edgeworth taught a contempt of falsehood, no less in its most graceful than in its meanest *apparitions*. *Marg. Fuller*, *Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 131.

Specifically—3. A ghostly appearance; a specter or phantom: now the usual sense of the word.

Tender minds should not receive early impressions of goblins, spectres, *apparitions*, wherewith maids fright them into compliance. *Locke*.

4. In *astron.*, the first appearance of a star or other luminary after having been obscured: opposed to *occultation*.—**Circle of apparition**, or of *perpetual apparition*, the bounding circle of that part of the heavens which is always visible; that circle of declination which is tangent to the horizon.—**Syn.** 3. *Specter*, *Phantom*, etc. See *ghost*.

apparitional (ap-a-rish'on-al), *a.* [*apparition* + *-al*.] 1. Resembling an apparition; having the nature of a phantom; spectral.—2. Capable of appearing; endowed with materializing qualities.—**Apparitional soul**, a thin, unsubstantial human image conceived, in certain phases of primitive thought, as the cause of life and mind, capable of quitting the body for a time or altogether, and so leaving it insensible or dead, and when thus absent from it appearing to other individuals asleep or awake.

Closely allied . . . to the primitive notion of the *apparitional soul*, is the belief in the soul's existence after death. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 55.

That the *apparitional human soul* bears the likeness of its fleshy body, is the principle implicitly accepted by all who believe it really and objectively present in dream or vision. *E. B. Tylor*, *Prim. Culture*, I. 406.

apparitor (a-par'i-tor), *n.* [L., a servant, esp. a public servant (licitor, scribe, military aide, priest, etc.), < *apparere*, *adparere*, attend, serve: see *apparition*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, any officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders.—2. Any officer of a civil court, or his servant or attendant.—3. Any one who puts in an appearance; an appearer. [*Rare.*]

The Higher Court . . . in which . . . every Human Soul is an *apparitor*. *Carlyle*, *Past and Present*, p. 211.

4. *Eccles.*, a messenger or an officer who serves the process of a spiritual court; the lowest officer of an ecclesiastical tribunal.

He swallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the *apparitor*. *Ayliffe*, *Parergon*.

When my great-grandfather wished to read the Bible to his family, . . . one of the children stood at the door to give notice if he saw the *apparitor* coming, who was an officer of the spiritual court. *Franklin*, *Autobiog.*, pp. 8, 9.

5. The beadle in a university, who carries the mace.

appaumée (a-pō-mā'), *a.* [F., < à (< L. *ad*, to) + *paume*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*.] In *her.*, open and extended so as to show the palm with thumb and fingers at full length: said of the human hand. Also spelled *apaumée*.



A Right Hand Appaumée.

appay†, *v. t.* See *apay*.

appeacht† (a-pēch'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *apeach*, < ME. *apeechen*, *apechen* (and by apheresis *pechen*, > mod. E. *peach*², q. v.), reduced from earlier *empechen*, whence the usual mod. form *impeach*, q. v. Cf. *appair*, *impair*.] 1. To impeach.

He did, amongst many others, *apeach* Sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon*, *Hen. VII.*

Nor can'st, nor dar'st thou, traitor, on the plain
Appeach my honour, or thine own maintain. *Dryden*, *Pal. and Arc.*, l. 300.

2. To censure; reproach; accuse; give accusatory evidence.

And oft of error did himselfe *apeach*. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. xl. 40.

apeacher† (a-pē'chēr), *n.* [*ME.* *apechoure* (*Prompt. Parv.*), < AF. *enpechour*, OF. *empecheor*: see *apeach* and *-er*.] An accuser.

appeachment† (a-pēch'ment), *n.* [*CF.* *appeach* + *-ment*. Cf. *impeachment*.] Accusation; impeachment; charge.

The duke's answers to his *appeachments*, in number thirteen, I find very diligently and civilly couched. *Sir H. Wotton*.

appeal (a-pēl'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *apeal*, and *appell*, *apell*, < ME. *appelen*, *apelen*, < OF. *apeler*, F. *appeler* = Pr. *appellar* = Sp. *apelar* = Pg. *appellar* = It. *appellare*, < L. *appellāre*, *adpellāre*, address, appeal to, summon, accuse, accost by name, a secondary form of *appellēre*, *adpellēre*, bring to, drive to, bring to land, < *ad*, to, + *pellēre*, drive. Cf. *expel*, *impel*, *propel*, *repel*, and see *repel*.] **I. trans.** 1. To call; summon; challenge. [Rare.]

Man to man will I *appeal* the Norman to the lists. *Scott*.

2. In law: (a) To remove, as a cause, from a lower to a higher judge or court. See *appeal*, *n.*, 2 (b).

Causes of any importance were *appealed* from the Sculdasco to the Gastald. *Brougham*.

(b) Formerly, to charge with a crime before a tribunal; accuse; institute a criminal prosecution against for some heinous offense: with of before the offense charged: as, to *appeal* a person of felony.

I *appeal* you of murder. *B. Jonson*.

In November, 1817, William Ashford *appealed* Abraham Thornton, to answer for the alleged murder of appellant's sister. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 252.

If a Frenchman *appealed* an Englishman, the Englishman had the choice of either mode of trial. *E. A. Freeman*, *Norm. Conq.*, IV. 423.

3†. To address; offer up, as an appeal.

They both uprose and took their ready way
Unto the church, their prayers to *appeal*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 43.

II. intrans. 1. To call for aid, mercy, sympathy, or the like; make an earnest entreaty, or have the effect of an entreaty.

Against their merit if this age rebel,
To future times for justice they *appeal*.
Dryden, *Art of Poetry*, iii. 755.

The deepening expression of pain on Philip's face . . . made the deformity *appeal* more strongly to her pity. *George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, v. 1.

2. In law, to refer to a superior judge or court for the decision of a cause depending; specifically, to refer a decision of a lower court or judge to a higher one, for reexamination and reversal.

I *appeal* unto Caesar. *Acta* xv. 11.

3. To refer to another person or authority for the decision of a question controverted, or for the corroboration of testimony or facts; in general, to refer to some tribunal explicitly mentioned or implied.

I *appeal* to the Scriptures in the original. *Horsley*, *Sermons*, I. 1.

I *appeal* from your customs. I must be myself. *Emerson*, *Self-Reliance*.

4. To have recourse; resort for proof, decision, or settlement: as, to *appeal* to force.

Not prevailing by dispute, he *appeals* to a miracle, restoring to sight a blind man whom the Britons could not cure. *Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, iv.

