50

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 diatheramanus, 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 specific and a distribution of the mana. I man of the 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

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-9-lësce', v. n. [L. adolescere; ad, and olescere, to grow.] [pp. adolescing, adolesced.] To grow mp.

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'<sub>1</sub>-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 revered.

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 where) 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.

A-d'il-ter-ā'tion, n. The act of adulterating:— Ad-verb'i-al, a. Pertaining to an adverb. that which is adulterated:—that by which any diverbialized, v. a. [pp. adverbializing, adverbialized.] To use as an adverb or give an

A-dul'ter-er, n. A man guilty of adultery. A-dul'ter-ess, n. A woman who commits adultery. A-dul'ter-ine [a-dul'ter-in, S. W. I. Mu. J. Ja. Sm.; a-dul'ter-in, P. St. K.], n. A child born of an adulteress.—2, a. Spurious; adulterous:—

illegal. [spurious. A-dŭl'ter-oŭs, a. Guilty of adultery; corrupt; A-dul'te-ry, n. [L. adulterium.] Violation of the marriage bed.

A-dult'ness, n. The state of being adult. A-dult'ness, n. The state of being adult.
Ad-um'brate, v. a. [L. ad, to, forth, and umbrare,
umbratus, to shadow.] [pp. adumbrating, adumbrated.] To shadow out faintly.
Ad-um-bra'tion, n. A faint sketch; shadow.
Ad-um'bra-tive, or Ad-um'brant, a. Giving a
slight shadow:—typifying; shadowing forth.
A-dun'ci-ty, n. [L. aduncias; ad, to, and uncus,
bent.] Crookedness; form of a hook.
A-dun'cous, a. Hooked; incurved.
A-dusk', ad, or a. [See Duss.] In the dusk; dark.
A-dust', a. [L. adustus, scorched; ad, to, and
urere, ustum, to burn.] Scorched; parched:—
sunburnt.

sunburnt

sunburnt.

Ad-vānce', v. a. [Fr. avancer; Late L. abanteare, to go before; ab, from, and ante, before.] [pp. advancing, advanced.] To bring forward—to raise to preferment:—to promote:—to improve; to propose:—to pay beforehand.—2, v. n. To go forward; to proceed.—3, n. A going forward; progression; improvement; rise:—anticipation of time.—4, a. Being in front; as, advance guard :- paid; as, advance money, money paid

Ad-vānced' (ad-vānst'), a. In accord with the latest developments of science and thought. Ad-vance'ment, n. Act of advancing; progress;

preferment; improvement; promotio Ad-van'tage, n. [Fr. avantage; Late L. abanta-tium, from the same roots as ADVANCE.] Superior position; favorable circumstances; benefit; gain;

position; favorable circumstances; benefit; gain; profit; account. — 2, v. a. [pp. advantaging, advantaged.] To benefit; to promote; to profit.

\*\*Ad-van-tā'geous (åd-van-tā'jus), a. Affording advantage; beneficial; profitable; useful.

\*\*Syn-Advantageous situation; beneficial exercise; profitable business; useful employment.

\*\*Ad-van-tā'geous-ly, ad. Profitable.

\*\*Ad-van-tā'geous-less, n. Profitableness.

\*\*Ad-vēne', v. n. [L. advenire; ad. to, and venire, to come.] [pp. advening, advened.] To accede or come to. or come to

Ad'vent, n. [L. advenire, adventus.—See Advene.]
A coming:—the coming of Christ; a season of devotion, including the four weeks before Christ-

mas.
Ad'vent-ist. n. A believer in the second personal coming of Christ.
Ad-ven-til'tious (ād-ven-tish'us), a. [L. adventicus, foreign.—See Adventa]. Accidental; incidental:—not essentially inherent. [ralized. Ad-ven'tive, a. (Bol.) Foreign, or scarcely natu-Ad-ven'tive, a. Relating to Advent.
Ad-ven'tive (ad-vent'yur), n. [L. (res) adventura, a thing about to happen.—See Advents. Fr. aventure.] An accident; a hazard:—an enterview in which something is at hazard: a sum prise in which something is at hazard; a sum sent to sea.—2, v. n. [pp. adventuring, adventured.] To try the chance; to dare.—3, v. a.

To risk; to hazard.

Ad-vent'ur-er, n. One who adventures:—one who lives by his wits.

lives by his wits.
Ad-vent'rive-some, a. Adventurous.
Ad-vent'rive-some, a. Inclined to adventures; enterprising; bold; daring; dangerous.
Ad-vent'r-rous-ly, a. Boldly; daringly.
Ad'verb, n. [L. adverbium; ad, to, and verbum, a word.] (Gram.) A word joined to a verb, adjective, or other adverb, to modify its sense.

adverbial form to. Ad-verb'i-al-ly, ad. As an adverb.

52

Ad'ver-sa-ry, n. [L. adversarius, one opposed.— See Adverse.] An opponent; an enemy; a foe;

an antagonist.—2, a. Opposite to; adverse.
Ad-ver'sa-tive, a. Noting opposition.
Ad'verse, a. [L. adversus, from ad, to, against, and vertere, versus, to turn.] Contrary; opposite: -calamitous.

Sym.—Adverse circumstances; contrary accounts; opposite characters; hostile measures; calamitous occurrences.

calamilous occurrences.
Ad-vërse'ly, ad. Oppositely; unfortunately.
Ad-vërs'si-ty, n. An unfortunate condition; affiction; calamity; misfortune; distress.
Syn.—Adversity is opposed to prosperity; distress to ease:—deep affliction; grievous calamity;

great misfortune.

Ad-vert', v. n. [L. advertere.—See Adverse.]

[pp. adverting, adverted.] To turn or attend;
to allude.

Ad-ver'tence, n. The act of adverting; heed; re-

Adver'tence, n. The act of adverting; heed; regard; attention to.
Ad-ver'ten-ey, n. The quality or habit of being Ad-ver'tent, a. Attentive; heedful.
Ad-ver-tise', or Ad'ver-tise [ad-ver-tiz', S. St. I. H. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R. Wb.; ad'ver-tiz, Sm.], v. a. [Fr. avertir.—See Advert] [pp. advertising, advertised.] To give public notice of; to archibits

Ad-ver'tise-ment, or Ad-ver-tise'ment [ad-ver'tiz-ment, I. St. H. Mu. P. Ja. Sm. R. C.; ad-ver'tiz-ment or ad-ver-tiz'ment, S. W. J. F. K.], n. Intelligence; information; admonition: — public notice, as in a newspaper lic notice, as in a newspaper.

Ad-ver-tis'ing, p. a. Giving intelligence.

Ad-vice', n. [Late L. advissm, opinion, view; ad, to, and videre, vissm, to see.] Counsel; instruction:—intelligence; news.

Syn. - A physician or counsellor gives advice: a parent, counsel; a teacher, instruction:—adrice, intelligence, or information may be received from a correspondent.

a correspondent.
Ad-vīṣ-a-blVi-ty, n. Advisableness.
Ad-vīṣ'a-ble, a. Prudent; expedient; fit.
Ad-vīṣ'a-ble-nēss, n. Expediency.
Ad-vīṣ'e, v. a. [Late L. advisare.—See Advice.]
[pp. advising, advised.] To give advice; to counsel; to inform; to admonish.—2, v. n. To consult; to deliberate.

consuit; to deiberate.

Ad-vīs'ed (ad-vī'zed or ad-vīzd'), a. Prudent;
deliberate; well considered:—informed.

Ad-vīs'ed-ly, ad. Deliberately; heetfully.

Ad-vīs'ement, n. Information:—deliberation.

Ad-vīs'er, n. One who advises; counsellor.

