ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

GRAMMAR.	Heb Hebrew.
a. stands for Adjective.	It Italian.
ad Adverb.	L Latin.
comp Comparative.	O. Fr Old French.
conj Conjunction.	Per Persian.
i	Port Portuguese.
interj Interjection.	Scot Scotch.
n Noun.	Sp Spanish.
p Participle.	Sw Swedish.
pp Participles.	Turk Turkish.
p. a Participial Adjective.	U. S United States.
pl Plural.	
prep Preposition.	ARTS AND SCIENCES.
pron Pronoun.	Anat. stands for Anatomy.
sing Singular.	Arch Architecture.
superl Superlative.	Astrol Astrology.
Syn Synonymes.	Astron Astronomy.
v Verb.	Bot Botany.
v. a Verb Active.	Chem Chemistry.
v. n Verb Neuter,	Chron Chronology.
	Conch Conchology.
PRONUNCIATION.	Elec Electricity.
S. stands for Sheridan.	Ent Entomology.
W Walker.	Geog Geography.
P Perry.	Geol
J Jones.	Geom Geometry.
E Enfield.	Gram Grammar.
F Fulton and Knight.	Her Heraldry.
I Imperial Dictionary.	Ich Ichthyology.
Ja Jameson.	Math Mathematics.
K Knowles.	Mech Mechanics.
H	Med Medicine.
Mu Murray.	Min Mineralogy.
N Nuttall.	Mus Music.
Sm Smart.	Myth Mythology. [fairs.
St Stormonth.	Naut Nautical or Marine Af-
R Reid.	Opt Optics.
C Craig.	Ornith Ornithology.
D Donald.	Phren Phrenology.
Cl Clarke.	Rhet Rhetoric.
Co Cooley.	Surg Surgery.
Cu	Theol Theology.
Wb Webster.	Zoöl Zoölogy.
Wr Wright.	The state of the s
B Boag.	SIGNS.
The second second second second second	The double accent mark, when used in pro-
ETYMOLOGY, &c.	nunciation, denotes that the aspirated sound
Arab. stands for Arabic.	of the succeeding consonant is thrown back on the preceding syllable; thus, peti"tion
AS Anglo-Saxon.	(petish'on).
Dan Danish,	Words printed in Italics, in the definitions, de-
Dut Dutch.	note a reference to such words for a notice
Eng English, or England.	of the synonymous words connected with them. For example, in the definition of the
Fr French.	word abdicate, the word abandon is referred
Fris Frisian.	to for a notice of the synonymes. Other abbreviations than those here given may
Ger German.	be found in the Table of Abbreviations, page
Gr Greek.	647

Gr. Greek.

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

ABATEMENT

A (pronounced \(\bar{a}\) as a letter, but \(\bar{a}\) as a word). The first letter of the alphabet, and a vowel:—any; one; some; each; every. \(A\) is an article set before nouns of the singular number; as, a man, a tree. It is also prefixed to nouns in the plural number when preceded by the adjectives few and great many; as, a few men, a great many men. Before words beginning with a vowel, or a vowel sound, it takes the letter n after it, for the sake of euphony; as, an ox, an hour. (An is, however, an older form than \(a\). A is placed before a participle or a participial noun, and is to foresake; to renounce; to surrender; to foresake; to renounce; to surrender; to forego.—2, n. A forsaking; relinquishthe sake of euphony; as, an ox, an hour. (An is, however, an older form than a.) A is placed before a participle or a participial noun, and is considered as a kind of preposition; as, to go a

A 1 (wun), a. The very best; first-rate. [Colloq.]

Äard'-värk (ärd'-värk), n. [Dut., earth-pig.] A South-Africau mammal feeding principally on ants.

'Aard'-wolf (ard'-wulf), n. [Dut., earth-wolf.] A South-African car-Aard-vark. nivorous mammal resembling the hyena.

nivorous mammai resembling the hyena.

Aş-rŏn'i-e, la. Pertaining to, or descended

Aṣ-rŏn'i-eal, from, Aaron.

Ab, n. [Syr.] Eleventh month of the Jewish
year:—nearly the same as August.

A'ba, n. [Named from Abbadie, the inventor.] An

instrument for finding latitudes.

Ab'a-cist, n. [Late L. abacista.] One who casts accounts:—one skilled in using

the abacus.

A-back', ad. [O. E. on buc, to the rear.] Backwards;—by surprise:—noting the situation of

prise:—noting the situation of Abacot.

the sails when they are pressed against the masts.
Ab'a-ckt, n. [Corrupt form of bycocket.] A
king's cap of state; a bycocket, or peaked cap,
worn in mediaval times.
Ab'a-cis, n.; pl. Ab'a-cī. [L.; Gr. ἄβαξ, a slab.]
A bench; a counting table,
or reckoning frame:—the
uppermost member of a
column:—a sideboard.
A-bāt'f, prep. & ad. [O. E. a,
at, be, by, and aft.] (Naut.) Toward the stern;
behind.

to forego. -2, n. A forsaking; relinquish-

ment.

Sym.—Abandon vice or a wrecked vessel; quit, forsake, or leave a country; desert a post; relinquish a claim; resign an office; surrender a town; forego a pleasure.

A-băn'don (or a-bōn'don), n. [Fr.] Frank unconstraint or enthusiasm in manner; dash; freedom.

A-băn'doned (a-bān'dund), p. a. Given up; forsaken:—corrupted in the highest degree.

Sym.—Corrupt; wicked; profligate; flagitious.

A-bān'don-mēnt, n. The act of abandoning:—the state of being deserted.

Ab-ar-tic-h-lā'tion, n. [L. abarticulatio; ab, off, and articulatio.—See Article.] (Anal.) A movable articulatio; diarthrosis; a joint freely movable.

movable.

A-bāse', v. a. [O. F. abaisser, from L. bassus, low, short.] [pp. abasing, abased.] To humble; to bring low; to degrade; to humiliate.

A-bāse'ment, n. Act of abasing; humiliation:—the state of being brought low.

A-bāsh', v. a. [Allied to Fr. bchahr and to the interjection bah!] [pp. abashing, abashed.] To make ashamed; to confuse; to discomfit.

Syn.—Abash expresses more than confound, and confound more than confuse. Abashed by shame or fear; confused or confounded by what

shame or fear; confused or confounded by what cannot be explained.

cannot be explained.

A-bāsh'ment, n. Great shame; confusion.

A-bāt'a-ble, a. That may be abated.

A-bāt', v. a. [O. Fr. abatre; Fr. abatre; L. ab, away, and batwere, to strike.] [pp. abating, abated.] To lessen; to diminish; to remit.—(Law.) To put an end to; to defeat.—2, v. n. To grow less; to decrease.

Sym.—A storm or passion abates; a thing grows less, decreases, or diminishes in size or quantity.

A-bāte'ment, n. The act of abating; decrease.

 \bar{a} \bar{e} , \bar{i} , \bar{o} , \bar{u} , \bar{y} , long; \bar{a} , \bar{e} , \bar{i} , \bar{o} , \bar{u} , \bar{y} , short; \bar{a} , \bar{e} , \bar{i} , \bar{o} , \bar{u} , \bar{y} , short; \bar{a} , \bar{e} , \bar{i} , \bar{o} , \bar{e} , $\bar{e$

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A-bāt'er, n. The person or thing that abates:—a plea in abatement.

A'ba-tis (ab'a-tis or ab'a-tē'), n. [Fr.; cf. Abate.]

(Mil.) A defence formed by sharpened branches or by trees felled and laid together.

A-bām', ad. [Cf. Beam.] (Naut.) On the beam; in a line at right angles to a vessel's keel.

A-bēar'ance (a-bār'ans), n. [O. E. abear, for Beam.] (Law.) Behavior.

A-be-ce-dā'ri-an, n. A teacher or learner of the

over a pulpit or rostrum.

Ab-āx'-al, \(a. \) [L. ab, from, and axis.] Not in Ab-āx'-lie, \(f \) the axis:—away from the axis.

Ab'ba, \(n. \) A Syriac word, signifying father.

Ab'ba-Cx, \(n. \) [Eccl. L. abbatia, abbey or abbacy.]

State or office of an abbot:—time of being an Ab'bat, \(n. \) See Abbot. [abbot.

State or office of an about:—time of being an Ab'bat, n. See Absort. [abbot. Ab-bā'tial (bā'shal) [obs. Fr.], or Ab-bāt'i-cal, a. Relating to an abbey.
Ab'bé (āb'be; Fr. ið-bā'), n. [Fr. abbé.] An abbot:—an ecclesiastical title, without office or duty an-Ab'bess, n. The governess of an abbey. [axed. Ab'bey, n.; pl. Ab'beys, A monastery; a convent:—a church attached to a convent.

Syn.—Abbey, priory, monastery, convent, cloister, and numery are all used to denote religious houses in Catholic countries. An abbey is under an abbot or abbess; a priory is under a prior.

Convent implies community, cloister seclusion. A monustery implies solitude, and is appropriated to monks. A nunnery is a house for nuns. A friary is a house of friars.

is a house of friars.

**Mb'bot, n. [L. abbas, from abba.—Cf. Abba.] The chief of an abbey or convent.

**Xb'bot.ship, n. The state or office of an abbot.

**Ab-bre'vj.āte [ab-bre'vj.āt, W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. H. St. I.; ab-bre'vyāt, S. E.; ab-bre'v-āt, P.], v. a. [pp. abbreviating, abbreviated.] [L. abbreviare, to shorten; ab, off, and brevis, short.] To shorten by contraction of parts; to abridge.

**Ab-bre-vj.ātion...n. The act of abbreviating; a contraction —a letter or letters standing for a

Ab-brē-vi-ā'tion, n. The act of abbreviating; a contraction:—a letter or letters standing for a

word or words:—a summary.

Ab-brē'vi-ā-tor, n. [L.] One who abbreviates;
an abridger:—one who draws up briefs.

an abridger:—one who draws up briefs.

Ab-bre'vi-a-to-rx, a. Shortening; contracting.
Ab-bre'vi-a-tūre, n. Abbreviation; abridgment.
Ab'di-cānt, n. [L. abdicans, abdicantis, abdicating, press part. of abdicare.] One who abdicates.

2, a. Abdicating; renouncing.
Ab'di-cāte, v. a. [L. abdicare, to reject; ab, away, and dicare, to proclaim; dicere, to say.] [pp. abdicating, abdicated.] To abaudon or relinquish, as a throne or office: to resign: to renounce; to

as a throne or office; to resign; to renounce; to give up:-to deprive of a right.-2, v. n. To

leave or resign an office.

Ab-dj-cā-tiọn, n. Act of abdicating; resignation.

Ab'dj-cā-tive [ab'de-kā-tiv, W. J. F. Ja. St. I. Mu.

Sm.; ab-dik'a-tiv, S. E. P.], a. Causing or implying abdication.

plying addicator.

Ab'di-cā-tor, n. Same as Abdicant.

Ab-dō'men [ab-dō'men, S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Mu.

H. St. Sm.; ab-dō'men or āb'do-mēn, P. Wb. I.],

n. [L.] L. pl. Ab-dōm'i-na; Eng. Ab-dō'mens. The lower cavity of the body, between mens. The lower cavity of the body, between the diaphragm and the pelvis.

Ab-dom'i-nal, a. Relating to the abdomen.—2,

n. One of an order of fishes.

Ab-düce', v. a. [L. abducere, abductum, to draw away; ab, away, and ducere, to draw.] [pp. abducing, abduced.] To lead away; to separate.