[In all senses, with *to* or *unto* before the tribunal whose judgment is asked, and *from* before that whose decision is rejected.]

appeal (a-pēl'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *appel*, *appell*, *apell*; < ME. *apeel*, *apel*, *apele* (and by aphesis *pele*, > mod. E. *peal*, *q. v.*), < OF. *apel*, F. *appel*, appeal; from the verb.] 1. An address or invocation; a call for sympathy, mercy, aid, or the like; a supplication; an entreaty: as, an *appeal* for help; an *appeal* for mercy.

Whenever yet was your *appeal* denied?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. A proceeding taken to reverse a decision by submitting it to the review of a higher authority: as, an *appeal* to the house from a decision of the chair. In law: (a) Sometimes used in the above general meaning, so as to include writs of error, certiorari, etc. (b) Strictly, the removal of a cause or suit from a lower to a higher tribunal, in order that the latter may revise, and, if it seems needful, reverse or amend, the decision of the former. In modern usage an appeal implies not merely a preliminary objection, but a proceeding for review after a decision has been rendered. As now used, it is a proceeding derived from the courts of equity. The mode of review at common law was formerly not to remove the cause, but only to bring up specific points or questions by writs of error. This was changed in England by the judicature acts of 1873-5, and there is now one Court of Appeal for all cases. In Scotland the highest appellate court is the Court of Session. The judgments of both these courts may be appealed to the House of Lords. In the United States the appeal has been to a great extent substituted for the writ of error. The highest appellate courts are, for federal questions arising in either federal or State courts, the United States Supreme Court; for other questions, the supreme courts, courts of appeal, or courts of error of the various States, the practice being wholly regulated by statutes. (c) The

mode of procedure by which such removal is effected. (d) The right of removal to a higher court. (e) Formerly, a vindictive action at the suit of a party injured when the supposed criminal had been previously acquitted on an indictment or pardoned. The appellant raised an action (which had to be brought within a year) and demanded the punishment of the accused, who had to submit to a fresh trial by jury, or demand a trial by wager of battle.

He was threatened with an *appeal* of murder by the widow of a Protestant clergyman. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xxix.

3. A summons to answer to a charge; a challenge.

Nor shall the sacred character of king
Be urged to shield me from thy bold *appeal*.
Dryden.

4. A call to another to sanction or witness; a reference to another for proof or decision: as, in an oath a person makes an *appeal* to the Deity for the truth of his declaration.—5. Resort or recourse for decision.

Every milder method is to be tried before a nation makes an *appeal* to arms. *Kent*.

In the community of nations, the first *appeal* is to physical force. *Macaulay*, *Utilitarian Theory of Government*.

Commission of Appeals. See *commission*. = **Syn. 1.** *Petition*, *Suit*, etc. (see *prayer*), solicitation, application.

appealable (a-pē-la-bl), *a.* [*< appeal + -able.*] 1. Capable of being appealed; admitting of appeal; removable to a higher tribunal for decision.

Pressure on the bench to make as many decisions as possible in a given time tends . . . to engender *appealable* decisions and prolong litigation. *The Century*, XXX. 330.

2. Liable to be accused or called to answer by appeal: applied to persons: as, *appealable* for manslaughter.—3. That may be appealed (to). *N. E. D.*

appellant (a-pē-lant), *n.* [*< appeal + -ant*]. Cf. *appellat*.] One who appeals; an appellant.

appealer (a-pē-lēr), *n.* [*< appeal + -er*]. Cf. *appellor*.] 1. One who appeals, or carries his cause to a higher court.—2. An appellor; an accuser or informer.

I should become an *appealer*, or every bishop's espie. *Foote*, *Book of Martyrs* (Therpe).

appealingly (a-pē-ling-li), *adv.* In an appealing or entreating manner; beseechingly.

appealingness (a-pē-ling-nes), *n.* The quality of being appealing, or of awakening sympathy, pity, or the like.

Ready sympathy . . . made him alive to a certain *appealingness* in her behaviour towards him. *George Eliot*, *Daniel Deronda*, xxxv.

appear (a-pēr'), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *apcar*, *apceer* (and by aphesis *pear*, > mod. dial. *pear*), < ME. *apeeren*, *aperen*, *apieren*, < OF. *aperer*, *apperer* (Roquefort), *aparir*, reg. inf. *apareir*, *aparoir* = Pr. *aparer* = It. *apparire*, *apparere*, < L. *apparēre*, *adparēre*, appear, < *ad*, to, + *parēre*, appear, come in sight (a secondary form of *parēre*, produce): see *apparent* and *parent*.] 1. To come or be in sight; become visible by approach or by emerging from concealment; be exposed to view.

And God said, . . . Let the dry land *appear*. Gen. 1. 9.
The angel of the Lord *appeared* unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush. Ex. iii. 2.

In each cheek *appears* a pretty dimple. *Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, l. 242.

2. To stand in presence, as parties or advocates before a court; make appearance.

We must all *appear* before the judgment seat of Christ. 2 Cor. v. 10.

3. To come or be placed before the public; come to the notice of the public: as, the actor *appeared* only once a week; his history *appeared* in 1880.—4. To be obvious; be known, as a subject of observation or comprehension; be clear or made clear by evidence.

It doth not yet *appear* what we shall be. 1 John iii. 2.

5. To seem; have a certain semblance or appearance; look: as, he *appeared* to be wise; it *appears* to me that this is unsafe; he *appears* very old.

They disfigure their faces, that they may *appear* unto men to fast. Mat. vi. 16.

Months to the old man *appear* no longer than weeks to the young man. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 91.

6†. To be understood; be intelligible: as, "Do I now *appear*?" *Cotgrave*.—**Appearing gratis**, in *chancery practice*, the act of a defendant in causing his appearance to be entered to defend a suit without waiting to be served with a process. = **Syn. 5.** *Look*, etc. See *seem*.

appear† (a-pēr'), *n.* [*< appear, v.*] Appearance.
Here will I wash it in the morning's dew,
Which aye on every little grass doth arow
In silver drops against the sun's *appear*.
Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, v. 4.

appearance (a-pēr'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *appearance*, < ME. *apperawnc*, *-ens*; the same as *apparenc* (q. v.), conformed to *appear*.] 1. The act of coming into sight; the act of becoming visible to the eye: as, the *appearance* of the sun above the horizon.—2†. The state of being in sight; visibility. [Rare.]

He's built a hower, made it secure,
W' carbuncle and stane;
Tho' travellers were never sae high,
Appearance it had name.
Young Akin, in *Child's Ballads*, I. 180.