Ad-vīs'er, n. One who advises; counsellor.
Ad-vī'so-rx, a. Giving advice; counselling.
Ad'vo-ea-ex, n. Act of pleading:—support.
Ad'vo-ea-ex, n. Act of pleading:—support.
Ad'vo-ea-ex, n. all. advocare, advocatus, to call to; ad, to, and vocare, to call.] [pp. advocating, advocated.] To plead for; to support; to defend; to vindicate:—to recommend publicly.
Ad'vo-ea-ex, n. One who pleads the cause of another:—an intercessor: a defender: a lawyer.

other:—an intercessor; a defender; a lawyer.

Ad-vo-cā'tion, n. [L. advocatio.] Act of pleading:

Ad-vö@'er, n. A person who owns an advowson;

a patron.

Ad-vö&'son, n. [0. Fr. avočson, from L. advocatio.]

—(Law.) The patronage of a church; a right to present to a benefice.

Ad-y-năm'ic, a. [Gr. ά, privative, and δύναμις, power.] (Med.) Weak:—asthenic.

Ad'y-tǔm, n. [L.; Gr. ἄδυνον; ά, not, and δύειν, to enter.] A secret shrine in a temple.

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

Adze, n. [O. E. adesa.] A cutting

Adze, n. [O. E. adesa.] I Cutting fron tool:—spelt also adz.

E'dile (ê'dil), n. See Edile.

E-dos-ôl'o-êy (ë-de-), n. [Gr. aiδoîa, privy parts, and λόγος, to be a treatise; from aidéouat, to be Adze. a treats; from account of science which treats of the organs of generation. [tection. Æ [ś]; (ć]is], n. [L.; Gr. aiyis.] A shield; a pro-E-ö'li-an, a. [From Æolus, god of the winds; Gr. aiohos, swift.] Pertaining to the wind. That department of science which

E-ō'li-an-härp, n. A stringed instrument of music acted upon by the wind.

music acted upon by the wind.

Eclipyle (ē-ōl'e-pīl), n. [From Eolus, the wind-god, and Gr. πύλω, a gateway.] An instrument to produce motion by the escape of heated vapor.

E'φ-lĭst, n. [From Eolus, the wind-god; w

Δ. (1184). The foundation is equivalent to affliatus, inspiration.
 Δ. (1184). The present of the pretends to inspiration.
 Δ. (1184). The present of the present o

geviam.] A period of time of immeasurable duration; an eon.

Ep-y-ör'nis (ep'e-), n. [Gr. αἰπύς, tall, and δρνις, a bird.] A gigantic bird now extinct.

K'e-rāte, v. α. [Fr. αέτer, from L. αετ, αἰτ.] [pp. aerating, aerated.] Το fill with carbonic acid:

—to expose to the air.

—to expose to the air.

A-e-rā'tion, n. Exposure to the air.

A-ē'rī-al, a. [L. aerius (Gr. ἀέριος). airy; aer, air; Gr. ἀρι.

Belonging to the air; high.

Aē'rie [e're or ā'e-re, I.; ē're, W. Ja. K. Sm. St.; ā'e-re, J. F. Wb.; ā're, S. H.; ā're or ē're, Mu., n. [Late L. aeria; probably connected with area, a level space, or with abrium, a hall, a house. The derivation from eggery is fanciful.]

house. The derivation from eggers is fainted.]
A nest or brood of hawks or eagles; eyry.
A-e-rif'er-ous, a. [L. aer, air, and ferre, to carry.]
Conveying air; air-bearing.
A-e-ri-fi-adtion, n. The act of aerifying.
A'e-ri-form, a. [L. aer, air, and forma, form.]

A'e-ri-form, a. [L. aer, Having the form of air.

Having the form of air.  $\vec{A}' \in r_1 \cdot \vec{i} \vec{\gamma}, v. a. [pp. aerifying, aerified.]$ To fill or combine with air:—to turn into air.  $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{e} \cdot r_0 \vec{e} \cdot n_0 \cdot s_N$ ,  $n. [Gr. a' \acute{\eta} \rho, air, and <math>\gamma \nu \omega \sigma (a, knowledge.]$ The science which treats of the

Properties and phenomena of air.

A-e-rōg'ra-phy, n. [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and γράφω, to write.] A description of the air.

A'e-ro-lite, n. [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and λίθος, a stone.]

A meteoric stone.

 A meteoric stone.
 Ā-e-ro-li-thŏl'o-gy, n. [Aerolie, and Gr. λόγος, treatise.] That department of science which treats of aërolites or meteoric stones. A-e-rδl'o-gy, n. [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and λόγος, treatise.]
The science of the air.

The science of the air.

A'e-ro-măn-sy, Sm. St.], n. [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and μαντεία, prophecy.] Divination by the air.

A-e-röm'e-ter, n. [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and μέτρον, measure.] A machine for weighing air.

Ā-e-ro-mět'ric, a. Relating to aerometry. Ā-e-rom'e-try, n. The art of measuring or weigh-

A'e-ro-nâut, n. [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and ναύτης, sailor.] One who sails through the air. Ā-e-ro-nâut'ic, a. Relating to aëronautics.

A. e-ro-nautic, a. Relating to aeronautics.

Ā-e-ro-nautics, n. pl. The art of sailing in the air by means of balloons.

Ā-e-ro-phō'bi-a, n. [Gr. ἀηρ, air, and φόβος, fear.] (Med.) A morbid dread of fresh air:—written also αὐτορλούν.

[An air-plant.] also aerophoys.

A'e-ro-phyte, n. [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and φυτόν, plant.]

A-e-ros' 00-ру, n. [Gr. ἀεροσκοπία; σκοπέω, to view.] Observation of the air.

view.] Observation of the air. E-rose', a. [L. ærosus, from æs, brass.] Containing or resembling brass

Age resembling brass.
A-e-r-sid'er-ite, n. [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and σίδηρος, iron.] A mass of meteoric iron.
A-e-ro-sid'ey-ro-lite, n. [Gr. ἀήρ, air, σίδηρος, iron, and λίθος, stone.] A meteorite containing

both stone and iron.

A'e-ro-stăt, n. [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and στατός, standing; resting on air.] The part of a balloon which contains the gas; a balloon:—a balloonist.
 A-e-ro-stăt'ic, a. β. a. Relative to aerostatics or A-e-ro-stăt'ic, al, β aerostation.
 A-e-ro-stăt'ic, n. pl. The science which teaches the weight, pressure, or equilibrium of the air; aërostation:—the art of ballooning.
 A-e-ros-tăt'icn, n. [Paulty found, from generat.]

A-e-ros-tā/tion, n. [Badly formed from aerostat.]
The science of weighing air:—the art of ballooning.

E-rû'g'i-noŭs, a. [L. æruginosus, rusty; ærugo, copper-rust; æs, brass or copper.] Of the nature of verdigris.

of vertugers.

Ke-ry, a. Airy:—unsubstantial.—2, n. An aerie.

E'sir, n. pl. [Norse, pl. of as, a being, an existence; akin to AM, 18, ARE.] (Scand. Myth.) The general name for the beneficent deities inhabiting Asgard.

Ing Asgard.

Es-thē'şics, n. [Gr. αίσθησις, perception.] The science of the feelings.

Es'thēte, n. One who is devoted to æsthetics.

Es-thēt'jc, α. [Gr. αίσθητικός, perceptive; verbal stem, αἰσθε-, to feel.] Relating to æsthetics: tasteful.

Es-the-ti'/cian (ës-the-tish'an), n. One versed in asthetics; a person of esthetic tastes.

Es-thét'i-cism, n. Æsthetic principles collectively; the æsthetic spirit or instinct.

Es-thét'ios (es-thét'iks), n. pl. The science which tracts of the beautiful in nature and art.

treats of the beautiful in nature and art.