Ab-dü'cent, a. [L. abducens, abducentis, leading away.—See Abduce.] Drawing away; pulling book.

back.

Ab-duct', v. a. [pp. abducting, abducted.] To take unlawfully by force or fraud; to draw away.

Ab-duc'tion, n. [See Abduce.] The act of abducting:—the act of illegally taking away a person by force.

Ab-duc'tor, n. [Late L.] A muscle that draws away:—one who abducts.

plea in abatement.

Ab'a-tis (āb'a-tis or āb'a-tē'), n. [Fr.; cf. Abate.]

(Mil.) A defence formed by sharpened branches or by trees felled and laid together.

A-bā'tor, n. (Law.) One who abates.

Ab-at-toir (āb-a-twor'), n. [Fr.; cf. Abate.] A bele', n. [Dut. abeed, from the bell alphabet.

Ab-at-toir (āb-a-twor'), n. [Fr.; cf. Abate.] A public slaunchter-house

Ab-āt-toir (ab a-twor), n. [Fr.; cf. Abate.] A public slaughter-house.

A-bat-voix (ā-bā-vwā), n. [Fr., from abattre (see Abat-voix (ā-bā-vwā), n. [Fr., from abattre (see Abate), and voix, voice.] The sounding-board over a pulpit or rostrum.

Ab-āx'[i-al], a. [L. ab, from, and axis.] Not in Ab-āx'[i-al], b. [L. ab, from, and axis.] Not in Ab-āx'[i-al], a. [L. ab, from, and axis.] Not in Ab-āx'[i-al], a. [L. ab, from, and axis.] Not in Ab-āx'[i-al], a. [L. aberrare, aberratum, to wander; ab, away, and errare, to rove.] [pp. aberrating, aberrated.] To wander; to deviate from the right way of from L. abbellus, a late form of abattre (see Abate.) Ab-ār'[ant.] (Bot.) The white poplar.

A'b-ār'[ant.] a. [Ab-ār'[ant.]] (Bot.) The white poplar.

A'b-ār'[ant.] a. [C. abeel, from L. abbellus, a late form of abuse, white.] (Bot.) The white poplar.

A'b-ār'[ant.] a. [C. abeel, from L. abbellus, a late form of abuse, white.] (Bot.) The white poplar.

A'b-ār'[ant.] a. [C. abeel, from L. abbellus, a late form of abuse, white.] the right way or from a natural state.

the right way or from a natural state.

*Ab-er-rā-tion, n. The act of deviating; error:—
partial alienation of mind.

*A-bet', v. a. [O. Fr. abeter, to set or hound on; from the root of Barr and Bitte.] [pp. abetting, abetted.] To set on; to aid; to encourage; to instigate, as in some crime. A-bet'ter, or A-bet'tor, n. (Law.) One who abets;

an accomplice: an accessory.

Syn.—Abettors propose or instigate; accomplices take an active part, accessories a subordinate part.

4-bey'ance (a-bū'ans), n. [Anglo-French; akin to Fr. bayer, to gape after, to open the mouth, to hanker; Late L. badare. Reversion; expectation of possession hereafter:—a state of suspension, cessation, or delay.

Ab-hör', v. a. [L. abhorrere; ab, away, and hor-rere, to shudder, to stand aghast.] [pp. abhorring, abhorred.] To regard with horror; to detest; to

abhorred.] To regard with horror; to detest, to abhorred. To regard with horror; to detest, to abhorred. Ab-hör'rence, n. The action of abhorring; re-Ab-hör'rent, a. Struck with abhorrence:—odious:—contrary to; foreign; inconsistent with. Ab-hör'ren. n. One who abhors; a detester. A'b'ho, n. [Heb. for ear of grain.] The first month of the Jewish year.

A-bid'ance, n. Continuance; conformity.

A-bide', v. n. [O. E. abidan.—See BIDE.] [i. abode;
pp. abiding, abode.] To stay in a place; to
dwell; to reside.—2, v. a. To wait for; to sup-

-Abide for a night: stan awhile; sojourn for a short period; dwell or reside in a house or

-bid'ing, a. Permanent; continual. A-bil'i-ty, n. [L. habilitas.—See Abl.] Quality of being able; power to do anything; capacity:

—pl. faculties of the mind.

b-in-tes'tate, a. [L. ab, from, and intestatus, one who has made no will.—See Intestate.] (Law.) Inheriting from one who died without making

a will. A-bī-o-ţĕn'e-sĭs, n. [Gr. \dot{a} , negative, βi os, life, A-bī-ŏg'e-ny, \dot{a} nd $\gamma \dot{e} \nu \epsilon \sigma t$ s, genesis, or birth.— See Genesis.] The development of inorganic or dead matter into organized or living matter; spontaneous generation.

spontaneous generation. b/ject. a. [L. abjectus, cast away; ab, away, and jacere, to cast.] Mean; low; despicable; base; hopeless.—2, n. An outcast. b.ječ'tjon, n. Want of spirit; baseness. Abiect. a.

Ab-jec'tion, n. Want of spirit; baseness. Ab'ject-ly, ad. In an abject manner; basely.

Äb'jeet-ly, ad. In an abject manner; basely.

Ab'jeet-ness, n. Abjection; meanness.

Ab-jin-dj-a' tion, n. [L. ab, against, and judicare, to judge.] Rejection.

Ab-jinc' tive, a. [L. ab, negative, and jungere, to join.—See Join.] Disconnected; exceptional. [n.]

Ab-jū-ra'tion, n. Act of abjuring; renunciation.

Ab-jū-ra-to-ry, or Ab'jū-ra-to-ry, a. Of or relating to, or characterized by, abjuration.

Ab-jūre', v. a. [L. ab, away, and jurare, to swear.—See Jurn.] To renounce upon oath; to retract solemnly: to revoke; to recall; to recant.

solemnly; to revoke; to recall; to recant.

Ab-lac-ta'tion, n. [From L. ab, away, and lac, milk; ablactato, a weaning.] The process of weaning:—a method of grafting by approach.

ties, strength, power, or skill; capable; skilful.

K'ble-böd'jed (-böd'jd), a. Strong of body.

Kb'le-gäte, n. [L. ablegatus; ab, away, and legare, to send, to despatch,—See Legate.] A legate from the pope.

Non-sv. μ. [Gr. ἀβλεψία, blindness; ἀ, not,

Hom the popte.

Ab'lep-sy, n. [Gr. ἀβλεψία, blindness; ἀ, not, and βλέπω, I see.] Want of sight; blindness.

A-blôm', αd. or α. [See Bloom.] In full bloom.

Ab'lu-ent, n. [See Ablurton.] That which washes clean.—2, α. Washing clean; purifying.

Ab-lü'tion, n. [L. ablulio; αb, off, and luere, to wash.] Act of cleansing with water; washing:—

wash. Act of cleaning with water, washing a religious purification.

X'bly, ad. In an able manner; with ability.

Ab'ne-gāte, r. n. [L. abnegare, abnegatus, to deny; ab, away, and negare, to deny.—See Negation.]

[pp. abnegating, abnegated.] To deny; to re-

Ab-ne-ga'tion, n. Denial; renunciation. Ab-nör mal, a. [L. abnormis, later abnormalis, from ab, away from, and norma (for gnorima), a rule.—See Normal. Said to be formed on model of Gr. ανώμαλος. - See Anomalous.] Contrary

to rule; irregular.

**Ab-nör-mäl'j-ty, n. Deviation from rule; that which is abnormal; abnormity.

**Ab-nör'mal-ly, ad. In an abnormal manner.

Ab-nor mai-ty, a. Irregularity; monstrosity; deformity:—that which is abnormal. A-board' (a-bord'), ad. [Cf. BOARD.] On board;

in a ship.—2, prep. On board of. A-bode', n. Habitation; dwelling:—stay.—2, i. &

A-bone, in. Insultation; twenting --stay. -2, i. a. p. from abide.

A-böl'jsh, v. a. [Fr. abolir, from L. abolescere, an inceptive form of abolere, to destroy; ab, away, and obs. olere, to grow.] [pp. abolishing, abolished.] To annul; to repeal; to cancel.

Syn.—Institutions and customs are abolished; a contract is annulled; laws are repealed or abro-

a contract is annual; haws are repeated to donorize gated; debts are cancelled.

\$b-0-!1"(tipn (ab-0-lish'un), n. Act of abolishing; state of being abolished; destruction. [tionists. Ab-0-!1"(tipn-ism, n. The principles of the aboli-b-0-!1"(tipn-ism (ab-0-lish'un-ist), n. One who fives abolition exemption of elevery.

favors abolition, especially of slavery.

Ab-o-mā'sum, | n. [Late L., from omasum, tripe;
Ab-o-mā'sus, | a Celtic word.] The fourth stomach of ruminating animals.

A-bom'i-na-ble, a. [L. abominabilis; ab, away, and omen.] Hateful: detestable: odious.

A-bŏm'i-nāte, v. a. [See Abominable.] [pp. abominating, abominated.] To hate utterly; to detest

with strong aversion; to abhor; to loathe.

A-bom-i-na'tion, n. Hatred; detestation; an object of hatred:—pollution; defilement.

ject of hatred:—pollution; defilement.
Ab-o-rig'i-nal, a. Original; primitive; indigenous.—2, n. An original inhabitant.
Ab-o-rig'i-nēs (āb-o-rij'e-n'z), n. pl. [L. ab, from, and origo, origin.—See ORIGIN.] The earliest inhabitants of a country.
A-bört', v. n. [L. aboriri, abortus, to miscarry.—See ORIGIN.] [pp. aborting, aborted.] To miscarry:—to fail of growth.
A-bört'ed. a. (Physiol.) Noting an organ whose

A-bort'ed, a. (Physiol.) Noting an organ whose development has been arrested. A-bor'tion, n. Miscarriage; untimely birth; im-

perfect offspring; empty result.

A-bör'tion-ist, n. One who procures abortion.

A-bör'tive, a. Brought forth before the due time; immature:—miscarrying; unsuccessful.

Ablā'tion, n. [L. ablatio, a removal; ab, away, and ferre, latum, to carry.] Removal; amputation:—wasting away, as by abrasion.

Abla-ti've, a. [See Ablation.] That takes away.
—(Gram.) A term applied to the sixth case of Latin nouns.—2, n. Sixth case of the Latin noun.
A-blāze', ad. [See Blazz.] In a blaze; on fire. Ablaze', ad. [See Blazz.] In a blaze; on fire. Ablation, outside; butan standing for be, by, and latin, outside; butan standing for be, by, and latin nearly; one control of the latin nouns.—2, al. Sixth case of the Latin nouns.—2, al. Sixth case of the Latin nouns.—3 abounding, a

A-bove' (a-buv'), prep. [O. E. abufan, from a, on, be, by or near, and ufan, up.] In a higher place; more than; higher than; too high for; beyond.

-2, ad. Overhead; in a higher place; in the re-

gions of heaven:—before. A-bove'-board (a-bov'bord), ad. Upon deck or

board; in open sight:—without artifice.

Ab-ra-ca-dab'ra, n. [Origin doubtful.] A cabalistic word; a superstitious charm:—jargon; gibberish.

gibberish.

A-brāde', v. a. & v. n. [L. abradere; ab, off, and radere, to scrape.—Cf. Razor..] [pp. abrading, abraded.] To rub off; to waste.

X'bra-ham-mān, m. [Said to be from a ward called the Abraham ward in Bethlehem Hospital, London.] A begging lunatic:—hence, one who feigned lunacy as a pretext for begging.