3. A coming into presence; the act of presenting one's self: as, his sudden *appearanc* surprised me.

The duke does greet you, general;
And he requira your haste-post-haste *appearanc*,
Even on the instant. *Shak.*, *Othello*, I. 2.

4. An object as seen or perceived; a phenomenon; the immediate object of experience.

The term *appearanc* is used to denote not only that which reveals itself to our observation as existent, but also to signify that which only seems to be, in contrast to that which truly is. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Metaph.*, ix.

Surely, it must be a miraculously active principle that can snatch up from transitoriness and oblivion the variegated play of fleeting and fading *appearances*, and construct therefrom the world of steady experience of which we have knowledge. *Mind*, IX. 350.

5. Something believed to have a supernatural character; an apparition: as, an *appearanc* in the sky.—6. That which appears or is obvious; outward show or seeming; semblance as apart from reality or substance: as, there is an *appearanc* of trouble yonder; *appearances* are against him.

Judge not according to the *appearanc*. John vii. 24.
Men are governed by opinion: this opinion is as much influenced by *appearances* as by realities. *A. Hamilton*, *Works*, I. 168.

7. Outward look or aspect; mien; build and carriage; figure: as, a man of noble *appearanc*.

Much have I heard, . . .
And now am come to see of whom such noise
Hath walk'd about, and each limb to survey,
If thy *appearanc* answer loud report.
Milton, *S. A.*, l. 1090.

8. *pl.* Indications; look.
My master heard me with great *appearances* of uneasiness in his countenance. *Swift*, *Gulliver's Travels*, iv. 3.

9. The act of coming before the public; the act of coming into public notice: as, he made his *appearanc* as a historian; the *appearanc* of a book.—10†. Seeming; probability; likelihood.

There is that which hath no *appearanc*. *Bacon*.

11. In law: (a) The coming into court of either of the parties to a suit; the being present in court as a party to a pending proceeding; the coming into court of a party summoned in a process, either in person or by his attorney, usually 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. (b) In *Scots law*, the stating of a defense in a cause. Where a defender in writing, or by counsel at the bar, states a defense, he is said to have *appeared*.—**To put in an appearance**, to appear in person. = **Syn. 3.** Arrival, presence.—6. Guise, show, pretense, pretext, color.—7. Air, look, manner, demeanor.

appearer (a-pēr'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which appears, in any sense of that word. [Rare.]

Owls and ravens are ominous *appears*, and presignify unlucky events. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 21.

Specifically—2. In law, one who formally appears (in court, etc.).

appearingly (a-pēr'ing-li), *adv.* Apparently; seemingly; according to all outward signs. [Rare.]

A flourishing branch shall grow out of his *appearingly* sere and sapless root. *Bp. Hall*, *Paraph. of Isaiah*.

appeasable (a-pēr'zā-bl), *a.* [*< appease + -able.*] Capable of being appeased, quieted, calmed, or pacified; placable.

The tumult of a mob, *appeasable* only by . . . bloodshed. *G. P. Lathrop*, *Spanish Vistas*, p. 30.

appeasableness (a-pēr'zā-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being appeasable.

appease (a-pēr'z), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *appeased*, ppr. *appeasing*. [Early mod. E. also *apease*, *apeace* (conformed to *peace*), *apaise* (and by aphesis *pease*), < ME. *apeacen*, *apeiscen*, *apaisen*, < OF. *apecer*, *apeisier*, *apaisier* (F. *apaiser* = Pr. *apaziar*), pacify, bring to peace, < *a*, to, + *pais*, *peis*, *pes*, mod. F. *paix*, peace: see *peace*, and cf. *apay*, *appay*, of which *appease* is thus a doublet.]

1. To bring to a state of peace; pacify; quiet by allaying anger, indignation, strife, etc.

O God! if my deep prayers cannot appease thee,
But thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

2. To allay; calm, as an excited state of feeling; remove, as a passion or violent emotion.

The signori . . . earnestly exhorted the principal citizens to use their good offices to soothe the people and appease the general indignation. J. Adams, Works, V. 70.

The function of official priests was to appease the wrath of God or purchase his favor.

Theodore Parker, Sermons, Int.

3. To assuage or soothe, as bodily pain; satisfy, as an appetite or desire; as, to appease the smart of a wound, or one's hunger. =Syn. To satisfy, hush, quell (see list under *allay*); propitiate, conciliate.

appeasement (a-pēz'ment), *n.* [*<* *appease* + *-ment*. Cf. OF. (and F.) *apaisement*, > ML. *apaisementum*.] The act of appeasing, or the state of being appeased, or in peace; pacification. [Rare.]

For its appeasement and mitigation.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 223.

Being neither in number nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to some good appeasement. Sir J. Hayward, Edw. VI., p. 54.

appeaser (a-pēz'ēr), *n.* One who or that which appeases or pacifies.

appeasive (a-pēz'iv), *a.* [*<* *appease* + *-ive*.] Serving or tending to appease; mitigating; quieting.

appel (a-pel'), *n.* [F.: see *appeal*, *n.*] In fencing, a smart stroke with the blade on the sword of an antagonist on the opposite side to that which he engaged, generally accompanied with a stamp of the foot, used for the purpose of procuring an opening. Wilhelm, Mil. Dict. See *jeint*.

appellability (a-pel'a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *appellable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being appealable.

appellable (a-pel'a-bl), *a.* [*<* L. as if **appellabilis*, *<* *appellare*, *appeal*: see *appeal*. Cf. *appealable*.] Capable of being appealed; appealable.

appellancy (a-pel'an-si), *n.* [*<* *appellant*: see *-cy*.] Appeal; capability of appeal. Todd.

appellant (a-pel'ant), *a.* and *n.* [*<* F. *appellant*, *<* L. *appellans* (t-s), ppr. of *appellare*, *appeal*: see *appeal*, and cf. *appellant*.] I. *a.* Appealing; relating to appeals; appellate.

The first having an appellant jurisdiction over the second. Hallam.

II. *n.* 1. In law: (a) One who appeals or removes a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal. (b) One who prosecutes another for a crime, such as felony or treason.—2. One who looks to any tribunal for corroboration or vindication.—3. One who challenges or summons another to single combat.

This is the day appointed for the combat;
And ready are the appellant and defendant.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

Answer thy appellant, . . .
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight.
Milton, S. A., l. 1220.

4. Eccles., one of the French clergy who, in the Jansenist controversy, rejected the bull Unigenitus, issued in 1713 by Pope Clement XI. against Quesnel's "Réflexions morales sur le Nouveau Testament," and appealed to the pope "better informed," or to a general council.—5. One who appeals or presents a request.