Es'ti-val, a. [L. æstivalis, of summer, from æstus, heat.] Relating to, or occurring in, summer. Es-ti-va'tion, m. From L. essus, summer heat; since flowers expand in summer.—See Verna-rion.] (Bot.) The arrangement of the parts of a flower in the bud:—(Zobl.) the dormant state of some animals in the hot season.

of some animals in the hot season.

#### The control of the contro

mentous concern; an important transaction.

Af-fect', v. a. [L. afficere, affectus, to act on; ad, to, and facere, factus, to make or do.] (pp. affecting, affected.] To act upon; to move the pas-

ing, affected.] To act upon; to move the passions; to aim at; to make a show of.

Af-fee-tā'tion, n. [L. affectatio, from affectare, a frequentative form of afficere, to affect.] False pretence; artificial show; insincerity; artifice.

Af-feet'ed, p. a. Moved:—full of affectation:—pretended:—tainted:—(Math.) Adfected,

Af-feet'ged-ly, ad. In an affected manner,

Af-feet'ed-ly, ad. Moving the passions.

Af-feet'ing, p. a. Moving the passions.

Af-feet'ing-ly, ad. In an affecting manner.

Af-fee'tion, n. [L. affectio, fondness, condition, inclination.] Desire; love; kindness; good will; tenderness:—state of mind:—condition;—disorden, disorden, di disorder: disease.

disorder; disease.

Af-fec'tion-ate-ly, ad. Kindly; tenderly.

Af-fec'tive, a. That affects; moving.

Af-fec'tive, a. That affects; moving.

Af-fec-rent, n. [L. ad, to, and ferre, ferens, carrying.] A river or stream flowing into a sea or lake.—2, a. Bringing to; conveying inward.

Af-fet-th-o'so (af-fet-th-o'so), ad. [lt.—See Affectingly.

heelingly.

Af-fi'ance, n. [See Affy.] A marriage contract; betrothment:—trust; faith.—2, v. a. [pp. affiancing, affianced.] To bind by a promise of marriage; to betroth; to pledge.

Af-fi'ant, n. A maker of an affidavit.

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

fungus; a mushroom.

Af-fi-da'vit, n. [Late L., from affidare, to swear; ad, on, fidem, faith, and dare, to give.] (Law.)
A written declaration sworn to before a magistrate. It differs from a deposition in not giving the opposite party opportunity to cross-examine

the witness.

Af-fiel' (af-fid'), p. a. Joined by contract.

Af-fil'-a-ble, a. That can be affiliated.

Af-fil'-ate, v. a. [L. affiliare, to adopt; ad, to, and filius, a son.] [pp. affiliating, affiliated.] To adopt as a son; to establish the paternity of:—

to associate with.

Af-fil-i-a'tion, n. The act of affiliating:—state of being affiliated.

of being affiliated.

Af-firent'ive, a. Causing affront; abusive.

Af-firent'ive, a. Causing affront; abusive.

Af-firen'ive, a. Closely related.

To pour upon; to sprinkle.

Af-firen'ive, a. Closely related.

To pour upon; to sprinkle.

Af-firen'ive, a. Closely related.

To pour upon; to sprinkle.

Af-firen'ive, a. Closely related.

To pour upon; to sprinkle.

Af-firen'ive, a. Causing affront; abusive.

Af-firen'ive, a. Causing affraction.

resemblance:—chemical attraction.
Af-firm', v. a. [L. affirmare, from ad, intensive, and firmare, to make firm.—See Firm.] [pp. affirming, affirmed.] To ratify; to assert; to aver.

—2, v. n. To declare positively.

Af-firm'a-ble, a. Capable of being affirmed.

Af-firm'ance, n. Confirmation; assertion. Af-firm ance, n. Communation, assertion.
Af-firm'ant, n. One who affirms; affirmer.
Af-fir-ma'tion, n. The act of affirming. (Law.)

As-ir-ma tion, n. The act of animning. (Law.) A solemn declaration, answering to an oath.

Af-firm'a-tive, a. That affirms; positive.—2, n.
That which affirms; opposed to negative.

Af-firm'a-tive-ly, ad. In an affirmative manner;

Af-fix', v. a. [Late L. affixare, freq. of affigere, affixus.—See Fix.] [pp. affixing, affixed.] To attach to; to subjoin; to annex.

Af fix, n. Something added to a word. [fixed. A-fore'time, ad. In time past. Af-fixt'ure, n. Attachment; state of being af- A-fore'time, ad. [a prep., and foul.] Entangled;

Af-flict'ing, p. a. Causing affliction; distressing. Af-file ting, p. a. Cause of pain or sorrow; grief, sorrow; calamity; adversity; distress; suffering. Af-file tive, a. Causing affliction; painful; calamitous; afflicting.

Affu-ence, n. Riches; plenty; abundance.
Affu-ent, a. [L. affluere, affluens, to flow to; fluere, to flow.—See Flow.] Abundant; wealthy; rich. -2, n. A river flowing into another; a tributary

Affiy-ent-ly, ad. In an affluent manner.

Affix, n. [L. affluere, affluxus.] The act of flowing to; affluence.

Af-flux'ion (af-fluk'shun), n. Afflux.

Af-förce', v. a. [See Force.] [pp. afforcing, af-forced.] To reinforce.

Af-ford', v. a. [O. E. gefordian, to put forth.—See FORTH.] [pp. affording, afforded.] To yield or produce:—to be able to bear the expense of; to

Sym.—The sun affords light; the vine yields grapes; plants produce flowers:—the rich can afford to give to the poor, inasmuch as they have something which they can spare.

Af-for'est, v. a. [See FOREST.] [pp. afforesting, afforested.] To turn into forest.

Af-for-es-ta'tion, n. The act of turning ground into forest or woodland.

Af-fran'chişe (af-fran'chiz), v. a. [Fr. affranchir, from franc, free.—See FRANK.] [pp. affranchising, affranchised.] To make free; to en-

Af-fray', n. [Fr. effrayer, to frighten; probably from L. ex, negative, and Late L. fridare, from Late L. fridus, peace, calmness.—See Fray.] A

quarrel; disturbance; tumult.—2, v. a. [pp. affraying, affrayed.] To frighten; to scare.

Af-freight' (affrat'), v. a. [See Freegett.] [pp. affreighting, affreighted.] To hire a ship for freight, or transporting goods.

Af-fright' (affrit'), v. a. [See Freeget.] [pp. affrighting, affrighted.] To alarm; to terrify.—2, n. Terror; fear; fright:—a cause of fear.

Af-front' (affrint'), v. a. [0. Fr. affronter, to strike in the face; L. ad, on, and frons, frontis, the face.] [pp. affronting, affronted.] To insult; to offend.—2, n. Insult; outrage; an indignity.

opposite.

opposite. ift. ad. [O. E. xften, a superlative from af, off.] (Naut.) Behind; astern; opposed to fore and to forward; as, "to go fore and aft."

succeeding time; afterward.—a. Succeeding; subsequent; behind.

After-birth, n. The placenta:—later-birth.
After-clap, n. An unexpected event, happening after the affair is supposed to be ended.

Af'ter-nôôn, n. Time from noon to evening.
Af'ter-pāins, n. pl. Pains after childbirth.
Af'ter-pāins, n. The latter part.
Af'ter-piēce, n. A farce after a play.
Af'ter-thought (after-thint), n. Reflection after
the act; a later thought.
Af'ter-ward (af'ter-wurda), 1 ad. In succeeding
Af'ter-wards (af'ter-wurda), 1 time.
Af'ter-wards (af'ter-wurda), 1 time.
Af'ter-wit, n. Wisdom that comes too late.
A'ga, or M'ga (a'ga, S. J. Ja. F. Sm. St. I.; a'ga,
P. K.; a-ga' or a'ga, Mu.], n. [Turk. agha, a
master.] A high Turkish military or civil
officer.

istan:—a carriage-robe.