Ab-rā'sjon (ab-rā'zhun), n. [See Abrahr..] Act of rubbing off; a place that is rubbed bare.

A-brēast' (a-brēst'), ad. [See Beers..] Side by side.

Abreuvoir (āb-rü-vwör'), n. [Fr., from L. ad, to, and bübere, to drink; the term properly designates a watering-trough for beasts.] A joint between stones to be filled up with mortar.

tween stones to be filled up with mortar.

A-bridge', v. a. [Fr. abréger, to shorten; L. ab-breviare, from ab, off, and brevis, short.] [pp. abridging, abridged.] To make shorter in words; to contract; to shorten: -to deprive of.

A-bridger, a. One who abridges.

A-bridg'ment, n. The contraction of a work into a smaller compass; a compendium; an epitome; the act of abridging.

the act of abridging.

**Sym.—A compendium, epitome, and summary are concise abridgments; an abstract, a very concise abridgment. A symopsis or conspectus gives a bird's-eye view of a subject.

**A-brōach' (a-brōch'), v. a. [See Broach.] [pp. abroaching, abroached.] To broach; to set flowing.—2, ad. In a posture for flowing out.

A-broad' (a-brawd'), ad. [See BROAD.] Without confinement; widely; at large; from home; out of the house; in another country; wide of the mark.

Mark. Ab'ro-gate, v. a. [L. abrogare, to repeal; ab, implying reversal, and rogare, to propose as a law.]
[pp. abrogating, abrogated.] To repeal; to abolish; to cancel. Ab-ro-ga'tion, n. The act of abrogating.

Ab'ro-ga-tive, or Ab-rog'a-tive, a. Tending to abrogate; that annuls or abrogates. Ab-rupt', a. [L. abrumpere, abruptus, to break off.
—See Rupture.] Broken: craggy; unconnected:

-sudden; hasty; unceremonious.

Ab-rup'tion, n. Violent separation.

Ab-rupt'ly, ad. Hastily; suddenly; ruggedly. Ab-rupt'ness, n. The quality of being abrupt.
Ab'scess (ab'ses), n. [L. abscessus, a going away;
abs, away, and cedo, cessum, to go.] A cavity

containing pus.

Ab-scind' (ab-sind'), v. a. [L. ab, away, and scindo, scissum, to cut.] [pp. abscinding, abscinded.] To cut off.

scinded.) To cut off.
Ab'sciss (ab'sis), n. Same as Abscissa.
Ab-scis'sa, n.; pl. Ab-scis'sæ. [L.—See Abscind.]
(Geom.) A segment cut off from a straight line.
Ab-scis'sion (ab-sizh'un) [ab-sizh'un, W. F. Mu.
St. H. I. J. Ja. K. Sm.; ab-sish'un, S. P.], n. [See
Abscind.] The act of cutting off; state of being
cut off.

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.—Ç, Ç, Ç, Ş, soft; Ø, Ø, e, ¸ , hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

Ab-scŏnd', v. n. [L. abs, away, and condere, to hide, to stow; con, together, and dare, to put.]

[pp. absconding, absconded.] To hide one's self; to disappear.

Ab-scŏnd'er, n. One who absconds.

Ab'sence, n. The state of being absent:—the time of being absent:—want or lack:—inattentien; absorption in thought.

Ab-str'gent, a. Having a cleansing quality.—2, n. That which has a cleansing quality.—4 to the latter of cleansing.

Ab'sent, a. [L. absens; abs, away, and esse, to be.]

Ab-sent, a. [1. absents; abs, away, and esse, to be.]
Not present:—inattentive.
Ab-sent', v. a. [pp. absenting, absented.] To keep
away; to withdraw.
Ab-sen-tēē', n. One absent from his station.
Ab-sen-tēē' işm, n. Habitual absence; the prac-

tice of being an absentee.

Ab'sent-ly, ad. In an absent manner; with ab-

Ab'sent-iy, ad. In an absent manner; with absence of mind; inattentively. [in thought. Ab'sent-mīnd'ed, a. Inattentive; deeply absorbed Ab-sīnth',] (or āb-sānt), n. [Fr.; L. absinthium; Ab-sīnthe',] Gr. ἀμύθου, wormwood.] A French bitter cordial; wormwood.

Ab-sin'thi-an, a. Of the nature of wormwood. Ab-sis'tence, n. [L. ab, away, and sistere, a reduplicated form of stare, to stand.—Cf. STAND.] The act or condition of standing off or away from.

Ab'so-lüte, a. [L. absolvere, absolutum.—See Absolve.] Unconditional; not relative:—perfect; unrestricted:—real:—not limited:—despotic: positive; peremptory.

Sun. — Absolute or unconditional promise, or

space; absolute or unlimited government; despotic power; arbitrary measures; positive or peremptory refusal

Ab'so-lūte-ly, ad. Unconditionally; fully.
Ab'so-lūte-ness, n. Completeness:—despotism.
Ab-so-lū'tion, n. The act of absolving; forgive-

ness.

Ab'so-lū-tişm, n. Absolute government:—the doctrine which favors absolute government.

Ab'so-lū-tiṣt, \alpha.' Of or pertaining to absolu-Ab-so-lù-tis'tio, tism; absolute; despotic.

Ab-söl'u-to-ry [ab-söl'u-tūr-e, W. J. E. Ja. Sm. I. St. Mu.; āb'so-lū-to-re, S. P.], a. That absolves.

Ab-söl'va-ble, a. That may be absolved.

Ab-söl'va-to-ry a. Relating to pardon; forsiva-ble, a. Relating to pardon; forsiva-ble, a. Ab-sol'va-to-ry, a. Relating to pardon; forgiv

Ab-sol'va-to-ry, a. Relating to paraon; torgiving; absolutory.

Ab-sölve' (ab-zòlv') [ab-zòlv', H. St.; ab-sòlv', Wb. I.; ab-sòlv' or ab-zòlv', Mu.], v. a. [L. absolvere, from ab, away, and solvere, to loosen.—See Solve.]

[pp. absolving, absolved.] To free from guilt,

or from contract; to acquit; to clear.

Sum.—Absolved from sin by the mercy of God; citted of a charge by men

Ab-sölv'er, n. One who absolves.

Ab'so-nănt, a. [L. ab, off, and sonare, to sound.—See Sound.] Discordant; harsh-toned. [L. absorbere, from ab, away, and

sorbere, to drink.] [pp. absorbing, absorbed.] To imbibe; to swallow up.

Ab-sörb'a-ble, a. That may be absorbed.

Ab-sörb'ent, n. A medicine that favors absorption;
any thing that sucks up; a lymphatic or lacteal

vessel.—2, a. Tending to absorb.

Ab-sörpt', a. Swallowed up; absorbed.

Ab-sörp'tion, n. The act of absorbing, swallowing, sucking up, or engrossing; the state or process of being absorbed.

Ab-sörp'tive, a. Having power to absorb. Ab-sörp-tiv'i-ty, n. The quality of, or capacity for, absorption.

Ab-stāin', v. n. [L. abstinere; abs, away, and tenere, to hold.] [pp. abstaining, abstained.] To keep from; to forbear.

Ab-stāin'er, n. One who abstains; a tectotaller.
Ab-stā'mi-oŭs, a. [L. abstemius, abstinent, from abs, away, and the root of temetum, strong drink; cf. Skr. tâm-yati, to be stupefied.] Sparing:—temperate:—abstinent:—chiefly used of food or

Syn.-A person may be temperate and sober, yet

z, n. That which has a cleaning quanty, Ab-stër'sion, n. The act of cleaning. Ab-stër'sive, a. Having the quality of cleaning. Ab'sti-něnce, n. [L. abstinentia.—See Abstain.] Forbearance of food or drink:—the practice or act of refraining.

Syn .- Abstinence and abstemiousness imply a complete, or nearly complete, disuse; temperance and sobriety, moderate use.

Ab'sti-nent, a. Using abstinence; abstemious.-2, One who abstains or fasts.

Ab-stract', v. a. [L. abstrakere, abstractum, from abs, away, and trakere, to draw.] [pp. abstracting, abstracted.] To take from; to separate:—

Ab'stract [ab'strakt, S. P. Ja. Sm. I. Mu. St. H.: ab-strakt', W.], a. Separate; disjoined; pure:—considered apart from particular examples.—2, A concise abridament: an epitome: summary

n. A concess corragment; an eprome; summary. Ab-stract'ed, p. a. Separated:—absent in mind. Ab-stract'er, n. One who abstracts. Ab-straction, n. The act of abstracting; state of being abstracted; separation:—inattention. Ab-stract'tive, a. Having the power of abstract-

ing; epitomizing.
Ab'stract-ly, ad. In an abstract manner.

Ab'stract-ness, n. The quality of being abstract; subtilty; abstruseness.

Ab-struse', a. [L. abstrudere, abstrusum, to conceal; abs, away, and trudere, to thrust.] I cult to be understood; obscure; not plain.

Ab-strûse'ly, ad. Obscurely; not plainly.
Ab-strûse'ness, n. Difficulty of apprehension.
Ab-sürd', a. [L. absurdus, inharmonious, foolish;
ab, intensive, and surdus, deaf, or unpleasant to ab, intensive, and suraus, dear, or unpleasant to the ear.] Contrary to manifest truth; unrea-sonable; inconsistent; preposterous; ridiculous. Ab-sürd'i-ty, n. The quality of being absurd:— that which is absurd; foolish error.

Ab-sürd'ly, ad. In an absurd manner,

Ab-surd'ness, n. The quality of being absurd. A-bun'dance, n. Great plenty; exuberance. A-bun'dant, a. [See Abound.] Plentiful; copious;

ample.

A-būn'dant-ly, ad. Plentifully; copiously.

A-būge' (a-būz'), v. a. [L. abuti, abusus, to misuse;
ab and uti, usus.—See Use.] [pp. abusing, abused.]

To make an ill use of:—to violate; to defile:—to impose upon:—to maitreat:—to revile; to vilify.

A-būse' (a-būs'), n. Ill use; a corrupt practice;
misuse; perversion:—maltreatment:—unjust
censure; rude reproach; contumely; invective.

A-bū'siye. a. Containing abuse; reproachful; scurrilous; insolent; perverted; misapplied.
A-bū'siye-ly, ad. In an abusive manner.

A-bu sive-ness, n. The quality of being abusive.

A-but', v. n. [Fr. abouter, to terminate at; â, to, and bout, end.] [pp. abutting, abutted.] To end at; to border upon.

A-bū'ti-lon, n. [Arab. and Mod. L.] A plant and its flower.

A-but'ment, n. That which borders upon:—a

A-būt'ment. n. That which borders upon:—a mass of masonry at the end of a bridge.

A-būt'tal, n. The butting or boundary of land.

A-bȳ', r. a. [a, away, and bw,] [imp. abought; pp. abying, abyed or abought.] To pay the penalty for; to explate.

A-bȳs'm'(a-blzm'), n. Same as Abyss.

A-bȳs'm'(a-blzm'), n. Same as Abyss; immensely.

A-bȳs'a', deep; fathomless.

A-bȳs'n, [Gr. āβwσos, bottomless; ā privative,

and βύσσος, sea-bottom.] A depth without bottom; a vast chasm:—primal chaos:—the infernal

A-byss'ie, a. (Geol.) Of or relating to an abyss; abyssal; noting strata which formed the bottom of ancient deep seas.