Each of them is now a humble and earnest appellant for the laurel. Swift, Tale of a Tub, Epist. Ded.

appellate (ap'e-lāt), *v. t.*; and pp. *appellated*, ppr. *appellating*. [*<* L. *appellatus*, pp. of *appellare*, address, appeal to, sue, accuse, accost, name: see *appeal*.] To call by a name; call; name; entitle. [Rare.]

The vast Pacific Ocean, commonly . . . appellated (as the saying is) and annominated the South-sea.

A. Tucker, Light of Nature (1765), I. 465. (N. E. D.)

appellate (a-pel'āt), *a.* and *n.* [*<* L. *appellatus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* Pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals: as, an appellate court.

Appellate stands in contradistinction to original jurisdiction, and as the latter implies that the case must commence in the Supreme Court, so the former implies that the case must commence in an inferior court, not having final jurisdiction; and, therefore, liable to be carried up to a higher, for final decision. Calhoun, Works, I. 321.

II. *n.* A person appealed or prosecuted for a crime; an appellee.

appellation (ap-e-lā'shən), *n.* [= F. *appellation*, *<* L. *appellatio*(-n-), an accosting, an appeal,

a naming, *<* *appellare*, accost, appeal to, name: see *appellate*, *v.*, and *appeal*.] 1. The act of appealing from a lower to a higher court or authority; appeal.

There is such a noise in the court . . . with their several voices of citations, appellations, allegations, certificates, etc. B. Jonson, Epicæne.

2. The act of appealing for aid, sympathy, etc.; entreaty.—3. The act of naming; nomenclature.—4. The word by which a person or thing is called and known; name; title.—5. In logic, the acceptance of a term to denote an existing thing.—Formal appellation. See *formal*. =Syn. 4. Designation, etc. (see *name*, *n.*), cognomen, epithet.

appellative (a-pel'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *appellatif*, *<* L. *appellativus*, *<* *appellare*, name, call: see *appeal* and *appellation*.] I. *a.* 1. Having the character of an appellation; serving to name or mark out; serving as a distinctive denomination; denominative: as, hydrochloric is a term appellative of a certain acid.—2. In gram., common, as applied to a noun; general; denominative of a class: opposed to *proper*.

Nor is it likely he [St. Paul] would give the common appellative name of "Books" to the divinely inspired writings, without any other note of distinction. Ep. Bull, Works, II. 401.

II. *n.* 1. In gram., a common name in distinction from a proper name; a name standing for a whole class: thus, the word *man* is the appellative of the whole human race, *fowl* of all winged animals, *tree* of all plants of a particular class, etc.—2. Title; appellation; nickname.

There [in the rosary] also the blessed Virgin Mary, after many glorious appellatives, is prayed to in these words. Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, p. 218.

appellatively (a-pel'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In an appellative manner; in gram., according to the manner of appellative nouns; in a manner to express whole classes or species: as, the name *Hercules* is sometimes used appellatively, that is, as a common name to signify a strong man.

appellativeness (a-pel'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being appellative. Fuller.

appellatory (a-pel'a-tō-ri), *a.* [*<* L. *appellatorius*, *<* *appellator*, an appellant, *<* *appellare*, pp. *appellatus*, appeal: see *appeal*.] Containing an appeal.

An appellatory libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant. Ayliffe, Parergon.

appellee (ap-e-lē'), *n.* [*<* F. *appelé* (*<* L. *appellatus*), pp. of *appeler*: see *appeal* and *appellate*.] In law, the person against whom an appeal is brought; the respondent in an appeal.

appellor (a-pel'or), *n.* [ME. *apelour*, and by apheresis *pelour*, *<* OF. *apelour*, *appelour*, *apeleur*, earlier *apeleur*, *apelor*, *<* L. *appellator*, acc. *appellatorem*, appellant, *<* *appellare*, pp. *appellatus*, appeal: see *appeal*.] In law: (a) The person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for crime. [This term is not now applied to the plaintiff in appeal from a lower court, he being called the appellant.] (b) One who confesses a felony, and turns king's or state's evidence against his associates. Wharton. (c) One who challenges a jury. Wharton.

appenage, *n.* See *appanage*.

append (a-pend'), *v.* [The intrans. use is the earlier, *<* ME. *appenden*, *apenden*, *appenten*, *apenten*, and by apheresis *penden*, *penten*, *<* OF. *apendre*, *appendre*, hang up, hang by, depend on, appertain or belong to; in trans. use mod., *<* F. *appendre*, *<* ML. *appendere*, intrans., LL. trans., hang, L. *appendere*, *adpendere*, *appendere*, weigh, consider, *<* *ad*, to, + *pendere*, intrans., hang, *pendere*, trans., hang, weigh: see *pendant*, *poise*, and cf. *depend*, *dispend*, *expend*, *spend*, *perpend*, *suspend*.] I. *tr.* To belong; pertain.

Holy orisoun . . . appendith specially to penitence. Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

II. *trans.* 1. To hang or attach as a proper part, possession, or accompaniment, as a pendant; suspend: as, a seal appended to a record.

If amulets do work . . . upon those parts whereunto they are appended. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

Conceive . . . a pig's tail . . . appended to the back of the head. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, iii.

2. To add, as an accessory to the principal thing; subjoin; annex.

One hundred passages from the fathers appended in the notes. J. H. Newman, Development of Christ. Doctr., p. 22.

To hunt out mediocrity and feebleness, and append correct dates to their forgotten effusions, is an exercise of philantropy which is likely to be little appreciated. Hippie, Ess. and Rev., I. 33.

=Syn. To join, superadd, affix.

appendage (a-pen'dāj), *n.* [*<* *append* + *-age*.] 1. That which is appended to something as a proper part of it; a subordinate attached part of anything.

Specifically—(a) In anat. and zool., any limb, member, or peripheral part of the body diverging from the axial trunk; an appended or appendicular part. See cut under *Appendicularia*. (b) In bot., any subsidiary part superadded to another part, as hairs and glands to a stem or leaf, or nectaries and corona to the corolla: applied especially to processes of any kind. (c) Naut., a small portion of a vessel extending beyond the general form, as shown by the cross-sections and the water-sections.

2. Something added to a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it, as a portico to a house.

Modesty is the appendage of sobriety, and is to chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment. Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

In case of a union, the smaller kingdom would be considered only as an appendage, and sacrificed to the interests of the larger. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

=Syn. Adjunct, attachment, appurtenance, addition, concomitant.

appendance, appendence (a-pen'dans, -dens), *n.* [*<* F. *appendance*, *<* *appendre*: see *append*, *appendant*, and *-ance*.] I. The condition of being appendant. [Rare.]—2. Something annexed; an appendage.