4-field, ad. [See Field.] To the field; in the field; abroad.

4-fire, a. & ad. [See Fiel.] On fire; burning; A-fiame, a. & ad. [See Flame.] Burning; flaming; ablaze.

4-fioat, ad. [See Float.] In a floating state:—A-fōam, a. or ad. [See Foam.] Covered with foam; foaming.

4-foot, [G-fūt], ad. [See Foot.] On foot:—in A-fōre, prep. [See Before.] Before; sooner in time.—2, ad. In time past; in front; before.

4-fore, faid (a-fūr/sch) a. Mentioned before.

A-fore said (a-for sed), a. Mentioned before. A-fore thought (-thawt), a. Premeditated: in-

Affai'tion, a. Attachment; state of being at Affai'tion, a. The act of breathing upon. Affai'tion, a. The act of breathing upon. Affai'tiys, a. [L, from afflare, to blow or breathe upon; ad, upon, and flare, to blow.] Inspiration; divine impulse.

Affai't, v. a. [L, affligere, afflictum, to distress; fligere, to strike.] [pp. afflicting, afflicted.] To ogy, an evil spirit or genius:—written also afreet and afrite.

After, prep. [O. E. æfter, comparative degree of af, off.] Following in place or time; in pursuit of; about; behind; according to.—2, ad.

after the affair is supposed to be ended.

After-cróp, n. The second crop; aftermath.

After-dămp, n. (Mining.) Choke-damp, or carbonic acid gas, occurring in coal-mines after an explosion of fire-damp.

After-glöw, n. Late evening twilight.

After-gräss, n. Aftermath; rowen.

After-māth, n. [After, and math, a mowing.]

The second crop of grass; rowen.

Aftermäth, as mowing.]

Ag-glomerateu.] To gather in a ball.
Ag-glom-er-a'tion, n. A heaping; a heap.
Ag-glu'ti-nant, a. Uniting parts together.
Ag-glu'ti-nate, v. n. [L. agglutinare; gluten, glue.]
[pp. agglutinating, agglutinated.] To cause to unite.

Ag-glū'ti-nāt-ing, a. A term used to designate one of the great classes into which philologists classify languages. Af'ter-most, a superl. Hindmost.
Af'ter-noon, n. Time from noon to evening. Ag-glū-ti-na tion, n. Union; cohesion.

Ag-galitti-na-tive, a. Tending to unite.
Ag-gran-dize, v. a. [0. Fr. aggrandir; L. grandis, large.] [pp. aggrandizing, aggrandized.] To make great; to cause to excel; to exalt:—to enlarge; to exaggerate.

efficient cause :- a deputy; a factor; a represent

Ag'gran-dīze-ment [ag'gran-dīz-ment, S. W. ennage; at ease [ag/gran-diz-ment, S. W. L. H. J. F. Sm. R.; ag-gran-diz-ment, Ja. Mu.; ag/gran-diz-ment or ag-gran-diz-ment, P. C.], n. The act of aggrandizing; state of being aggran-the act of aggrandizing; state of being aggranatic aggrandizing; state of being aggranatic ag

A-gain' (a-gen') [a-gen', S. W. J. E. F. H. I. St. K. Sm.; a-gan', Ja.; a-gen', Mu.], ad. [O. E. ongegn, in a direct line.] A second time; once more; in return; in reply.

A-gainst' (a-genst') [a-genst', S. W. J. E. H. I. St. K. F. K. Sm.; a-ganst', Ja.; a-genst' or a-ganst', Mu.], peip. [A form of again.] In opposition to; in contradiction to; opposite to. [tion. A gam'ic, a. Not sexual; without sexual distinca Ag-a-mo-gen'e-resis, n. [Gr. αγαμος, unmarried, and γένεσις, birth.] Non-sexual reproduction.

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Ag-g-mo-gen'e-resis, n. [Gr. αγαμος, unmarried, and γένεσις, birth.] Non-sexual reproduction.

Ag-g-g-g-e-resis, n. [Gr. αγαμος, unmarried, and γένεσις, birth.] Non-sexual reproduction.

Ag-g-g-g-e-resis, n. [Gr. αγαμος, unmarried, and γένεσις, birth.] Non-sexual reproduction.

Ag-g-g-g-e-resis (n. Gr. αγαμος, unmarried, and γένεσις, birth.] Non-sexual reproduction.

Ag-g-g-g-e-resis (n. Gr. αγαμος, unmarried, and γένεσις, birth.] Non-sexual reproduction.

Ag-g-g-g-e-resis (n. Gr. αγαμος, unmarried, and γένεσις, birth.] Non-sexual reproduction.

Ag-g-g-g-g-net'i-ng, p. a. Provoking; vexing.

Ag-gra-vāt-ing, p. a. Provoking; vexing.

Ag-gra-vāt-ing, p. a. Provoking; vexing.

Ag-gra-vāt-ing, p. a. Provoking; vexing.

Ag-g-g-g-g-resis, n. [Gr. αγαμος, unmarried, and γένεσις, birth.] Non-sexual reproduction.

Ag-g-g-g-g-resis (n. Gr. αγαμος, unmarried, and γένεσις, birth.] Non-sexual reproduction.

genesis.

Ag'a-mous, a. (Bot.) Having no visible organs Ag a-mods, a. (Bot.) Having no vision organs Ag'a-pē, n.; pl. Ag'a-pæ. [L.; Gr. for "love."] A love-feast among the early Christians.

The action of the collection o A love-least among the early children A. -gape', [a-gap', W. J. F. R. H.; a-gap', I. St. Mu. P. Ja. Sm.], ad. [See GAPE.] Staring with eagerness; with open mouth. Ag'a-ric [ag'a-rik or a-gar'ik, Mu.; a-gar'ik, St. I.], n. [Gr. ἀγαρικόν, touchwood.] A kind of

fungus; a mushroom.

A gās trie, a. [Gr. ā neg. and γαστήρ, stomach.]

(2οδι.) Destitute of a stomach.

Ag ate, n. [Gr. αχάτης, from a river of that name in Sicily.] A precious stone of a low class.

A gāte', a & ad. [See Gatr.] Going; on the move.

Ag a tine, a. Pertaining to or resembling agate.

Agā', α. (Gr. aγαν). Illustrious [ / / / / / / / / / / ]

Agā', μ. [Gr. aγαν). [Justrious].

Ag-griëvance, n. Injury; grievance.
Ag-griëve' (ag-grëv'), v. a. [L. gravis, heavy.—
See Grieve.] [pp. aggrieving, aggrieved.] To
give sorrow to; to vex; to harass; to injure.

Ag'a-ty, a. Of the nature of agate.

A-gā've, n. [Gr. ἀγανή, illustrious.] (Bot.) The great American aloe.

A-gāze', a. & ad. [See GAZE.] Gazing.

Āge, n. [O. Fr. eage, edage, for L. xtas.] Any period of time:—a succession or generation of men:—the time in which one lived; time:—time give sorrow to; to vex; to narias; to injure.

Ag-grôup', v. a. [See Group.] [pp. aggrouping,

aggrouped.] To bring together; to group.

A-ghāst' (a-gāst'), a. [a, intensive, and O. E.

gasten, to frighten: agast is a more correct form,

now seldom seen.] Struck with horror; amazed; astonished.

astonished.

Agʻile (ājʻil), a. [L. agilis; agere, to do.] Active; nimble; quick.

Agʻile-nëss, n. Nimbleness; agility.

Agʻil'i-ty, n. Nimbleness; quickness.

Agʻing (ājʻing), n. The process of growing old or older:—a process in calico-printing.