A-cā'ci-a (a-kā'she-a), n. [L.; Gr. ἀκακία, akin to ἀκή, a point.] A shrub or tree, and its gum; gum arabic.

Beleting to an abyss; A-c-ent'u-ai (ak-sent'yu-ai), a. Rhythmical; relating to accent.—2, n. An accent mark.

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gum arabic.

\$\Lambda_{\circ} \alpha_{\circ} \delta \delta

Plato's school of philosophy:—a society of men associated for the promotion of some art:—a

associated of the promotion of some arc. a seminary of learning; a grammar school.

A-cā'di-an, a. [Acadie, Fr. for Nova Scotia, from a native name.] Nova-Scotia, 2, a. An inhabitant of Nova Scotia; a descendant of the French colonists of Nova Scotia.

Ac'a-lē'ph, n. [Gr. ἀκαλήφη, nettle, sea-net-Ac-a-lē'phan, j tle.] A jelly-fish; a sea-nettle. Ac-a-nā'ceous (-shus), or Ac-a-n-thā'ceous, α. [Gr. ἀκανός, a thistle; ἀκανθός, αcanthus.] Having prickles.

A-căn-tho-căr'pous, a. Having fruit covered

Ac-an-thör'er-oŭs, α. Bearing prickles or Ac-an-thöph'er-oŭs, spines.

A-can'thus, m. [L.] L. pl. A-căn'thi; Eng. A-căn'thus-eș. [Gr. ἀκανθος, from ἀκη, a spine.] A spiny plant:—a leaf-like ornament

Ac'a-rid, or A-căr'i-dan, » [Gr. akapı, a mite, something too small to be cut; a, not, and κείρειν, to cut.] A minute in- Acarid (magect; a mite, or tick.

A-cat-a-lec'tic, n. [Gr. ά, negative, and κατάληκτος.—See CATALECTIC.] verse which has the complete number of syllales, without excess.

A-cāt-a-lēp'tic, a. [Gr. ά, not, κατά, thoroughly, λῆψις, comprehension, or seizing.] Incomprehensible.

Ac-âu-lĕs'cent, A-câu'line, or A-câu'lous, a. [Gr. à, negative, and L. caulis, a stem.] Having no stem or stalk; stemless.

Ac'oad, \ n. [From Accad, an ancient city.]
Ac-oa'di-an,) One of the dominant race in Babylonia at the time to which the earliest contemporaneous records reach back; also, the language of this race.

guage of this race.

Ac-ca'd;an, a. Of or relating to the Accads or their language.

Ac-cêde' (ak-sêd'), v. n. [L. accedere; ad, to, and cedere, to go.] [pp. acceding, acceded.] To be added to:—to comply with; to come to; to assent or agree.

Ac-cell'er-ate, v. a. [L. accelerare, to hasten; ad, to, and celer, swift.] [pp. accelerating, accelerated.] To cause to move faster; to hasten; to quicken.

To cause to move faster; to hasten; to quicken.

—2, v. n. To become swifter.

Ac-cēl-er-ā'tion, n. Increase of speed.

Ac-cēl'er-a-tive, a. Adding to velocity.

Ac'eart, n. [L. accentum, from ad, to, and cano, cantus, to sing; accent is thus etymologically "musical pitch."] Modulation of the voice in speaking; as, the native or foreign accent:—a stress of vaira on a cartain syllable:—a mark to stress of voice on a certain syllable:—a mark to direct the modulation of the voice.

Ac-cent', v. a. [pp. accenting, accented.] To express the accent; to place the accent on; to accentuate; to emphasize.

Ac-cent-u-a'tion, n. The act of placing the accent:-emphasis: accent.

Ac-cept', v. a. [L. accipere, acceptum, from ad, to, and capere, to take.] [pp. accepting, accepted.]

To take as offered; to receive:—to agree to:—to admit:—to believe.

Ac-cöpt'a-bil'1-ty, n. Acceptableness.
Ac-cöpt'a-ble lak-sép'ta-bl, P. Ja. K. Sm. H. I. St. Wb.; ak'sep-ta-bl, S. W. J. E. F. R. C.], a. Likkely to be accepted; welcome; pleasing, Ac-cöpt'a-ble-nöss, n. The quality of being acceptable; acceptability.

ceptaole; acceptaolity, $A_{\text{c-oop}t/a} = h_{\text{c-oop}t/a} = h_{\text$

or unit.—a off substitute.

Ao-cōpt'an-cx, n. Acceptance.
Ao-cōpt'ant, a. Receptive; receiving.
Ac-cop-ta'tion, n. Reception; acceptance:—approval:—the received meaning of a word.

Ac-cept'er, or Ac-cept'or, n. One that accepts. Ac-cess' or Ac'cess [ak-ses', W. P. J. Sm.; ak'-ses, S. I. H. E. K.; ak'ses or, ak-ses', Ja. Mu. St.], n. [See Accept.] Approach; admission:—addi-

tion; increase.

tion; increase.

& C'oes-a-ry [āk'ses-sa-re, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. H.

I. K. Sm.; ak-ses'sa-re, Bailey, Ash; āk'ses-sa-re,
or ak-ses'sa-re, Mu.], a. Acceding to, or contributing to, a crime:—accessory.—2, n. (Law.)
One who contributes to or participates in a crime, though not present at the commission of it; an accomplice; an abettor; an accessory. [Etymologically, accessary is a noun, and accessory an adjective; but in practice either may be used,

adjective; but in practice either may be used, whether adjectively or substantively.]

Ac-ecs-si-bil'i-ty, n. State of being accessible.

Ac-ecs'si-ble, a. Easy of access.

Ac-ecs'sion (ak-sesh'un), n. The act of coming to; joining; approach:—enlargement; augmentation; addition; increase.

Ac-ecs-si-vial a. Additional; added.

Ac-ces-so'ri-al, a. Additional; added.
Ac-ces-so'ri-al, a. Supplementary; auxiliary.
Ac'ces-so-ry [āk'ses-so-re, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. I.
St. H. K. Sm. R.; ak-ses'so-re, Bailey, Ash; āk'-ses-so-re or ak-ses'so-re, ml., a. Contributing
to a crime; accessary:—joined to; additional;
supplementary.—2, n. (Law.) One who participates in a crime; accessary.—See Accessary.
Ac'ci-dênce, n. [L. accidentia, accidents; i.e.,
grammatical inflections.] A little book containing the first rudiments of grammar.
Ac'ci-dênt, n. [L. accidens, pres. part. of accident

Ac'ci-děnt, n. [L. accidens, pres. part. of accidere, to fall out, to happen; ad, to, and cado, to fall.] A property of a being not essential to it :- a for tuitous event; a mishap

Ac-ci-den'tal, a. Having the quality of an accident; non-essential:—casual; fortuitous; contingent.—2, n. A note of music not in the same diatonic scale with the rest of the piece.

Syn .- Accidental and fortuitous are opposed to what is designed or planned; incidental, to what is premeditated; casual, to what is regular or constant; contingent, to what is fixed. An accidental or fortuitous circumstance; an incidental remark; a casual occurrence; a contingent event.

Ac-ci-den'tal-ly, ad. By chance:-unintention-

Ac-claim', v. n. [L. acclamare; ad, to, and clamare, to shout.] pp. acclaiming, acclaimed.] To give applause; to applaud.—2, v. a. To applaud:—to proclaim.—3, n. Applause; acclar.

Ac-cla-ma'tion, n. A shout of applause; applause. -loud assent; unanimous assent Ac-clam'a-to-ry, a. Pertaining to acclamation.

mîen, sîr: môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, úse.—Ç, Ç, Ç, Ş, soft; Ø, Ø, £, ¸ , hard; ş as z; x as gz; this

impeach; to blame; to censure.

Sym.—Accused of murder; charged with an of-

Ac-cus'er, n. One who accuses.

Aç'eph-al, n. Same as ACEPHALAN.

Äç'eph-al. n. Same as Acephalan. A-céph'a-lăn, n. (Zoül.) An animal without a head, as an oyster. A-céph'a-lī, n. pl. [Gr. ἀκέφαλος, headless; ἀ, negative, and κεφαλη, a head.] A sect of early Christians who acknowledged no head; societies

without a superior or presiding officer.

Ac-cli-ma-tā'tion, n. Same as Acclimation. Ac-cli'māte, v.a. [Fr. acclimater.—See CLIMATE.] [pp. acclimating, acclimated.] To inure to a climate; to acclimatize.

Ac-cli'ma-ted, a. Habituated to a new climate. Ac-cli-ma'tion, n. The process of becoming acclimated. Ac-cli-mat-i-za'tion, n. See Acclimation.

Ac-cli ma-tize, v. a. [pp. acclimatizing, acclimatized.] To inure to a new climate; to acclimate. Ac-clivii-tous, or Ac-clivous, a. Rising with a

Ac-clivi-ty, n. Steepness reckoned upward:—an upward slope:—as the ascent of a hill is the acclivity, the descent is the declivity.

Ac-co-lāde', or Ac-co-lāde' [āk-o-lād', K. R. Wb.; āk-o-lād', Sm.], n. [Fr., from L. ad, to, and collum, the neck; it once designated an "embrace" with the arms about the neck.] A blow :- a ceremony used in conferring knighthood:-

a brace used in writing and printing, especially in printing music.

Ac-com'mo-date, v. a. [L. accommodare, accomm datus, from ad, to, cum, with, and modus, measure.] [pp. accommodating, accommodated.] To adapt; to fit; to adjust; to serve; to make suitable: to reconcil

Ac-com mo-dating, p. a. Disposed to oblige; obliging; friendly:—pliable.

Ac-com-mo-da'tion, n. Provision of conveniences:
—fitness; adjustment:—reconciliation.

Ac-com-mo-da'tion-bill, n. A bill of exchange given as an accommodation, instead of money. Ac-com'mo-da-tive, a. Tending to accommodate.

Ac-côm'pa-ni-er, n. One who accompanies. Ac-côm'pa-ni-ment (ak-kūm'pa-ne-ment), n. That which attends a thing or person:—a subsidiary part in music.

Ac-com'pa-nist, or Ac-com'pa-ny-ist, n. (Mus.)

One who performs an accompanying part.

\$\phi\$-companying part.

\$\phi\$-companying part.

\$\phi\$-companying, accompanying, accompanied.]

To attend; to go along with; to ciate with.

Ac-com'plice, n. [L. ad, to, and complex, involved, from plicare, to entwine.] (Law.) An associate in guilt; a partner in a crime; an abettor.

Ac-com'plish, v. a. [Fr. accomplir.—See Com-PLETE.] [pp. accomplishing, accomplished.] To complete; to execute; to fulfil; to obtain:—to

A-com'plished (ak-kom'plisht), p. a. Finished; complete in some qualification; polite; refined. Ac-com'plish-ment, n. Completion; full performance :- ornament of mind or taste; acquirement

Ac-compt'ant (ak-köûnt'ant), n. A reckoner: accountant. See ACCOUNTANT.

Ac-cord', v. a. [Fr. accorder; L. ad, to, and cor, cordis, the heart.] [pp. according, accorded.] To make agree; to compose:-to award; to grant, -2, v. n. To agree; to harmonize. -3, n. A compact; agreement; union: -assent: -harmony.

Ac-cord'ance, n. Agreement; conformity.

Ac-cord'ant, a. Consonant; corresponding. Ac-cord'ant-ly, ad. In an accordant manner Ac-cord'ing-ly, ad. Agreeably; conformably:in due course

Ac-cord'ing to, prep. In accordance with.
Ac-cordi-on, n. A small musical wind instrument, with keys and reeds.