High titles, rich coats, long pedigrees, large revenues, . . . the just . . . appendances of civil greatness. Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 29.

appendancy, appendency (a-pen'dan-si, -den-si), *n.* [*<* *appendant*, *-ent*: see *-cy*.] The condition of being appendant.

Abraham bought the whole field, and by right of appendency had the cave with it. Spelman, De Sepultura, p. 176.

appendant, appendent (a-pen'dant, -dent), *a.* and *n.* [*<* F. *appendant*, ppr. of *appendre*: see *append*.] I. *a.* 1. Hanging to; annexed; attached; concomitant: as, a seal appendant to a paper.—2. In law, appended to something by prescription: applied to a right or privilege attached to a principal inheritance: thus, in England, an advowson, that is, the right of patronage or presentation, is said to be appendant or annexed to the possession of a manor.—Appendant advowson. See *advowson*, 2.—Common appendant. See *common*, *n.*, 4.

II. *n.* That which belongs to another thing, as incidental or subordinate to it; an adjunct; a dependency.

appendical (a-pen'di-kal), *a.* [*<* *appendix* (*-dic*) + *-al*.] Of the nature of an appendix. N. E. D.

appendicate (a-pen'di-kāt), *v. t.* [*<* *appendix* (*-dic*) + *-ate*.] To append; add to: as, "divers things appendicated," Sir M. Hale.

appendication (a-pen'di-kā'shon), *n.* [*<* *appendicate* + *-ion*.] An appendix or adjunct. Sir M. Hale.

appendicatory (a-pen'di-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*<* *appendicate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an appendix. W. Taylor.

appendices, *n.* Plural of *appendix*.

appendicle (a-pen'di-kl), *n.* [*<* L. *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix*: see *appendix*.] A small appendage.

appendicular (ap-en-dik'ū-lār), *a.* [*<* NL. *appendicularius*, *<* L. *appendicula*: see *appendice*.] Having the character of an appendicle; appendiculate: specifically, in anat., opposed to *axial*: thus, the whole skeleton of a vertebrate is divided into the axial and the appendicular skeletons, the latter being that of the limbs or appendages.

The Endoskeleton is divided into an axial portion, belonging to the head and trunk, and an appendicular portion, belonging to the limbs. W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 9.

Appendicularia (ap-en-dik'ū-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *appendicularius*: see *appendicular*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Appendiculariidae*. *A. flabellum* is about one fifth of an inch long, exclusive of the tail, with an oval or flask-shaped body, and has the power of rapidly secreting a mucilaginous cuticular investment in which it becomes incased.

2. [*l. e.*; pl. *appendiculariæ* (-ē).] A member of the above genus.

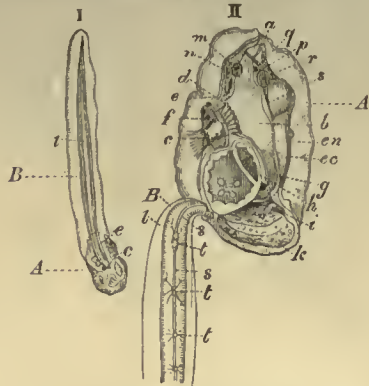
The simplest members of the [ascidian] group, and those the structure of which is most readily comprehensible, are the *Appendiculariæ*; minute pelagic organisms, which



Appendages. 1, anther of *Duula*; 2, flower of borage; 3, stamen of *Alyssum*: a, a, a, appendages.

are found in all latitudes, and are propelled, like tadpoles, by the flapping of a long caudal appendage.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 510.



Appendicularia flabellum, magnified.

1, the entire animal, with the caudal appendage forward in its natural position; II, side view of body, the appendage forcibly bent backward: *a*, body; *B*, appendage; *a*, mouth; *b*, pharynx; *c*, an atrial opening; *d*, the corresponding stigma with its cilia; *e*, anus; *f*, rectum; *g*, esophagus; *h*, *i*, stomach; *h*, testis; *l*, urochord; *m*, cellular patch at side of oral end of body; *n*, endostyle; *p*, ganglion; *q*, ciliated sac; *r*, otocyst; *s*, posterior nerve, with *t*, its ganglia; *en*, ectoderm; *ec*, ectoderm.

Appendiculariæ (ap-en-dik-ū-lā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Appendiculariidae*.

Appendicularian (ap-en-dik-ū-lā'ri-an), *n.* [*Appendicularia* + *-an*.] An animal of the genus *Appendicularia*; one of the *Appendiculariidae*.

Appendiculariid (ap-en-dik-ū-lā'ri-id), *n.* A tunicate, or ascidian, of the family *Appendiculariidae*.

Appendiculariidae (ap-en-dik-ū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., <*Appendicularia* + *-idae*.] A family of tunicates, or ascidians, of a low grade of organization, permanently retaining a form and structure which characterize only the embryonic or larval stage of other ascidians. They are named from their tadpole-like shape and long tail or appendage, by the vibration of which they move about. The family corresponds to a suborder *Copelata* of some naturalists, as distinguished from *Acopta*.

Appendiculata (ap-en-dik-ū-lā'tū), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *appendiculatus*: see *appendiculate*.] A name given by E. R. Lankester to a phylum or prime group of the animal kingdom, including those forms which have lateral locomotive appendages and usually a segmented body. It is a loose and inexact synonym of *Arthropoda*, together with *Rotifera* and *Chaetopoda*. See *Arthropoda*.

appendiculatus (ap-en-dik-ū-lāt), *a.* [*NL. appendiculatus*, < *L. appendiculus*: see *appendiculus*.]

1. Provided with appendages; having the character of an appendage or appendages; forming an appendiculus. Used especially in botany, being applied, for instance, to leaves, or to organs appended to leaves, leaf-stalks, etc.: thus, the pitcher-like appendage of the leaf of the *Nepenthes distillatoria*, or pitcher-plant, is said to be *appendiculate*. See cuts under *appendage* and *ascidium*.

2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Appendiculata*.

Appendirostres (a-pen-di-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., contr. for **appendicirostres*, < *L. appendix*, appendix, + *rostrum*, a beak.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a group of birds, the hornbills, *Bucerotidae*, as distinguished from the *Arculirostres*, the hoopoes or *Upupidae*.

appendix (ap-en'diks), *n.*; *pl. appendices* or *appendices* (-dik-ses or -di-sēz). [*L. appendix*, rarely *appendix*, an appendage, appendix, addition, < *appendere*, hang: see *append*.]