A'gʻi-ō, or Agʻi-ō [ā'je-ō, P. J. F. K. I. St.; ād'-je-ō, H. Ja. Sm.], n.; pl. A'gʻi-ōs, [It. for "ease."] (Com.) The difference between bank-notes and current coin or specie. men:—the time in which one lived; time:—time of life:—a hundred years:—maturity; decline of life; old age.—2, v. n. [pp. aging, aged.] To grow old; to appear old:—to ripen.—3, v. a. To cause to grow old.

\*\*X\*\* \*\*ged.\*\* office of an agent.

A-gen'dum, n: pl. A-gen'da. [L.] A memorandum-book:—pl. things to be done. [agenesis.

Ag-e-nës'jo, a. Relating to or characterized by

A-gen'e-sis, n. (Physiol.) Incapability of producing offspring, especially with another species.

(com.) The difference between bank-notes and current coin or specie.

Ag'i-o-tage, n. [Fr.] Speculations; dishonest manceuvers in relation to the public funds.

Ag-is-ta'(tor, ) n. [0. Fr. agister, to lodge; L. jacere, A-gist'er, | jacitare, to lie.] One who takes in

A-gist'er, | jacitare, to lie.] One who takes in cattle or horses to pasture.
A-gist'ment, n. The act of taking in and feeding A'sent, n. [L. agere, agens, to act, to move.] One who acts or has power to act for another:—

A-gist ment, n. The act of taking in and feeding cattle:—charge for pusturage.

Ab'i-ta-ble, a. That may be agitated.

Ab'i-tate, v. a. [L. agere, agitare, to drive.] [pp. agitating, agitated.] To put in motion; to disturb:—to discuss; to revolve; to contrive.

Ab-i-ta'tion, n. The act of agitating; state of being agitated; discussion; violent emotion. efficient cause:—a deputy; a factor; a representative.

A. ξĕn'tial (-shal), a. Pertaining to an agency, or A'gent-ship, n. The office of an agent.

A.-gĕr'a-tūm, n. [L.; Gr. ἀγ'ματον, from ἀ, not, and γῆρας, old age.] A plant and its flower.

A'g'ger (adjer), n. [L., from ad, together, and gero, to carry.] A rampart; a mound.

Ag-glŏm'er-āte, v. a. [L. agglomerare; glomus, agglomerated.] To gather in a ball.

Ag-glòm-er-ā'(ton, n. A heāping; a heap.

being agitated; discussion; violent emotion.

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Ag'mi-nate, a. (lustered together.
Ag'nāil, n. [O. E. angungl; ange, painful, and
angel, wart or nail.] A disease of the nails:
hangnail.

Mag'nāte, a. [L. agnatus; ad, to, and gnasci, gnatus (natus), to be born.] Akin from the father.

Ag-nā'tiọn, n. Descent from the same male an-

Ag-nőĭ-δl'o-ξy, n. [Gr. ἄγνοια, ignorance; root gno, to know.] The doctrine that there are certain things concerning which we are neces-

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

56

57

Ag-nos'tic, n. [Gr. ἄγνωστος, unknowing; root | Ag-ro-nom'ic, α. Relating to agronomy. gmo, to know.] One who maintains that God cannot be known.—2, a. Professing ignorance or agnosticism.

Ag-ro-nom'ic, α. Relating to agronomy. A-gron'o-my, n. [L. ager, Gr. άγρός, land, and νόμος, rule.] Rural economy; agriculture. A-grope', α. [See Grope.] In a groping man-

cannot be known or agnosticism.

Agnosticism.

Agnosticism.

The condition of being unable either to affirm or to deny:—the doctrine that nothing can be known concerning God or a function of the condition of t

Ag'nus Dē'ī, n. [L., "Lamb of God."] A figure

of a lamb bear ng the cross. A-gō', ad. [a, away, and Go. —See Go.] In time past; since.

A-gog', ad. [O. Fr. en gogues, in frolic; goque, fun.] In a state of eager desire:—astir.

state of eager desire:—astr.

A-gō'ing, p. a. In the act of
going; in action.

A-gōne', ad. Ago; past.

A-gōn'e, a. [Gr. \(\alpha\), not, and \(\gamma\)\(\nu\)\(\delta\) angle.]

Having no angle; making no angle.

Ag'o-nism, n. Contention for a prize.
Ag'o-nist, n. A contender for prizes.
Ag-o-nis'tic,
Ag-o-nis'tic,
Ag-o-nis'ti-cal, cise:—polemic:—exaggerated;
strained.

strained.

\*\*Rg'o-nīze, v. a. [pp. agonizing, agonized.] To afflict with agony.—2, v. n. To feel agony; to be in pain:—to wrestle.

\*\*Rg'o-ny, n. [Gr. ayouta, struggle, anguish.] Violent pain; suffering; anguish:—struggle; contor

and Gash.] A sort of casp.—the crip which holds a piano-string.

A-gra<sup>2</sup>/phj-a, n. [Gr. ά, negative, and γραφία, writing.] A condition in which the power of expressing ideas by written signs is lost.

A-grā'ri-an, a. [L. agrarius; ager, a field.] Relating to fields or grounds:—relating to the equal division of lands.

A-grā'ri-an-ism, n. The desire for the division of lands among the people.

of lands among the people. **A-grēē'**, v. n. [Fr. \(\delta\) gr\(\delta\), to pleasure; L. gratum, pleasant.] [pp. agreeing, agreed.] To be in concord; to grant; to yield; to settle amicably; to

A-grēē-a-bīl'i-ty, n. Agreeableness. A-grēē'a-ble, a. Suitable to; conformable; accordant:—pleasant; pleasing.

Syn.—Agreeable to reason; suitable to the occasion; conformable to circumstances:—agreeable conversation; pleasant companion; pleasing ad-

dress.
4-grēc'a-ble-něss, n. Quality of being agreeable.
4-grēc'a-bly, ad. Consistently with; pleasingly.
4-grēc'ment, n. Settled by consent.
4-grēc'ment, n. The act of agreeing; concord;

A-gree ment, a. The act of agreeing, concard, harmony:—bargain; stipulation; compact.

A-gree's'tical, \( a. \) [L. agreeiis; ager, a field.]

A-gree'tical, \( fude; \) rustic; relating to the country or to fields.

Ag-ri-cult'u-ral, a. Relating to agriculture,
Ag'ri-cult-ure (ag're-kult-yur), n. [L. ager, a
field, and cultura, culture.—See Culture.] The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; hus-

bandry.

Ag-ri-cŭit'ù-rist (ag-re-kŭlt'yu-rist), n. One skilled in agriculture; a farmer.

Ag'ri-mo-ny, n. [L. agrimonia.] A plant of vari-

A-grin', a. & ad. [See GRIN.] In a state of grin-

ning.

Ag-ri-5l'o-gist, n. One given to the comparative study of human customs.

Ag-ri-δl'o-έy, n. [Gr. αγριος, savage, and λόγος, a treatise.] The study of human customs, or of

A-ground' ad. [See GROUND.] On the ground; stranded.

stranded. ¼g-ryp-nöt'ie, a. [Gr. ἀγρυπνος, wakeful.] Hav-ing the tendency to drive away sleep. Ä'gine (â'gū), n. [O. Fr. ague, sharp; L. acutus.] (Med.) An intermitting fever, with cold fits (Med.) An interm succeeded by hot.

succeeded by hot.

K'gh'sh, α. Resembling the ague.

Kg'y-noŭs, α. [Gr. α, not, and γυνή, a woman.] .

(Bot.) Having male, but not female, organs.

Kh (ä), interj. Sometimes noting dislike, contempt, joy, or exultation, but most frequently

compassion and complaint.

Ä-hä', interj. Noting triumph and contempt.