Ac-cost', v. a. [L. ad, at, and costa, rib, side; to accost was formerly to go to, to walk beside, to be near.] [pp. accosting, accosted.] To speak to; to address; to salute.

Ac-cost'a-ble, a. Easy of access; familiar.

Ac-couche-ment (ak-kôsh'māng), n. [Fr.—See Couch.] Delivery in childbed.

Ac-cou-cheur' (āk-kô-shūr'), [āk-kô-shār', Ja.; āk-cō-shār', K.; āk-kô-shūr', St. I. Sm.], n. [Fr.]

A physician who assists women in childbirth.

Ac-cou-sair' al, or Ac-cūşe'ment, n. Act of accusing:—that of which one is accused; charge; censure.

Ac-cou-cheuse' (ăk-kô-shüz'), n. [Fr.] A midwife. Ac-count', m. [L. ad, to, and computare, to reckon; con, together, and putare, to estimate.] A computation; a bill:—a narrative; recital:—advantage; reason; sake:—importance.—2, v. a. [pp. accounting, accounted.] To esteem; to reckon; to compute.—3, v. a. To reckon; to give an

expenses, and send a bill.—An account of events; a narrative of a life; narration of a story; relation or recital of circumstances. - On your account. r your advantage or benefit; for your sake; for

Ac-côûnt-a-bil'i-tx, n. Accountableness.
Ac-côûnt'a-bie, a. Liable to be called to account;
responsible; answerable:—that can be accounted
for:—explicable.

Ac-count'a-ble-ness, n. Responsibility.
Ac-count'a-ble-ness, n. Responsibility.
Ac-courte (ak-k6'tur), v. a. [Probably from Fr.
â, to, and coustre, Dut. koster, a costumer, yestry-

Ac-cou'tre-ment (ak-kô'tur-ment), n. Dress; out-

ft; equipage; trappings; ornaments.

Ac-créd'it, v. a. [Fr. accréditer.—See CREDIT.]

[pp. accrediting, accredited.] To give credit or dentials to; to countenance; to send with credentials.

Ac-cres'cence, n. Act of growing to; increase.

Ac-crue, or Ac-crue ment, n. That which accrues.
Ac-crue, v. n. [From L. accrescere, to be added:
accrue comes through an old French legal term.] [pp. accruing, accrued.] To accede; to be added; to spring; to be gained:—to arise, as profits.

Ac-cû-ba'(tion, n. [L. accubato, -onis, from ad, to, and cubare, to recline.] A reclining at meals. Ac-cûm'ben-cy, n. [L. accumbare, to recline; -cumbare is a form of cubare, as above.] The state of being accumbent.

Ac-cum'bent, a. Leaning up to; reclining.
Ac-cum'bent, a. Leaning up to; reclining.
Ac-cum'bent, a. [L. ad, together, and cumulare, to heap.] [pp. accumulating, accumulated.]
To heap up; to pile up.—2, v. m. To increase; to go on increasing.
Ac-cu-mu-la'tion, n. The act of accumulating:—

an acquired mass.

Ac-cu'mu-la-tive, a. Characterized by accumu-

Ac-ou'mi-la-tor, n. One who, or that which, ac-Ac'ou'ra-cy, n. Exactness; correctness.
Ac'où'rate, a. [L. ad, to, and cura, care; accurate, accurates, to care for.] Exact; correct; precise.

Syn.—Accurate and correct express less than exact, and precise more than exact. An accurate or correct account; exact statement; precise language.

Ac'où-rate-ly, ad. Exactly; without error.
Ac'où-rate-ness, n. Nicety; precision.
Syn.—Accurateness more especially belongs to

persons; accuracy, to processes and results.

Ac-cürse', v. a. [Ac for a, intensive, and curse.]

[pp. accursing, accursed.] To doom to misery;

Ac-cürs'ed (or ak-kürst'), p. a. Cursed; execrable; hateful.

Ac-cu'sa-ble, a. Blamable; culpable.

Syn .- Keep an account, make a computation of

keeper, or sacristan; L. custos, a keeper.] [pp. accoutring, accoutred.] To supply with equipage; to equip; to furnish.

Ac-cres cence, n. Act of growing to; increase. Ac-cres cent, a. [L. ad, to, and crescere, crescentis, to grow.] Increasing; growing.
Ac-cre tion, n. [L. ad, to, and crescere, cretum, to grow.] Act of growing to another:—a growth or external increment.

Ac-creative, a. Increasing by growth.
Ac-croach', v. a. [From the root of crook and crocher.] [pp. accroaching, accroached.] To draw to one; to grasp.

salifiable base.

A-cĕt'jo, a. [From L. acetum, vinegar.] Having the properties of vinegar.

A-oĕt'j-fÿ, v. a. [The act of turning sour.

A-cĕt'j-fÿ, v. a. [The termination fy signifies to make or to become.—Cf. L. fio.] [pp. acetifying, acetified.] To make sour; to change to vinegar .- 2, v. n. To become changed into acetic

acid or vinegar. Aç-e-tim'e-ter, n. [From L. acetum, vinegar, and Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] An apparatus for determining the strength of vinegar or other acids. Ac-e-tim'e-try, n. (Chem.) The determination of the strength of vinegar and other acids.

salifiable base

Aç'e-tone, n. [L. acetum, vinegar; -one is said to be Gr. -ωνη, a termination signifying a female descendant.] (Chem.) The ketone of the acetic

A-cē'tous, a. Having the quality of vinegar. kç'e-tÿi, n. [L. acetum, vinegar, and Gr. ΰλη, material.] A liquid, the basis of acetic compounds. A-cet'y-line, n. A colories gaseous hydrocarbon.

Ashe (āk), n.; pl. Aches. [O. E. &ce, an ache; acon, to ache.] A continued pain.—2, v. n. [pp. aching, ached.] To be in continued pain.

A-chiev'a-ble; a. Possible to be achieved.

A-chiève, v. a. [Fr. achever, to attain, to complete; from à chief or à chef, to the head.] [pp. achieving, achieved.] To perform; to finish prosperously:—to gain; to obtain:—to attain. achieving, achieved.] To perform; to finish prosperously:—to gain; to obtain:—to attain.

A-chieve'ment, n. A performance; an action; a distinct from God.

A-chieve'ment, n. A performance; an action; a

Ac-cū'şa-tĭve, a. [Badly translated from the Gr. | great exploit; a feat; a deed .- (Her.) An es-

(πτῶσις) αίτιατική, which may mean "of accusing," but here really means "of what is effected."] (Gram.) Applied to the fourth case of Greek and Latin nouns; objective.

great exploit; a leat; a deed.—(Her.) An escutcheon, or ensign armorial; a hatchment.

A-chiēv'er, n. One who achieves.

Ach'ing (āk'ing), n. Pain; uneasiness.—2, p. a.

Painiul; distressing.

Ach-ro-māt'ic, a. [Gr. à, privative, and chromatic.—See Chromatic.] (Opt.) Not showing

color:—noting lenses which do not show the obof Greek and Latin nouns; objective.

Ac-cū'ṣa-tīve-ly, ad. In an accusative manner.

—(Gram.) As the accusative case.

Ac-cū'ṣa-to-ry, a. Containing an accusation.

Ac-cūse', v. a. [L. accusare, from the root of causa, reason or account.] [pp. accusing, accused.] To charge with a crime; to arraign; to ject as discolored.

ject as discolored.

A-shrō-ma-tic'j-t-x, or A-shrō'ma-tişm, n. The quality of being achromatic.

A-shrō-ma-tōp'sx, n. [Gr. ἀχρόματος, colorless, and ὀψες, sight.] Color-blindness.

A-tō' n'-lar, la. [L. acieuta, dim. of acus, a needle.]

A-tō' n'-late, | Sharp-pointed; needle-shaped; provided with fine bristles or points:—marked as with a needlex-point. fence; arraigned at the bar; impeached for a crime against the government; blamed or censured for with a needle-point.

Ac-cus' tom, v. a. [0. Fr. acostumer.—See Custom.] [pp. accustoming, accustomed.] To habituate; to familiarize. A-cif 'u-lat-ed, a. Same as Aciculate.
A c'jd (is'|d), a. [L. acidus, sour; acer, sharp.—Cf.
Gr. ακή, a point.] Sour; sharp like vinegar—
2, n. A sour substance; a substance that unites to naminarize.

Ac-cūs'tomea-ry, a. Usual; according to custom.

Ac-cūs'tomed (-tumd), a. Frequent; usual.

Āce (ās), n. [L. as, a unit; Gr. ēīs, one.] A unit on cards or dice:—a jot. with a base to form a salt.

on cards of the:—a jot. A-cĕl'da-ma, n. [Syr. okel damo.] A field of blood. A-cĕn'fric, a. [Gr. ἄκεντρος.—See Centre.] Hav-ing no centre:—not centred; not balanced.

with a base to form a sait.

A.cid'i-fi-a.-ble, a. Capable of being acidified.

Acid-if'ic, a. Rendering acid; causing acidity.

A-cid-i-fi-ca' tion, n. The act of acidifying.

A-cid'i-fy, v. a. [The termination fy signifies to make or to become.—Cf. L. fio.] [pp. acidifying, acidified.] To convert into acid.—2, v. n. To

Aç-id-ĭm'e-ter, n. [See Acerometer.] An instrument for determining the strength of acids. A-cid-i-met'ric, a. Of or relating to the measurement or estimation of the strength of acids.

Aç-id-im'e-try, n. (Chem.) The estimation of acid constituents.

A-ceph'a-lous, a. Without a head:—headless. Ace, rat-ed, a. Same as Acerose. A-cerb', a. [L. acerbus, sour, from acer, sharp.] Acid and bitter, or rough.

acid constituents.
A-cid'i-ty, n. An acid quality; sourness.
Ây'id-nêss (ās'id-nês), n. Acidity.
A-cid'ù-lāte, v. a. [pp. acidulating, acidulated.]
To make slightly acid.
A-cid'ù-lat-ed, a. Slightly imbued with acid.
A-cid'ù-lat-ed, a. Slightly imbued with acid.
A-cid'ù-loūs, or A-cid'ù-lēnt, a. Somewhat sour.
Ây'iēr-aġe (ās'ēr-ij), n. [Fr., from acier, steel;
L. aciarius, from acies, edge.—Cf. acer, sharp.]
A process of coating a metal plate with steel.
A-cin'a-cēs, n. [L.; Gr. ἀκνάκης; a Persian word.] A short sword worn by the ancient Persians and Medes; a scimitar.
A-cin'j-fōrm, a. [L. aciaus, a grape.] Having A. cer'bi-ty, n. Sour tast:—severity of temper.
Ac-er-fose', a. [L. acerosus, from acus, aceris,
Ac'er-ous, chaff.] Chaffy:—(Bot.) [badly formed
from acus, a needle, or acer, sharp] pointed like
a needle. A-očš'cent, a. [L. ucescere, inceptive form of acere, to be sour.] Tending to acidity. Kç-e-tab'h-lum, n. [L. for "vinegar-cup."] The socket for the head of the thigh-bone.

A-cin'i-form, a. [L. acinus, a grape.] Having the form of grapes.

Ac'e-tāte, n. [Salts whose names end in ate are formed by acids whose names end in ic.] (Chem.)
A salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a Ac-knowl'edge (ak-nol'ej), v. a. [O. E. oncnavan, from on, to, and know, q. v.] [pp. acknowledging, acknowledged.] To own the knowledge of; to confess; to avow. Syn .- Acknowledge offences committed, or fa-

vors received; confess sins; arow principles.