1. Something appended or added; an adjunct, concomitant, appendage, or accessory.

Normandy became an *appendix* to England.

Sir M. Hale, *Hist. Common Law of Eng.*

Specifically—2. An addition appended to a document or book relating to the main work, usually consisting of explanatory or statistical matter adding to its value, but not essential to its completeness, and thus differing from a *supplement*, which properly is intended to supply deficiencies and correct inaccuracies.—3. [As a Latin word; *pl. appendices*.] In *anat.*, a process, prolongation, or projection. See the phrases following.—**Appendices epiploicæ** (appendages of the epiploön), small folds of peritoneum covering the large intestine and containing fat.—**Appendix auriculæ**, the appendage of the auricle of the heart, an ear-like projection, from which, in human anatomy, the auricle itself derives its name.—**Appendix cæci**, in *anat.*, the vermiform appendix.—**Appendix ensiformis**, the enamel appendage of the breast-bone; the xiphoid cartilage or process. See cut under *skeleton*.—**Appendix vermiformis**, or *vermiform appendix*, a blind

process given off from the cæcum, varying in man from 3 to 6 inches in length. See cut under *intestine*.—**Appendix vesicæ** (appendage of the bladder), a hernia of the mucous membrane of the bladder through the muscular coat.—**Syn. 2.** *Appendix*, *Supplement*. See *supplement*.

appendixious (ap-en-dik'shus), *a.* [*appendix* + *-ious*. Cf. *ML. appendicius*, supplementary.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an appendix; appendicatory. *Bentham*. [Rare.]

appense (a-pens'), *a.* [*L. appensus*, pp. of *appendere*: see *append*.] Hanging from above; specifically, in *bot.*, pendulous: applied to ovules attached to the sides or angles of the ovary, and drooping. [Rare.]

appenset (a-pens'), *v. t.* [*OF. appenser*, *append* (a seal), < *L.* as if **appensare*, freq. of *appendere*, pp. *appensus*, *append*: see *append*.] To append (a seal).

We have caused . . . our seals thereunto to be *appensed*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 158. (*N. E. D.*)

appent, *v. i.* An old form of *append*.

appentice (a-pen'tis), *n.* [*ME. *apentice* (by apheresis *pentis*, *pentice*, whence, by corruption, *penthouse*, *q. v.*), < *OF. apentis*, *F. appentis*, < *ML. appendicium*, *appenditium*, *appentice*, < *LL. appendicium*, an appendage, < *appendere*, *append*: see *append*, *appendix*.] In *arch.*, any lean-to



Appentice. Chapter-house of the Cathedral of Meaux, France.

roof; especially, a kind of open shed of a single slope supported on posts or columns, or on brackets let into a wall, or otherwise, to afford protection from the weather to a door, window, flight of steps, etc., over which it projects or forms a hood.

apperceive (ap-er-sēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apperceived*, pp. *apperceiving*. [Early mod. E. also *aperceve*, *aperceive*, < *ME. aperceiven*, *aparceiven*, *aparceven*, < *OF. apercevoir*, *apercevoir*, *F. apercevoir* = *Sp. apercebir* = *Pg. aperceber*, < *LL. *apperceper*, < *L. ad*, to, + *percipere*, perceive: see *perceive*.] To be conscious of perceiving; comprehend (what is perceived); loosely, to perceive; notice: used specifically of internal perception or self-consciousness. See *perception*.

apperceiving† (ap-er-sē'ving), *n.* [*ME. aperceyryng*; verbal *n.* of *apperceive*.] Perception. *Chaucer*.

apperception (ap-er-sep'shon), *n.* [*NL. apperceptio(n)* (Leibnitz), < *LL. *apperceper*, pp. **apperceptus*: see *perceive* and *perception*.]

1. That act of the mind by which it becomes conscious of its ideas as its own; perception (which see) with the added consciousness that it is "I" who perceive.

It is well to make a distinction between perception, which is the inner state of the monad, representing external things, and *apperception*, which is consciousness, or the reflexive knowledge of this interior state, which is not given to all souls, nor always to the same soul.

Leibnitz, *Nature and Grace*, tr. by N. Porter, § 4.

The Leibnitz-Wolffians distinguished three acts in the process of representative cognition: (1) The act of representing a (mediate) object to the mind; (2) the representation, or, to speak more properly, representamen, itself as an (immediate or vicarious) object exhibited to the mind; (3) the act by which the mind is conscious immediately of the representative object, and through it mediately of the remote object represented. They called the first perception; the last, *apperception*; the second, *idea*.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Reid*, p. 877, note.

Hence, by a slight modification—2. With Kant and most English writers, an act of voluntary consciousness, accompanied with self-consciousness: especially in the phrase *pure apperception*.

My theory, like Kant's, lays *apperception*, anglicè reflection, at the basis of philosophy.

Hodgson, *Phil. of Reflection*, I. 224.

3. In the psychology of Herbart (1776-1841), the coalescence of the remainder of a new isolated idea with an older one, by a modification of one or the other.—4. Apprehension; recognition.

The recognition or *apperception* of these truths by men. *Maurice*. (*N. E. D.*)

Active apperception. See *active*.—**Pure apperception**, in the *Kantian philos.*, the bare consciousness of self, the mere "I" or "I think." See *self-consciousness*.—**Unity of apperception**, that unity of consciousness by virtue of which its contents (perceptions, thoughts, etc.) coexist for it; the pure self or "I" to which the contents of one and the same mind must be referred.

apperceptive (ap-er-sep'tiv), *a.* [*apperception*, after *perceptive*.] Pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of, apperception.

It is after all nothing but our *apperceptive* faculties, potentially idealized, that are made to serve for the consciousness of a universal subject. *Mind*, IX. 381.

Apperceptive union, the uniting of one idea with another by a voluntary act of consciousness.

apperil† (a-per'il), *n.* [*ap-1* + *peril*.] Peril; danger; risk.

Let me stay at thine *apperil*. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, i. 2.

Is there no law for a woman that will run upon a man at her own *apperil*? *Middleton*, *Michaelmas Term*, i. 1.

appersi-and† (ap'er-si-and'), *n.* Same as *appersand*.

A shrivelled cadaverous piece of deformity in the shape of an izzard or an *appersand*.