A-hěad' (a-hěd'), ad. [See HEAD.] Farther on; onward: in front.

onward; in front.
A hautical call.
Aid (ād), v. a. [O. Fr. aider; L. adjutare, for adjuvare, to help.] [pp. aiding, aided.] To help; to assist; to support.—2, n. Help; support; assistance: helper.

Assistance; aid. Ag'q-ny, n. [Gr. ἀγωνία, struggle, anguish.] Violent pain; suffering; anguish:—struggle; contest.
Ag'q-ra, n. [Gr.] An assembly; a market-place.
Ag'g'ri, n. [Native name.] A rabbit-like animal of South America.
A-graffie', n. [Cf. Ger. kropfen, a hook; also GRIP and GRAB.] A sort of clasp:—the clip which holds a piano-string.
A-gra'phi-a, n. [Gr. â, negative, and γραφία, writing.] A condition in which the power of averaging ideas by written sings is lost.
A'gra'phi-a' (zg'-let), n. [Fr. aigrette.] The egret, or heron:—a plume:—a tutt.—See Egret.
A'gra'-let (zg'-let), n. acus, needle.]
A'gra'-let (zg'-let), n. acus, needle.]
A'gri-let (zg'-let), n. acus, needle.]
A'gri-let (zg'-let), n. acus, needle.] Aid'ance. n.

agiet.
Aii (al), v. a. [O. E. eglan, eylan, pain.] [pp. ailing, ailed.] To pain; to give pain; to trouble.

—2, v. n. To be in pain or trouble.—3, n. Sickness; ailment:—trouble.

ness; allment:—trouble.
Ai-län'tys, n. [Amboynese ailanto, "tree of heaven."] A large and handsome tree.
Ail'jng (al'ing), p. a. Sickly; morbid; ill.
Ail'ment, n. Pain; disease; illness.
Aim (am), v. n. [L. sztimore.] [pp. aiming, aimed.]
To direct toward; to strive.—2, v. a. To direct, as a missile weapon.—3, n. Direction toward a point; design; purpose; intention; object; tendency

Aim'less (ām'les), a. Without aim or object.
Ai'no (i'no), n. One of a race inhabiting the islands of Yesso, Saghalin, the Kuriles, &c.

Air, n. [L. aer; Gr. ἀήρ.] The fluid in which we breathe, and which surrounds the globe, consistbreathe, and which surrounds the grobe, consisting of two gases, oxygen and nitrogen; atmosphere:—gentle wind:—the mien of a person:—a tune.—2, v. a. [pp. airing, aircd.] To expose to the air:—to warm.

to the arr.—to warm.

Air'-brāke, n. (Radroads.) A brake operating
by means of compressed air.

Air'-brĭck, n. (Arch.) A brick with one of its
faces formed into a grating.

Air'-cûsh'ion, n. A cushion made air-tight so that it can be inflated.

Air'-drāin, n. (Arch.) A cavity between the external walls of a building, for ventilation.

Air'-flūe, n. A flue for conveying air, as to the

Air'-fiñe, n. A flue for conveying air, as to the various parts of a building.

Air'-gūn, n. A gun charged with air.

Air'-lole, n. A hole to admit air.

Air'-ly, ad. In an airy manner; gayly; loftily.

Air'-iness, n. The state of being airy; gayety.

Air'-ing, n. A short journey to enjoy the air.

Air'-line, n. A straight course.

Air'-ma-chine', n. An apparatus used for ventilating mines.

lating mines.

Air'-plant, n. A plant fed by the atmosphere. Air'-pump, n. An instrument for removing the air out of a Airs, n. pl. Conceited or affected

manners. A passage for air into mine stove for hear

tributed by dues through a ba

Air'-tight (-tit), a. Impervious a hair'-tight (-tit), a. Impervious a hair'-trünk, n. (Arch.) A containant for preventing the stagnation of air in apartments.

Air', n. [Soot.; Celt. aird, a point.] A point of the compass; direction.—2, c. a. To guide.

Air'y, a. Relating to or admitting air:—gay:—assuming airs; affectedly grand or important:—ethereal:—lofty.

Aīsle (il), n. A wing or walk in a church.

Ait, n. [O. E. eyt, dim. of eay, ey, or ig, an island.]

An islet; an island in a river.

A-jār', ad. [O. E. eyrr, a turn.] Half or partly opened, as a door.

A-kim'bō, a. [Perhaps from eam, bent, and sow.]

A-kin', a. Related to; allied to by nature.

Ak'kad. ] , & Same as Accap Accapian.

Ak'kā'dj-an. )

A'knēā' (a-nē'), ad. On the knee or knees.

Ak'bā'-ōm'e-ter, n. See Λοουμετεπ.

Al'a-bā's-ter [āl-a-bā's-ter, H. K.; āl'a-bā-ter, S.l.],

n. [Gr. λλβαστροs.] A white stone, a variety
of gypsum, used for ornamental purposes.—2, a.

Made of alabaster.

Albū'-interi. [See Lack.] Alas! noting sorrow.

Albū'-interi. [See Lack.] Alas! noting sorrow.

Made of alabaster.

A-läck', interj. [See LACK.] Alas! noting sorrow.

A-läck'a-däy, interj. Noting sorrow and melan-

A-laof 4-uay, mool-choly,
A-läof ri-ty, n. [L. alacritas, from alacer, brisk.]
Cheerfulness; liveliness; gayety; readiness.
Al-a-môdef, ad. [Fr. å la mode.—See Mone.]
According to the fashion.—2, n. A thin silk stuff.

stuff.

X'lar, or Xl'a-ry, a. [L. alaris, from ala, a wing.]

Wing-shaped; pertaining to a wing.

4-lärm', n. A cry of dauger:—sudden terror.—

2, v. a. [From It. all' arme, to arms.] [pp. alarming, alarmed.] To impress with fear; to terrify; to arouse.

terrify; to arouse.

Sym.—Alarm arises from announced danger;
apprehension, from expected danger. A cry of alarm; a spectacle of terror; a sudden fright.

A-lärm'-bëll, n. A bell rung noting danger.

A-lärm'-clöck, n. A clock that may be made to cound an alarm.

sound an alarm.

A-lärm'-gauge (-gāj), n. An arrangement in a steam-engine for showing when the steam is too strong or the water too low.

strong or the water too low.

A-lärm'ist, n. One who excites needless alarms.

A-lärm'watch (woch), n. A watch that strikes the hour by regulated movement.

A-lä'rum, n. [See Alarm.] An alarm.—2, v. a. [pp. alaruming, alarumed.] To alarm.

A-läs', interj. [Fr. hélas; from L. lassum, weary.]

Noting grief, pity, or concern.

A'late, {a. [L. alatus; ala, a wing.] (Biol.)

A-lät'ed, } Furnished with wings or with bodies resembling wings.

resembling wings.
Alb, n. [L. album, white.] A priest's tunic.
Al'ba-cōre, n. [Port. albacor; Arab. al bukr, a
heifer.] A large sea-fish.

Al-ba'ta, n. [L. albata, whitened; alba, white.]

zinc, nickel, and cop-per; German silver. Al'ba-tross, n. [Sp. al-catraz, a water-bucket, a pelican; Arab. al-qadus.] A large, web-footed bird.

A combination of tin,

Al-be'it, ad. [For although it be. Although; notwithstanding.

Al'bert-ite, n. [From Albert county, New Brunswick.] (Min.) Pure pitch-coal, or jet.

Al'bert-type, n. [After Albert, the inventor.] A process of photographic printing with ink; also, a picture so produced.

Al-bes'cence, n. The act of growing white.

Al-bes'cet a. [L. albert to grow white]

Grow. white; whitish.

Grow. white; whitish.

A'bj.cam [L. abbeare, there white.] Growing white; albeacent.

A'bi-core, n. A marine fish; albacore.

Al-bj-gen'ses, n. pl. [From fibi, a city.] A former sect of French religionists.