Ac-knowl'edg-ment (ak-nol'ej-ment), n. Act of acknowledging; confession:—gratitude.

A-clin'ic, a. [Gr. ά priv., and κλίνειν, to bend.]
Noting the line called the magnetic equator, on which the magnetic needle dips neither way, but remains horizontal. [the culmination. but remains horizontal. [the culmination. Xc'me, n. [Gr. ἀκμή, point.] The highest point; Xc'nē, n. [Late L., said to be the same as ACME.] A pustule on the face:—a pustulous skin-disease.

Ac'o-lÿte. n. [Gr. ἀκόλουθος, following.] A server in the church.

Ac'o-nīte, n. A poisonous herb; wolf's-bane. Ac-o-nī'tum, n. [L.; Gr. ἀκόνιτον.]

A'corn [a'körn, St. M. H.], n. [From

the root of acre, and originally meaning "derived from the field," meaning "derived from the field," or unenclosed land: the derivation as from oakcorn is fanciful.] The seed or fruit of the oak. A'corn-shell, n. (Zoil.) A barnacle. A-cos'mişm, n. [Gr. α, negative, and κόσμος,

A-cos'mism, n. [Gr. à, negative, and κόσμος, world.] Denial of the existence of the universe

nîen, sîr; môve, nör, son; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.-C, G, c, g, soft; C, G, e, g, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

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A-cot-y-18'don, n. [a, negative, and cotyledon.] (Bot.) A plant whose seed has no distinct cotyledons or seed-lobes.

Iedons or seed-topes.
A-cöt-y-léd'o-noŭs, α. Having no cotyledons.
A-cöt'me-ter, n. [Badly formed from Gr. ἀκούειν, to hear, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument to measure the extent of the sense of hearing.

A-cöûs'tic, a. [Gr. ἀκουστικός, relating to hearing.] Relating to hearing.] ing.] Relating to hearing.
A-coûs'ti-cal, a. Same as Acoustic.

A-cous'ti-cal-ly, al. As regards acoustics. A-cous-ti''cian, n. One versed in acoustics. A-cous'tics [a-kos'tiks, Mu.], n. pl. The science

which treats of sound.

which iterate of sound.
Ac-quaint', v. a. [O. Fr. acointer; Late L. accogniture, to make known.] [pp. acquainting, acquainted.] To make familiar; to inform.—2, a.
Acquainted; familiar.

Ac-quaint'ance, m.; pl. Ac-quaint'ance or Ac-quaint'an-ces. Familiarity; knowledge of:— mutual knowledge:—a person or persons with whom one is acquainted.

Syn.—Acquainteace expresses less than familiarity, and familiarity less than intimacy. Acquainted, having some knowledge; familiar by long habit; intimate by close connection.

Ac-quaint'ed, a. Familiar with; known.
Ac-quist', n. [Sec Acquire.] A thing gained:—the act of acquiring.

Ac-qui-ssce' (āk-we-ēs'), v. n. [L. ad, at, and quiescere, to rest.] [pp. acquiescing, acquiesced.]
To concur in, or remain satisfied with; to comply; to agree.

-qui-es'cence, n. Compliance; assent. Ac-qui-es'cent, a. Easy; quiet; submitting. Ac-quir'a-ble, a. Attainable; procurable.

Ac-quire, v. a. [L. acquirere, from quærere, to seek.] [pp. acquiring, acquired.] To gain; to get; to earn.

Ac-quire'ment, n. That which is acquired :- the process of acquiring; attainment.

Ac-qui-şi''tion (ak-we-zish'un), n. The act of acquiring; that which is acquired:—a gain.
Ac-qui-şi'-tive. a. Acquired; acquiring.
Ac-qui-şi-tive.ness, n. The love of acquiring property; desire of possession.

Ac-quit', v. a. [O. Fr. aquiter, from L. ad, to, and quietare, to settle.] [pp. acquitting, acquitted.] To set free; to clear from a charge:—to discharge; to absolve; to settle; to requite.

Ac-quit' ment, n. The act of acquitting; acquittal. Ac-quit'tal, n. The act of acquitting; deliverance from the charge of an offence; discharge.

Ac-quit tance, m. Discharge from a debt.

A'cre (ā'kur), n. [O. E. æcer; Norse, akr; cf. L.
ager, a field; Skr, ajras, a plain.] A quantity of
land, equal to 160 square rods, or 43,560 square

A'cre-age, n. Area in acres. Ac'rid, a. [L. acer, acris, sharp.] Of a biting taste; bitter:—corrosive.

A-crid'i-ty, n. Sharpness; bitterness; pungency. Ac-ri-mō'ni-ous, a. Full of acrimony; severe. Ac-ri-mō'ni-ous-ly, ad. With acrimony.

Ac'ri-mo nj-ous-ty, an. With actinony.
Ac'ri-mo-ny (äk're-mo-ne), n. [L. acrimonia, from
acer, sharp; the termination -monia implies an
active quality.] Sharpness; corrosiveness:—severity of temper; asperity; harshness; tartness;

Syn.—Acrimony of feeling; severity of temper or censure; harshness of expression; asperity or bitterness of language or feeling; tarlness of reply.

Ac'ri-tide, n. [L. acritudo, from acer, sharp; the termination—tude implies a state or quality.]

Acrid taste or quality.

Acro-a-māt'io, \ \(\alpha \). [Gr. ἀκροαματικόs, from Ac-ro-a-māt'i-cal. \) ακροασθαι, to hear; heard only, but not committed to writing.] Abstruse; esoteric: secret.

Ac-ro-a-mat'ics, n. pl. Same as Acroatics.

Ac-ro-at'ic, α. [Gr. ἀκροατικός, suitable to be Ac'tress, n. A woman who plays on the stage.

heard .- See Acroamatic.] Abstruse; acroamatic

mano.

Ac-ro-ăt'ics, n. pl. Aristotle's lectures on the more subtile parts of philosophy.

Ac'ro-băt, n. [Gr. ἀκρόβατος, going aloft; ἄκρον, aloft, and βαίνειν, βάτος, to go.] A vaulter; a rope-dancer.

Ac-ro-bat'ic, a. Of or pertaining to an acrobat or

Ασ'το-gĕn, n. [Gr. ἄκρον, a point, and γένεσθαι, to be developed.] A plant growing at the upper point of its stem. A-crog'e-nous, a. Having the nature of an acro-

gen. A-orō'mi-ŏn, n.; pl. A-orō'mi-a. [Gr. ἀκρώμιον, from ἀκρος, a point, and ὧμος, a shoulder.] The outer point of the shoulder-blade.

A-cron y-cal, a. [From Gr. ἄκρος, a point, a tip, and νυξ, night.] Happening at nightfall; vespertine:—rising when the sun sets:—opposed to

A-cron'y-cal-ly, ad. At the acronycal time:-

epposed to cosmically.
Δ-crŏp'o-lts, n.; pl. Δ-crŏp'o-lēs, [Gr. ἀκρόπολις, from ἀκρος, a peak, a high place, and πόλις, a city.] The stronghold of a city.
Δc'ro-spire, n. [Gr. ἀκρος, a point, and σπείρα, a twist.] A shoot at the end of a seed.
Δ-crŏs', αd. [From a prepositional, and cross.— See Cross.] Athwart; crosswise; over.—2, prep. Over; athwart; from side to side of.
Δ-crŏs'ti, n. [Gr. ἀκροστιχίς, from ἄκρος, end, and στίχος, a row.] A poem in which the first letters of the lines make up the name of a person.
Δ-crŏs'ti-cal, α. Relating to acrostics.

A-cros'ti-cal, a. Relating to acrostics. A-crost'ic, a. [Badly formed from Gr. ἀκρότης, ex-A-crot'ic, a. [Badly formed from Gr. ακρότης, extreme.] Pertaining to or affecting the surface. Ac'ro-tism, n. [From Gr. α, privative, and κρότος, stroke.] (Med.) Absence or defect of pulse.

Act (akt), v. n. From L. agere, actus, to do; Fr. acte.] To be in action; not to rest.—2, v. a. To perform:—to feign; to imitate.—3, n. A deed; exploit:-a part of a play:-a decree of a court: edict; statute.

—edict; statute.
Ac'ta-ble, a. Capable of being acted or done.
Act'ing, a. Discharging the functions of another; vicarious.—2, n. The playing of a part:—action.
Φc-tin'i-a, n. [From Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτίνος, a ray.]

Ac-ti-nöl'o-gy, n. The science of radiated animals:—the science which investigates rays of light.

[the force of solar radiation.]

Ac-ti-nom'e-ter, n. An instrument for measuring Ac-ti-no-mét'rio, a. [From Gr. ἀκτίς, a ray, and μετρικός, measuring.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of radiated force.

Syn.-Act is a single exertion of power; action,

law :- that may afford grounds for an action.

in movement.

Ac'tive-ly, ad. In an active manner; busily. Ac-tiv i-tx, n. The state or quality of being ac-tive; nimbleness; quickness. Act or, n. One who acts; a stage-player.

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

Ac-tin'i.c. a. Relating to actinism. Ac-tin'i.c. a. Relating to actinism. Ac'tin-ism, n. [Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτίνος, a ray, from its radiated form.] The chemical force of the

Ac-ti-no-zō'a, n. pl. [Gr. ἀκτίς, a ray, and ζωον, an animal.] A class of marine animals; sea-

Ac'tion (ak'shun), n. [L. actio.—See Acr.] The process of acting; a deed; operation:—a battle; —gesticulation:—a process or suit at law; a

a continued exertion.

Ac'tion-a-ble, a. Liable to result in an action at

Active, a. That acts; opposed to passive; transitive:—busy; nimble; agile; quick.

Syn.—Active in business; busy, not at leisure; nimble and agile in the use of one's limbs; quick

Ad'am's-ap'ple (àd'amz-ap'pl), n. The prominent part of the throat:—a variety of banana.

A-dăpt', v. a. [L. ad, to, and aptare, to fit.—See Art.] [pp. adapting, adapted.] To fit one thing to another; to suit; to adjust; to accommodate.

The idea of union.] United by filaments into pairs or bundles.

Ad'en. [Gr., a gland.] An initial element in words relating to the glands; as, adenology.

Ad'e. nord, a. Resembling or relating to a gland.

ity:—realism.

Act-u-al-i-za'tion, n. A reducing to actuality or Act-u-al-i-za'tion, n. A reducing to actuality or Act-u-al-ize, v. a. [pp. actualizing, actualized.]

To make actual, or real; to realize; to describe realistically.

realistically.

Act'u-al-ly, ad. In act; really; positively.

Act-u-al-ness, n. The quality of being actual.

Act'u-a-ry, n. [L. actuarius, an accountant.] The managing officer of an insurance company; a

managing officer of an insurance company; a clerk; a notary, or registrar.

Act'ù-āte, v. a. [pp. actuating, actuated.] To put into action; to induce; to influence; to impel.

Act-ù-ā'tiọn, m. Impulsion; motion imparted.

Act'ù-ā-tor, n. One who actuates.

Ac-tū'ri-ēnce, n. [The syllables -urience and -urient express desire; from the L.] A desire for action.

for action A-cū'le-ate, a. [L. aculeatus, from acus, a needle.]