MacKlin, *Man of the World*, iii. 1.

appertain (ap-er-tān'), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *appertane*, *appertain*, < *ME. appertainen*, *apertainen*, *apertenen*, < *OF. apartenir*, *F. apparténir*, < *LL. appertinere*, belong to, < *L. ad*, to, + *partinere*, belong, pertain: see *pertain*.] To belong or pertain, as a part (to the whole), a member (to a class), a possession, or an attribute; belong by association or normal relation.

Hang mournful epitapha, and do all rites That *appertain* unto a burial.

Shak., *Much Ado*, iv. 1.

The Father, to whom in heaven supreme Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertains*.

Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 815.

In giving him to another, it [love] still more gives him to himself. . . . He does not longer *appertain* to his family and society; he is somewhat; he is a person.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 161.

I am much inclined to suspect that the fossil upon which the genus *Orulthopterus* has been founded *appertains* to a true Bird.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 232.

appertainance (ap-er-tā'nans), *n.* [*appertain* + *-ance*. Cf. *appertenance* and *appurtenance*.] 1. The quality or state of appertaining. [Rare.]

The noblest elevations of the human mind have in *appertainance* their sands and swamps.

Landon, *Imaginary Conversations*. (*N. E. D.*)

2. A thing which appertains; an appurtenance. **appertainment** (ap-er-tān'ment), *n.* [*appertain* + *-ment*.] That which appertains or belongs; an appurtenance; an external or adventitious attribute. [Rare.]

Our *appertainments*. *We lay by*

Shak., *T. and C.*, ii. 3.

appertenance†, **appertencet†**, **appertinent†**, *n.* Old forms of *appurtenance*.

appertinent† (ap-er'ti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [Same as *appurtenant*, after the *L. appertinent(-s)*: see *appurtenant*.] **I. a.** Belonging; properly relating; appurtenant.

All the other gifts *appertinent* to man.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

II. n. That which appropriately belongs to something else; an appurtenance.

You know how apt our love was, to accord

To furnish him with all *appertinents*

Belonging to his honour. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, ii. 2.

appetet, *v. t.* [*ME. appeten*, < *OF. appeter*, < *L. appetere*, *adpetere*, strive after, try to get, < *ad*, to, + *petere*, seek, aim at: see *petition*.] To crave or long for; covet; desire. *Chaucer*.

appetence, **appetency** (ap'ē-tens, -tēn-si), *n.* [= *F. appétence*, < *L. appetentia*, < *appeten(-t)-s*, *adpeten(-t)-s*: see *appetent*.] 1. The act of seeking or craving after that which satisfies the affections, passions, or tastes; desire; inclination; propensity.

I know not to what else we can better liken the strong *appetence* of the mind for improvement, than to a hunger and thirst after knowledge and truth.

Everett, *Orations*, II. 277.

They had a strong *appetency* for reading. *Mervale*.

Specifically—2. Strong natural craving for that which gratifies the senses; appetite; animal desire: as, "lustful *appetence*," *Milton*, *P. L.*, xi. 619.

The innate aversion to any poison known to modern chemistry can, by persistent disregard, be turned into a morbid *appetency*, vehement and persistent in proportion to the virulence of the poison.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 518.

3. A mental tendency toward an end; a volition or desire.

I shall occasionally employ the term *appetency* in the rigorous signification, as a genus comprehending under it both desires and volitions.