Al-bi'n'sm, or Al'bin-ism, n. The condition of plants, animals, &c., which are abnormally white.

white.

Al-bi'nō, or Al-bi'nō [āl-bi'nō, St. H. Th. Wb. I.,
al-bi'nō or al-bi'nō, Mu.], n.; pl. Al-bi'nō,
[Sp.; from L. albus, white.] A person unnaturally white.

raily white.

Al-bi-nŏt'je, a. Affected with albinism.

Al'brônze, n. [For aluminium-bronze.] A compound of copper and aluminium.

Alb'-Sūr'day, n. [From the white (L. albus) yestments worn by catechumens on that day.] The first Sunday after Easter.

Al-bu'men-ize, } v. a. To charge with albumen.

Al-bu'men-ized, (-izd), a. Prepared or coated Al-bu'min-ized, with albumen.

Al-bu min-ized, ) with albumen.

Al-bu'mi-nine, n. The substance of the cells enclosing the white of eggs.

Al-bu'mi-nöid, a. Like albumen.

Al-bu'mi-nöids, n. pl. A class of substances present in animals and plants, the chemical constitution of which is invariantly because of which is invariantly because of the constitution of which is invariantly because of the constitution of which is invariantly because of the constitution of which is invariantly because of the cells encountries. tution of which is imperfectly known:-called

Al-bū'mi-noŭs, a. Containing albumen. [wood. Al-būr'ni-moŭs, a. Containing albumen. [wood. Al-būr'ni-mi, n. [L.] The white or softer part of Al-aāid', n. [sp. aleaide.] A Spanish governor of a castle or fort:—a warden; a jailer.
Al-aāl'de, n. [sp., from Arab.] A municipal judge.

Al-shem'i-cal, a. Relating to alchemy.

Al-phēm'i-cal, a. Relating to alchemy.

Al'che-mist, n. One versed in alchemy.

Al'che-my, n. [Arab. al-kimia; prob. from Gr. χυμεία, an infusion; χυμός, juice.] The science of chemistry as practised in former times:—occult chemistry:—the transmutation of metals.

Al'co-höl, n. [Arab. al-kohl, a stain, a fine powder; hence, that which is fine.]

Highly rectified spirit; pure spirit of wine:—ardent spirit.

Al-co-höl'ic, a. Relating to alcohol.

Al'co-hōl-işm, n. A diseased condition arising from excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

Al-co-hol'me-ter, n. An instrument for determining the quantity of alcohol in wines, &c.

Al'co-răn. n. [Arab., a recitation, or reading.] The sacred book containing the Mahometan faith; the Koran:—a high,

Mahometan tath; the Koran. - a mgn, slender tower attached to a mosque, in which the Koran is read.

Al-co-răn'ic, a. Relating to the Alcoran.

Al-cove' [al-kōv', S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K.
Sm. St. R.; al-kōv' or āl'kōv, Mu.; āl'kōv, H. I. Wb.], n. [Fr.; Arab. al-qobbah, a vault.] A recess of a chamber or of a library:

—an arbor in a garden.

Al'de-hÿde. n. [Abbreviation for alcohol dehydrogenatum, alcohol deprived of hydrogen.] A fluid derived from alcohol.

mîen, sir; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, úse.-Ç, G, Ç, g, soft; Q, Q, E, g, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

Ale'-cōn-ner, n. An inspector of an ineasures. A-1e $\tilde{s}'$  a. & ad. [See Lee.] To the lee side. A-1eft', ad. [See Leer.] Toward the left. Ale'hōūse, n. A house where ale is sold. A-1em'hic, n. [Arab. al-ambig; Gr.  $\tilde{a}\mu\beta\iota\xi$ , a cup.] A vessel used in distilling.

A vessel used in distilling.
A-lërt', a. [It. all' erta, on the watch; erta, a tower, or lookout; L. erigere, to erect.] On guard; watchful; brisk.
A-lërt'ness, n. Watchfulness; briskness.
lle'wife, n.; pl. Ale'wives. A woman who keeps an alehouse:—[said to be

from an American Indian name] a herring-like

Al-ex-an'drine, n. [Perhaps from Alexandre Paris, a French poet, who used this verse.] A verse of twelve syllables.

A-lex-i-phār'mic (n-lèk-se-fār'mik), n. [Gr. ἀλέ-ξειν, to ward off, and φάρμακον, poison.] An antidote against poison or infection.

A-lex-i-ter'ic, \ \( \alpha\). That drives poison or infec-A-lex-i-ter'ica, \ \( \begin{align\*} \lambda\). That drives poison or infec-A-lex-i-ter'ica, \( \lambda\), it ion away. \ \( \lambda\)-ter'ica, \( n\), \( \lambda\). If \( \lambda\) \( \lambda

and infection.

Al-fāl'fa, n. [Sp.] The lucern, a forage-plant.

Al'ga, n.; pl. Al'gæ. [L.] Sea-weed.

Al'gal, n. (Bot.) One of the Algales.

Al-gal'lēs, n. pl. [L. alga, sea-weed.] (Bot.) A

family of aquatic plants. Xl-gä-ro-vîl'la (äl-gä-ro-vēl'ya), n. [Sp., dim. of alarroba.—See CAROB.] (Bot.) A Chilian legu-

minous plant. Al-ga-zěl', n. [See GAZELLE.] A beautiful species

of antelope. Al'ge-bra, n. [Arab. al-jebr, reunion.] A branch

of mathematics.

Al-ge-bra ic, \( \) \( a\). Relating to algebra; perAl-ge-bra i-cal, formed by algebra.

Al-ge-bra i-cal-ly, ad. By means of algebra.

Al-ge-bra ist, \( n\). One well versed in algebra.

Al-ge-bra ist. \( \). Same as \( \) Algowkins.

Al'gie, a. Same as Algonkin.

Al'gid, or Al'gide, a. [L. algidus, cold.] (Med.)

Characterized by coldness.

Al'gold, a. (Bot.) Resembling, or of the nature

or, sea-weed.

Al-göl'o-gx, n. The science of sea-weeds.

Al-gön'kin, or Al-gön'quin (al-gön'kin), a. [Said
to be from the Iroquois for "across the river."]

Noting a great family of aborigines of North

America; also their tongues.

Al-gon'kins, or Al-gon'quins (al-gon'kinz), n. pl. A great family of North-American Indians, comprising a number of tribes.

comprising a number of tribes.

Al'go-rism, J. [From Arab. Al-Khvarazmi, "the Al-Khvarazmi, "the Al-Khvarazmi, "the Al-Khvarazmi, "the Al-Khvarazmi, "the arabitation by numeral figures; arithmetic.

Al'gous, a. Of or relating to, or of the nature of, or full of, sea-weed.

Al'gous, a. Of or relating to, or of the nature of, or full of, sea-weed.

Al'gous, a. Of or relating to, or of the nature of, or full of, sea-weed.

Al'gous, a. Of or relating to, or of the nature of, or full of, sea-weed.

Al'ka-lin'e-try, n. The measurement of alkalies.

Al'ka-lin'e-try, n. Quality of an alkali.

Al-ka-lin'e-try, n. The measurement of alkalies.

Al'ka-line, e-try, n. The measurement of alkalies.

Al'ka-lin'e-try, n. The measurement of alkalies.

Al'ka-lin'e-try, n. The measurement of alkalies.

Al'ka-lin'e-try, n. The measurement of alkalies.

Arab. al-wazir, the vizier.] A Spanish officer of justice.

[assumed name.] Ali-ăs, ad. [L.] Otherwise.—2, n. A writ:—an Xli-ibi [ăli-ibi, K. Co. H.], n. [L., elsewhere.] (Law.) The plea of a person accused, who alleges that he was in another place when the crime was committed.