A-cu'le-ate, a. [L. aculeatus, from acus, a needle.]
Having a point; prickly.
A-cu'le-o-late, a. [L. aculeolus, a small prickle, from acus, a needle.] (Bot.) Armed with small prickles, or slightly prickly.
A-cu'men, a. [L. for "sharpness."] A sharp point:
—quickness of perception; discernment; discrimination.
A-cu'minate a. [L. acusticus and acusticus and acusticus acusticu

crimination.

A-oū''mj-nate. a. [L. acuminare, acuminatus, to sharpen.] Pointed; acuminated.

A-oū'mj-nā'-eḍ. p. a. Sharp-pointed.

A-oū-mj-nā'tion, n. The act of sharpening:—a

A-cū'mi-nose, a. (Bot.) Approaching to being

A-ou'mi-nose, a. (Bot.) Approaching to being acuminate; nearly acuminate.

X-ch-press', v. a. [L. acus, acu, a needle, and rress.] [pp. acupressing, acupressed.] (Savy.) To compress, as an artery, by means of acupressure.—Z, v. n. To employ acupressure. Xo-ù-press'sion, } (&k-ù-presh'un, &k-ù-presh'un), Xo-ù-press'ère, } n. A method of stopping an artery from bleeding by passing a needle through the substance of the wound.

Ac-u-punct'ure, n. [L. acus, acu, a needle, and PUNCTURE.] (Med.) A method of treating disease by small punctures. -2, v. n. [pp. acupuncturing, acupunctured.] To puncture with

A-cite', a. [L. acuere, acutus, to sharpen.] Sharp; not obtuse; keen:—not grave:—ingenious; penetrating.—(Med.) An acute disease terminates shortly; opposed to chronic.—Acute accent is that which raises the voice.—Acute angle, one less than a right angle.

than a right angle.

A-cūte'ly, ad. Sharply; ingeniously; keenly.

A-cūte'ness, n. Quality of being acute; sharpness; acumen; penetration; sagacity.

A-cūt-i-fo'li-ate, a. [Acute and L. folium, a leaf.]

(Bot.) Having sharply-pointed leaves.

Ad'age (ad'aj), n. [L. adagium, a proverb.] A maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb;

an aphorism.

Ad-ä'gi-ō, n. [It. ad agio, at ease.] (Mus.) Mark of slow time; a composition in slow time:—ad.

Ad'a-mant, n. [Gr. ἀδάμας, from ἀ priv., not, and δαμάω, to tume: invincible.] A very hard stone; a diamond.

stone; a diamond.

Åd-a-man-tē'an, a. Hard; impenetrable.

Åd-a-man'tine, a. Made of adamant; hard.

Åd-a-man'töid, n. A crystal bounded by fortyeight equal triangles, as the diamond.

**Act'u-al (akt'yu-al), a. Really in act; positive; real; effective; certain; existing at present.— A-dapt'a-ble, a. Pliable:—upplicable. A-dapt'a-ble, a. Fitting to circumstances; modifying. A-dapt'ive, a. Fitting to circumstances; modifying. Add, v. a. [L. addere, from ad, together, and dare, to put.]

Add, v.a. [L. addere, from ad, together, and dare, to put.] [pp. adding, added.] To join together; to increase; to subjoin; to annex; to unite.— 2, v. n. To perform addition.

Syn.—Quantities are added; houses joined; an afterthought subjoined; property increased;

territory annexed.

Ad'dax, n. [L.; originally a
North African word.] A
kind of African antelope.

Ad-děn'dum, n.; pl. Ad-děn'da. [L., gerundive from addere, to add.] Some-thing to be added; an addition; an appendix.

Ad'der, n. [O. E. naddre, a snake; a naddre has been corrupted to an adder.] A venomous reptile; a

viper.

Ad-di-bǐl'i-tx, n. Possibility of being added.

Ad'di-bìle, a. Capable of being added.

Ad-dict', v. a. [L. addicere, addictas, to devote;
ad, to, and dicere, to say.] To give up or apply
one's self to; to devote:—often used in an ill sense.

Syn.-Men addict themselves to vice; devote themselves to science; apply themselves to business; dedicate themselves to religion. [addicted. ness; dedicate themselves to religion. [addicted. Add'd'ction, or Ad-d'd'ct dedness, n. State of being Ad-d''tion (ad-dish'un), n. [L. additio.] Act of adding; the thing added:—increase:—a rule of arithmetic for adding numbers together.—(Law.) The title annexed to a man's name.
Ad-d''tion-al (ad-dish'un-al), a. Added.
Ad-d''tion-al -lx, ad. In addition to.
Ad-d''tion, a. Additive.
Ad-d'-tive, a. To be added; relating to addition, Ad'd'-tive, a. To be added; relating to addition, Barren;

Ad'di-tive, a. To be added; relating to all Barren; Ad'die, a. [O. E. adela, mire; Ger. adel.] Barren; Ad'dle, a. [ö. E. adela, mire; Ger. adel.] Barren, Ad'dle, a. [ö. E. adela, mire; Ger. adel.] Barren, unfruitful:—originally aiplied to such eggs as produce nothing.—2, v. a. [pp. addling, addled.]
To make putrid; to corrupt; to confuse.—3, v. n.

To make putrid; to corrupt; to confuse.—3, v. n.
To grow corrupt.
Ad'dle-hčad'ed, \(\) a. Having addle brains; of
Ad'dle-pāt'ed, \(\) weak intellect; foolish.
Ad-dršes', v. a. [Fr. adresser; from the root of
priss and priect.] [pp. addressing, addressed.]
To speak or apply to; to accost:—to prepare for:
—to direct:—to court.—2, n. Application; petition:—courtship:—skill; dexterity; ability:—
manners; bearing:—an oration; speech:—a memorial:—direction of a letter; the name, title,
&c., of a person. &c., of a person.

Syn. - Address the ruler or government, or persons generally; accost a stranger; salute a friend; direct a letter.

Ad-dress'es, n. pl. Courtship paid to a woman.

Ad-duce', v. a. [L. adducere: ad, to, and ducere, to draw.] [pp. adducing, adduced.] To bring forward; to allege.

Ad-du'cent, a. Drawing toward a given point. Ad-du'cj-ble, a. That may be brought forward.

Ad-duct', v. a. [L. adducere, adductum.—See Ab
DUCE.] [pp. adducting, adducted.] To draw
toward a median line or a ceutre.

toward a median line or a centre.
Ad-dŭo'tion, n. The act of adducing or adducting.
Ad-dŭo'tive, a. That brings forward.
Ad-dūo'tor, n. [L.] (Anal.) A muscle that draws toward a given point.
A-dēēp', ad. [See Deer.] In or toward the depths;
A-dē'phous, a. [Gr. ἀδελφός, a brother:—with the idea of union.] United by filaments into pairs or hundles.

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, úse.—Ç, Ç, Ç, §, soft; Ç, B, e, ¸, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

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Ad-e-nŏl'o-sy, n. A treatise on the glands.
Ad-en-oph'or-oùs, a. Bearing glands.
A-dspt', a. [L. adeptus, fitted; root of Apr.] Skilful; thoroughly versed.—2, n. One versed in any art:—also (Alchemy), one who had found the panacea and philosopher's stone.

any art:—also (Atchemy), one who had found the panaces and philosopher's stone.

Ad'e-qua-ex, n. Sufficiency; adequateness.

Ad'e-quate, n. [L. adequare, to equalize.—See Equal.] Sufficient:—fully suitable; fitting.

Ad'e-quate-lx, ad. In an adequate manner.

Ad'e-quate-ness, n. Quality of being adequate.

Ad-fet'ed, a. [See Affect.] (Math.) Noting an equation consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity; affected.

Ad-fix'ion (ad-fix'eshun), n. [See Affell's.] The force by which the sap is drawn toward the leaves.

Ad-her'e, v. n. [L. adhærere, to stick.] [pp. adhering, adhered.] To stick to; to remain fixed.

Ad-he'rence, \ n. The quality of adhering; at Ad-he'rence, \ n. The quality of adhering; at Ad-he'rence, \ n. The quality of adhering; at Ad-he'rence, \ n. Sticking to; united with.—2, n. One who adheres; a follower.

Ad-he'sion (ad-he'zhun), n. The act or state of sticking or adhering to something; adherence.

Syn.—Adherence to principle or to party; adhesion of contiguous parts of vegetable matter or bodies; cohesion of the particles of homogeneous

bodies; cohesion of the particles of homogeneous bodies to each other.

Ad-he'sive, a. Sticking; tenacious.
Ad-he'sive-ness, n. Tenacity; viscosity:—a propensity to form attachments.

Ad-hib'it, v. a. [L. adhibere, adhibitum; from ad, to, and habeo, to have or hold.] [pp. adhibiting, adhibited.] To employ:—to apply:—to admin-

Ad-hi-bi"tion, n. The action of adhibiting.

Ad-i-āph'a-noŭs, a. [a, not, and diaphanous.]
Not diaphanous; opaque.
Ad-i-āph'g-rīṣm, n. [Gr. ἀδιάφορος, indifferent.
—Cf. Differ.] Latitudinarianism; indifference.
Ad-i-āph'g-rīṣt, n. A believer in the doctrine that in matters non-essential charity was to be

preferred to unanimity. [adiaphorism. Ad-i-aph-o-rist'ic, a. (Eccl.) Like, or relating to, Adjaph-o-rist ic, a. (Ecc.) Like, of relating to, A-di-a-ther mic. a. [a, not, and diatheramatous, which see.] Not readily permitting the transmission of heat; impervious to heat.

A-dieu (a-du'), ad. [a Dieu, Fr. for "to God" (I commend you).] Farewell.—2, n. A taking leave; a farewell.

Ad-i-po-cere', n. [L. adeps, adipis, fat, and cera, wax.] An oily or waxy substance, formed by the decomposition of animal bodies in moist

the decomposition of animal bodies in loss places, or under water.

Ad-i-pōse', α. [L. adeps, fat.] Consisting of fat;

A-dip'sous, α. [Gr. ἀ, not, and δίψα, thirst.]

Tending to quench thirst.

Tending to quenci thirst.

Ad'it, n. [L. adilus, approach; ad, and ire, itus, to
go.] A passage under ground:—access.

Ad-jā'cen-cy, n. The state of lying close to:—
that which lies near by; contiguity.

that which lies near by; contiguity.

Ad-jā'cent, a. [L. adjacens; ad, near, and jacere, jacens, to lie.] Lying near; contiguous.

Syn.—Adjacent villages or lands; contiguous houses; adjoining fields.

Ad-jēct', v. a. [L. adjicere, adjectum, and adjecture, to add; ad, to, and jacere, to put, to throw.]

(Law, &c.) To add; to append.

(Law, &c.) 10 and; to append.
Ad-jec-tion, n. The act of adding.
Ad-jec-ti'tions (ad-jek-tish'us), a. Additional.
Ad'jec-tiv-al [ad-jek-ti'va], Mu. St. I.], a. Relating to an adjective.
Ad'jec-tive, n. (Gram.) A word added to a noun

Ad'jec-tive, n. (Gram.) A word added to a noun to express some quality; as, good.

Ad'jec-tive-ly, ad. As or like an adjective.

Ad-jöin', v. a. a. [See Join and Adding...] [pp. ad-joining, adjained.] To join to; to unite or put to; to subjoin.—2, v. n. To be contiguous to.

Ad-jöin'jing, a. Close to; contiguous.