Sir W. Hamilton.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a, adj. adjective.	engin. engineering.	med. medicine.	photog. photography.
abbr. abbreviation.	entom. entomology.	measur. mensuration.	phren. phrenology.
abl. ablative.	Epis. Episcopal.	metal. metallurgy.	phys. physical.
acc. accusative.	equiv. equivalent.	metaph. metaphysics.	physiol. physiology.
accom. accommodated, accom- modation.	esp. especially.	meteor. meteorology.	pl., plur. plural.
act. active.	Eth. Ethiopic.	Mex. Mexican.	poet. poetical.
adv. adverb.	ethnog. ethnography.	MGr. Middle Greek, medie- val Greek.	polit. political.
AF. Anglo-French.	ethnol. ethnology.	MHG. Middle High German.	Pol. Polish.
agri. agriculture.	etym. etymology.	mil. military.	poss. possessive.
AL. Anglo-Latin.	Eur. European.	mineral. mineralogy.	pp. past participle.
alg. algebra.	exclam. exclamation.	ML. Middle Latin, medie- val Latin.	ppt. present participle.
Amer. American.	f., fem. feminine.	N. New.	Pr. Provençal (<i>usually</i> <i>meaning Old Pro-</i> <i>vençal).</i>
anat. anatomy.	F. French (<i>usually mean-</i> <i>ing modern French).</i>	N., neut. neuter.	pref. prefix.
anc. ancient.	Flem. Flemish.	N. North.	prep. preposition.
antiq. antiquity.	fort. fortification.	N. Amer. North America.	pres. present.
aor. aorist.	freq. frequentative.	nat. natural.	pret. preterit.
appar. apparently.	Fries. Friesic.	naut. nautical.	priv. privative.
Ar. Arabic.	fut. future.	nav. navigation.	prob. probably, probable.
arch. architecture.	G. German (<i>usually mean-</i> <i>ing New High Ger-</i> <i>man).</i>	NGr. New Greek, modern Greek.	pron. pronoun.
archeol. archeology.	Gael. Gaelic.	NHG. New High German (<i>usually simply G.,</i> <i>German).</i>	pron. pronounced, pronun- ciation.
arith. arithmetic.	galv. galvanism.	NL. New Latin, modern Latin.	prop. properly.
art. article.	gen. genitive.	nom. nominative.	pros. prosody.
As. Anglo-Saxon.	geog. geography.	Norm. Norman.	Prot. Protestant.
astrol. astrology.	geol. geology.	north. northern.	prov. provincial.
astron. astronomy.	geom. geometry.	Norw. Norwegian.	psychol. psychology.
attrib. attributive.	Goth. Gothic (<i>Moesogothic</i>).	numis. numismatica.	q. v. <i>L. quod</i> (or pl. <i>quæ</i>) <i>vide, which see.</i>
aug. augmentative.	Gr. Greek.	obs. obsolete.	refl. reflexive.
Bav. Bavarian.	gram. grammar.	obstet. obstetrics.	reg. regular, regularly.
Beng. Bengali.	gun. gunnery.	OBulg. Old Bulgarian (<i>other-</i> <i>wise called Church</i> <i>Slavonic, Old Slavic,</i> <i>Old Slavonic).</i>	repr. representing.
biol. biology.	Heb. Hebrew.	OCat. Old Catalan.	rhet. rhetoric.
Bohem. Bohemian.	her. heraldry.	OD. Old Dutch.	Rom. Roman.
bot. botany.	herpet. herpetology.	ODan. Old Danish.	Rom. Romanic, Romance (languages).
Braz. Brazilian.	Hind. Hindustani.	ODan. Old Danish.	Russ. Russian.
Bret. Breton.	hist. history.	odontog. odontography.	S. Amer. South American.
bryol. bryology.	horol. horology.	odontol. odontology.	sc. <i>L. scire, understand,</i> <i>supply.</i>
Bulg. Bulgarian.	hort. horticulture.	OF. Old French.	Sc. Scotch.
carp. carpentry.	Hung. Hungarian.	OFlem. Old Flemish.	Scand. Scandinavian.
Cat. Catalan.	hydraul. hydraulics.	OGael. Old Gaelic.	Scrp. Scripture.
Cath. Catholic.	hydros. hydrostatics.	OHG. Old High German.	sculp. sculpture.
causa. causative.	Ice. Icelandic (<i>usually</i> <i>meaning Old Ice-</i> <i>landic, otherwise call-</i> <i>ed Old Norse).</i>	OIr. Old Irish.	Serv. Servian.
ceram. ceramics.	ichth. ichthyology.	OIt. Old Italian.	sing. singular.
cf. <i>L. confer, compare.</i>	i. e. <i>L. id est, that is.</i>	OL. Old Latin.	Skt. Sanskrit.
ch. church.	impers. impersonal.	OLG. Old Low German.	Slav. Slavik, Slavonic.
Chal. Chaldee.	impf. imperfect.	ONorth. Old Northumbrian.	Sp. Spanish.
chem. chemical, chemistry.	impv. imperative.	OPrus. Old Prussian.	subj. subjunctive.
Chin. Chinese.	inprop. improperly.	orig. original, originally.	superl. superlative.
chron. chronology.	Ind. Indian.	ornith. ornithology.	angr. anger.
colloq. colloquial, colloquially.	ind. indicative.	OS. Old Saxon.	surv. survylog.
com. commerce, commer- cial.	Indo-Eur. Indo-European.	OSP. Old Spanish.	Sw. Swedish.
comp. composition, com- pound.	indef. indefinite.	OSw. Old Swedish.	Syr. Syriac.
compar. comparative.	inf. infinitive.	OTeut. Old Teutonic.	technol. technology.
conch. conchology.	instr. instrumental.	p. a. participial adjective.	teleg. telegraphy.
conj. conjunction.	interj. interjection.	paleon. paleontology.	teratol. teratology.
contr. contracted, contrac- tion.	intr., intrans. intransitive.	part. participle.	term. termination.
Corn. Cornish.	Ir. Irish.	pass. passive.	Teut. Teutonic.
cranio. craniology.	irreg. irregular, irregularly.	pathol. pathology.	theat. theatrical.
craniom. craniometry.	It. Italian.	perf. perfect.	theol. theology.
crystal. crystallography.	Jap. Japanese.	Pers. Persian.	therap. therapeutics.
D. Dutch.	L. Latin (<i>usually mean-</i> <i>ing classical Latin</i>).	pers. person.	toxicol. toxicology.
Dan. Danish.	Lett. Lettish.	persp. perspective.	tr., trans. transitive.
dat. dative.	IG. Low German.	Peruv. Peruvian.	trigon. trigonometry.
def. definite, definition.	ichenol. ichenology.	petrog. petrography.	Turk. Turkish.
deriv. derivative, derivation.	lit. literal, literally.	Portug. Portuguese.	typog. typography.
dial. dialect, dialectal.	lit. literature.	phar. pharmacy.	ult. ultimate, ultimately.
diff. different.	Lith. Lithuanian.	Phen. Phenician.	v. verb.
dim. diminutive.	lithog. lithography.	philol. philology.	var. variant.
distrib. distributive.	lithol. lithology.	philos. philosophy.	vet. veterinary.
dram. dramatic.	LL. Late Latin.	phonog. phonography.	v. i. intransitive verb.
dynam. dynamics.	m., masc. masculine.		v. t. transitive verb.
E. East.	M. Middle.		W. Welsh.
E. English (<i>usually mean-</i> <i>ing modern English).</i>	mach. machinery.		Wall. Wallon.
eccl., eccles. ecclesiastical.	mammal. mammalogy.		Wallach. Wallachian.
econ. economy.	manuf. manufacturing.		W. Ind. West Indian.
e. g. <i>L. exempli gratia, for</i> <i>example.</i>	math. mathematics.		zoogeg. zoogeography.
Egypt. Egyptian.	MD. Middle Dutch.		zool. zoology.
E. Ind. East Indian.	ME. Middle English (<i>other-</i> <i>wise called Old Eng-</i> <i>lish).</i>		zoët. zoëtomy.
elect. electricity.			
embryol. embryology.			
Eng. English.			

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.	ü German ü, French u.	æ as in errant, republican.	ly (in French words) French liquid (mou-
â as in fate, mane, dale.	oi as in oil, joint, boy.	æ as in prudent, difference.	llé) l.
á as in far, father, guard.	ou as in pound, proud, now.	â as in charity, density.	' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent.
â as in fall, talk, naught.		á as in valor, actor, idiot.	(A secondary accent is not marked if at its
ã as in ask, fast, ant.		â as in Persia, peninsula.	regular interval of two syllables from the
ä as in fare, hair, bear.		â as in the book.	primary, or from another secondary.)
é as in met, pen, bless.		ü as in nature, feature.	
ê as in mete, meet, meat.			
ë as in her, fern, heard.			
í as in pin, it, biscuit.			
î as in pine, fight, life.			
o as in not, on, frog.			
ô as in note, poke, floor.			
ó as in move, spoon, room.			
ô as in nor, song, off.			
u as in tub, son, blood.			
û as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).			
ü as in pull, book, could.			

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

â as in prelate, courage, captain.
ê as in ablegate, episcopal.
ô as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
û as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short u-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

â as in nature, adventure.
ê as in arduous, education.
g as in leisure.
z as in seizure.

A mark (˘) under the consonants t, d, z indicates that they in like manner are variable to ch, j, sh, zh. Thus:

t as in nature, adventure.
d as in arduous, education.
g as in leisure.
z as in seizure.

th as in thin.
th as in then.
ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
ñ as in French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.

SIGNS.

< read from; i. e., derived from.
> read whence; i. e., from which is derived.
+ read and; i. e., compounded with, or with suffix.
= read cognate with; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read root.
* read theoretical or alleged; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read obsolete.