Ad-joürn' (ad-jürn'), v. a. [Fr. ajourner, from L.

ad, to, and diurnus, daily; root of dies, a day.—
See JOURNAL.] [pp. adjourning, adjourned.] To
put off to another day; to postpone; to prorogue.—2, v. n. To cease sitting.
Syn.—Adjourn a court or meeting; proroque
parliament; postpone or defer a matter of business.
Ad-joirn'al, n. Adjournment; postponement.

Ad-journ'ai, adjournment; postponement, Ad-journ'ment (ad-jünr'ment), n. The act of ad-journing; delay; intermission.

Ad-jüdge', v. a. [Fr. adjuger.—See Judge.] [pp. adjudging, adjudged.] To sentence; to decree; to bestow:—to judge or consider:—to decide or sorth.

Ad-jū'di-cāte, v. a. [L. adjudicare, adjudicatum.
—See JUDGE.] [pp. adjudicating, adjudicated.]
To try and determine judicially.

Ad-jū-di-ca'tion, n. The act of adjudicating; sentence :- a decree.

Ad'junct, n. [L. ad, to, and jungere, junctum, to join.] Something joined to another.—2, a. Added to; united with:—subordinate.
Ad-junc'tion, n. The act of adjoining.

Ad-june tive, n. That which is joined.—2, a. Having the quality of joining.
Ad-ju-ration, n. The act of charging another solemnly by oath:—the form of oath.

Ad-jūr'a-to-ry, a. Of or pertaining to adjuration. Ad-jūre', v. a. [L. adjurare.] [pp. adjuring, adjured.] To impose an oath upon another:—to charge or entreat solemnly.

charge or entreat solemnly.

Ad-jüst', v. a. [Fr. ajuster, from Late L. adjuxtare, adjustare, to fit; from juxta, near. The derivation from justus, exact, is historically incorrect.] [pp. adjusting, adjusted.] To regulate; to put in order; to fit; to adapt; to suit; to harmonize

or settie.
Ad-just'a-ble, a. That may be adjusted.
Ad-just'ment, n. Regulation; settlement.
Ad'ju-tăn-cy, n. The office of an adjutant.

Ad'ju-tant, n. [L. adju-tare, adjutantis, to assist; a frequentative form of adjuvare.] A military officer who assists a superior officer; an assistant:—a kind of stork (so called from its stiff, mil-

itary walk).

Ad-ju-tā'tor, n. [L.] An assistant.

Ad'ju-vānt [ād'ju-vānt, S. W. F. Ja. K. Sm.; ad-jū'vant, J. E.], a. [L. adjuwans, adjuwants, pres. part. of adjuware, to help.] Helpful; useful.—2, n. That which

Ad-lo-cu'tion, n. Same as ALLOCUTION. Ad-meas'ure-ment (ad-mezh'ur-ment), n. The act or result of measuring; measurement.

Ad-men-su-ra'tion, n. [L. mensura, a measure.]

Admeasurement.
Ad-min'i-cle, n. [L. adminiculum, a stay, from manus, the hand.] An aid or support; an aux-

mana, the mana.] man of support, and a distinct a distinct a distinct a distinct a distinct and a distinct a d trator upon :- to manage .- 2, v. n. To act as administrator.

Ad-min-is-tra-ble, a. Relating to administration. Ad-min-is-tra-ble, a. Capable of administration. Ad-min-is-tra-tion, n. Act of administering; act of conducting any affair :- the executive part of government:-management.

Syn .- Administration of the government; dispensation of justice; management of business; government of the country.

government of the country.
 Ad-min'js-tra-tive, a. Executive; pertaining to the management of affairs.
 Ad-min-js-tra'tor, n. One who has the charge of the estate of a man dying intestate; a manager;

derful; excellent; very superior; estimance.
Ad'mi-ra-blx, ad. In an admirable manner.
Ad'mi-ral, n. [Arab. amir-al-bahr, commander of
the sea.] The chief commander of a fleet.
Ad'mi-ral-ship, n. Office or skill of an admiral.
Ad'mi-ral-tx, n. The authority, or officers, appointed for managing naval or maritime affairs.

A mi-ral-tice m. The action of admiring: was. Ad-mi-ra'tion, n. The action of admiring; won-der; veneration; esteem; gratified contempla-

tool.

Ad-mire', v. a. [L. admirari; ad, at, and mirari, to wonder.] [pp. admiring, admired.] To regard with wonder or love, to esteem or prize highly.—2, v. n. To feel admiration; to wonder.

Ad-mir'er, n. One who admires; a lover.
Ad-mir'ing-ly, ad. In an admiring manner.
Ad-mis-si-bil'i-ty, n. The quality of being admired the state of t

Ad-mis'si-ble, a. Worthy of being admitted:—
Ad-mis'sion (ad-mish'un), n. [See Admir.] The
act of admitting:—access; admittance; allowance of an argument.

ance of an argument.

Ad-mis' sive, a. Of the nature of an admission;
admitting; tending to admit.

Ad-mit', v. a. [L. admittere, admission; ad, to, and
mittere, to send.] [pp. admitting, admitted.] To
suffer to enter; to receive:—to allow an argu-

ment or position; to concede.

Syn.—Admit a member; receive a friend; admit the force of an argument; allow due credit; grant

what is reasonable Ad-mit table, a. Admissible, Ad-mit tance, n. The act of admitting; admission.

Ad-mit'tance, n. The act of admitting; admission.
Ad-mit'ted-ly, ad. By admission; confessedly.
Ad-mix', v. a. [L. admiscere, admixtum.] [pp. admixing, admixed.] To mingle with; to mix.
Ad-mix'tion (ad-mikst'yun), n. A mingling.
Ad-mix'tive (ad-mikst'yur), n. The substance of bodies mingled; the process of mixing:—that

which is admixed; mixture.

Ad-mön'ish, v. a. [L. admonere, in a later form admonestare; ad, and monere, to advise.] [pp. admonishing, admonished.] To give admonition

admonishing, admonished. To give admonish to; to warr, to reprove; to reprimand; to advise. Syn.—Admonish for the first fault, reprove for the second, reprimand for the third; warn of danger; advise for the future.

Ad-mon'ish-er, n. One who admonishes. Ad-mo-ni'tion, n. [L. admonitio.] The act of admonishing; a hint of a fault or duty; a gentle

reproof.
Ad-mon'i-tive, a. That admonishes; monitory;
Ad-mon'i-to-ry, pertaining to admonition.
Ad-mon'i-tive-ly, ad. In an admonitive manner.
Ad-mo'itive, a. [L. ad, to, and movere, motum, to
move.] Moving toward.
Ad-mās'cent, a. [L. ad, to, and mosei, to be born,
to grow.] Growing to something else.
Ad'māte, a. [L. ad, to, and natus, born.] Attached
by growth

oy growth.
Ad-na'tion, n. Attachment by surfaces. [tive. Ad'nôfin, n. [From ad, to, and NouN.] An adjectad-nū'bi-lāt-eḍ, a. [L. ad, to, and nubilare, to cloud; nubes, a cloud.] Clouded; obscured. [a.] A-dô', n. [Originally a verb, meaning to do.]
Trouble; difficulty; bustle; tumult.

A-dō'be, m. [Sp., from Arab, and Coptic tob, brick, or perhaps from the root of daub.] Unburnt, sau-dried brick:—brick-clay; clay; mortar. Ad-o-lēsce', v. n. [L. adolescere; ad, and olescere, to grow.] [pp. adolescing, adolesced.] To grow m.

Ad-o-les'cence, \ n. The age between childhood Ad-o-les'cen-cy, and manhood.

Ad-o-les'cent, a. Growing; youthful.—2, n. A

**Xd-min-is-trā'tor-shīp, n. Office of administrator.
Xd-min-is-trā'trīx, n. She who administers.
Xd-mi-ra-bīl'₁-tx, n. The quality of being admired; wonderful; excellent; very superior; estimable.

Ad'mi-ra-ble, a. Worthy of being admired; wonderful; excellent; very superior; estimable.

Ad'mi-ra-bly, ad. In an admirable manner. spondee.

A-do'nis, n. [See Adonal and Adonic.] A genus

of plants:—a beautiful young man.

A dopt', v. a. [L. adoptare; ad, to, and optare, te choose; a form of opere, to wish.] [pp. adopting, adopted.] To take as a son or daughter the child of another; to receive as one's own.

A-dopt'er, n. One who adopts:—a chemical vessel with two necks.

sel with two necks.

A-döp'tian-ist, or A-döp'tion-ist, n. One who holds that Christ is the Son of God by adoption.

A-döp'tion, n. The act of adopting:—affiliation.

A-döp'tive, a. That adopts or is adopted.

A-dör'a-ble, a. Worthy of adoration; divine.

A-dör'a-ble, a. Worthiness of adoration.

A-dör'a-bly, ad. In an adorable manner.

Ad-o-rā'tion, n. Divine worship; homage.

A-döre', v. a. [L. adorare, to worship, from os, oris, the mouth.] [pp. adoring, adored.] To worship with external homage; to reverence; to hono:—to love intensely. to honor:—to love intensely.

Syn.—The Supreme Being is to be adored, rev-

erenced, and worshipped; great and good men are to be honored, and even venerated, and their memories revered.

memories recered.

A-dōr'e, n. One who adores :—a lover.

A-dōr', v. a. [L. adornare; ad, to, and ornare, to bedeck.] [pp. adorning, adorned.] To set off to advantage; to dress; to decorate; to embellish.

A-dörn'ing, n. Ornament; embellishment. A-dörn'nent, n. Embellishment; decoration.
Ad-ös-qu-la'tion, n. [L. adosculari, to kiss, to join mouth to mouth; os, dim. osculum, a mouth.] A method of grafting; inosculation:—impregna-

tion of plants. A-down', ad. & prep. [An older form of down.]
Down; downward.

Ad-pressed (ad-prest'), a. [See Press.] (Bot.)
Pressed closely, as leaves to a stem; appressed.
A-drift', ad. [a for "on" or "at," and drift.]

Floating at random.

Ad'ro-gate, v. a. [See Arrogate.] [pp. adrogating, adrogated.] (Law.) To adopt.

A-droit, a. [Fr., from L. directum, right, straight.]

Dexterous; skilful; expert. A-dröit'ly, ad. In an adroit manner.

A-droit ness, a. Dexterity; skill; activity. A-droit, a. [See Dry.] Thirsty; in want of drink; athirst. Ad-sci-ti"tious (ad-sc-tish'us), a. [L. adsciscere, to accept formally or knowingly; from scire, to know.] Assumed to complete something; addi-

Ad'n-late, v. a. [L. adulari, to fawn upon; ad, and a root (seen in wheel) meaning to turn, to

and a root (seen in wheel) meaning to turn, to wag the tail.] [pp. adulating, adulated.] To flatter; to fawn upon.

Ad-h-la'tion, n. Servile or hypocritical flattery.

Spn.—Fulsome adulation; gross flattery; well-merited compliment.

Ad'd-la-to-ry, a. Flattering grossly.

A-dul'lam-ite, n. [In allusion to the cave of Adul lam.] (Brit. Pol.) A discontented or rebellious

dam.] (Brû. Pol.) A discontented or rebenious member of a political party.

A-dult', a. [L. adolescere, adulus, to grow up.]

Grown up; of mature age.—2, n. A person grown up; one of age. A-dult'age, n. The state of an adult.

A-dul'ter-ant, n. That which adulterates,
A-dul'ter-ant, n. That which adulterates,
A-dul'ter-ate, v. a. [L. adulterare; perhaps ad,
and alter, another.] [pp. adulterating, adulterated.] To corrupt; to debase.
A-dul'ter-ate, a. Corrupted; debased.

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