Xli-cănt, \ n. [From Alicante, in Spain.] A wine Xli-cănt, \ n. [From alicante, in Spain.] A wine Xli-cănt, \ n. [From alicante, in Spain.] A wine Xli-cănt, \ n. [From alicante, in Spain.] A wine Xli-cănt, \ n. [From alicante, in Spain.] A wine Xli-cănt, \ n. [From alicante, in Spain.] A colorless, highly-poisonous liquid.

Al'der, n. [O. E. aller, aler.] A tree resembling the hazel.

Al'der-măn, n.; pl. Âl'der-měn. [O. E. ealdorman, older man.] An officer in a town corporate, city, or corporation.

Aldine (âl'din or âl'din), a. Printed by Aldus Manutius:—handsomely printed.

Ale, n. [O. E. alu.] Fermented malt liquor:—a merrymaking.

Al-en-en-lique, a. & ad. [See Lee.] To the lee side.

A-lēt', ad. [See Leet.] Toward the left.

Âle'hôûse, n. A hous where ale is sold.

A-lēm'hic, n. [Arab. al-anbig; Gr. αμβιξ, a cup.]

of property :- mental derangement.

Al'ien-ā-tor, n. One who alienates.
Al-ien-ēe' (āl-yen-ē'), n. (Law.) One to whom property is transferred. [of insanity. property is transferred. [of insanity. Al'igen-ist, n. A physician who makes a specialty A-light' (a-lit'), v. n. [See Light.] [pp. alighting, alighted.] To come down; to dismount; to light.—2, a. Dismounted:—lighted up. A-līgn' (a-līn'), v. a. [Fr. aligner.—See Line.] [pp. aligning, aligned.] To adjust by a line; to form in line.

A-līgn'ment (a-līn'ment), n. Position in line:—
the forming of a line.

the forming of a line.

A-like', ad. [See Like.] With resemblance; equally.—2, a. Similar; like; equal.

Al'i-měnt, n. [L. alimentum; alere, to nourish.]

Nourishment; food; nutriment.

Al-i-měnt'a-r., a. Nutritious; nourishing.

Al-i-měnt'a-r., a. Belonging to or affording aliment:—convaving aliment.

ment :- conveying aliment.

Al-i-men-ta tion, n. Process of being nourished.
Al'i-men-ty, n. [L. alimonium; alere, to nourish.]
An allowance granted a wife on separation from her husband:-maintenance.

her husband:—maintenance.

A-līne', v.a. [pp. alining, alined.] To align.

A-līn'e-a.te, v.a. [pp. alineating, alineated.] To

A-līne'ment, w. Same as Alignment. [align.

Ăl'i-pěd, a. [L. ala, wing, and pes, pedis, foot.]

Wing-footed; swift-footed.

Xl'i-quănt [al'e-kwânt, S. P. J. St. F. Ja. Sm.;

al'e-kwönt, W. K.; al'e-kwânt, H.; àl'le-kwant,

Mu.], a. [L. aliquantum, somewhat.] Aliquant

parts of a number are such as will never make

up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant part up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant part of 10.

up the number exactly; as, 5 is an anguam part of 10.

Al'i-quöt, a. [L., so many, some.] Aliquot parts of a number are such as will exactly measure it, without remainder; as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12.
Al-i-sphē'nöid, n. [L. ala, wing, and sphenoid bone. A-līve', a. [See Live.] Not dead:—active; lively. A-līz'a-rīne, n. [Sp. alizari, madder; Ar. aqarah, extract; aqara, to press out.] A dye from madder or from coal-tar.
Al'ka-hēst, n. [Invented by Paracelsus or Van Helmont; said to be Arab. al, the, and Ger. geist, spirit.] A pretended universal solvent.
Al-ka-lēs'cent. a. Partaking of alkali.
Al'ka-li, or Al'ka-lī [al'ka-le, S. W. P. J. H. I. St. E. F. Sm.; āl'ka-lī, a. K. Wb.], n.; pl. Al'-ka-lies, [Arab. al-qaliy, ash, from qalay, to roast.] A substance that neutralizes acids.
Al-kāl'i-fy, v. a. [pp. alkalifying, alkalified.] To

All, n. [Found in all Teutonic languages.] The whole; everything.—2, a. The whole; every one; every part.—3, ad. Quite; completely; wholly; entirely.—All is much used in composition. It adds force to the word; as, all-honored.

whon, it adds force to the word; as, all-honored, all-powerful, &c.
All-a-löng, ad.
All-a-löng, ad.
All-föäls-däy', n. The first of April.
All-häll, widerj.
A term of salutation.
All-häll', widerj.
A term of salutation.
All-häll'ow-mas, in. The term near all-saints-All-häll'ow-tide, iday, or the first of November.
All-häll-saints-däy', n. The day dedicated to all the saints; the first of November.
All-saints-däy', n. The day dedicated to all the saints; the first of November.
All-saints-däy', n. The second of November.
All-saints-däy', n. The second of November.
All-saints-däy', n. The arabic name of God.

ALL

All-wise, a. Possessed of Indiana. Al'läh, ". The Arabic name of God.
Al'läh, ". The Arabic name of God.
Al-läy' (al-lä'), v. a. [From the root of lay, to quiet, to make level.] [pp. allaying, allayed.]
To soothe; to assuage; to appease:—to debase.

Syn.—Allay thirst; appease hunger; soothe pain or care; assuage grief; alleviate sorrow; relieve

Al-le-ga'tion, n. The act of alleging; the thing

Al-le-ga'tion, n. The act of alleging; the thing alleged; affirmation; a plea:—a citation.

Al-lege' (al-lej'), v. a. [L. allegare, to despatch; or adlegiare, Law L. for exlitigare, to clear by lawsuit.] [pp. alleging, alleged.] To affirm; to declare; to adduce; to plead.

Al-lege' (al-lei'), p. a. Asserted but not proved.

Al-lege' (al-lei'), p. a. Asserted but not proved.

Al-lege' (al-lei'), which a citizen or subject owes to a sovereign or to government: lovalty. owes to a sovereign or to government; loyalty. Al-le-gor'ic, a. Partaking of allegory; figu-

Al-le-gor'i-ca, l'rative.
Al-le-gor'i-ca, l'rative.
Al-le-gor'i-ca, l'rative.
Al-le-gor'i-ca, l'rative.
Al-le-gor'i-ca, l'rative.
Al-le-gor-i-za'tion, n. The act of allegorically.
Al-le-gor-i-za'tion, n. The act of allegorizing or treating allegorically.
Al'le-go-rize, v. a. [pp. allegorizing, allegorized.]
To turn into allegory.—2, v. n. To speak alle-

gorically. Al'le-ge-riz-er, n. An allegorist. Al'le-ge-riz-er, n. [Gr. ἀλληγορία; ἄλλος, another, and αγορεύο, to speak.] A figurative discourse or representation, in which the words signify some-

thing beyond their literal meaning; a symbolical writing; a type:—a fable. l-le-gret'to, a. [It.] (Mus.) Denoting time

ical writing; a type:—a labe.

\$L-le-grét^to, a. [It.] (Mus.) Denoting time less quick than allegro.

\$Al-le'grō [al-le'grō, S. W. J. E. F. K. St. Sm.; alle'grō, H.; al-la'grō, Ja. I. Mu.], a. [It., from L. alacer, alacris, brisk.] (Mus.) Denoting a sprightly motion. It originally means gay, as in Milton.

Al-le-lū'ia (-lū'ya), interj. & n. [See HALLELUJAH.] A word of spiritual exultation, signifying praise

(40d. 'Al-le-mände' (ăl-le-mänd'), n. [Fr. for "German:" named from the Alemanni, a former tribe of Western Germany.] A brisk German dance. -(Mus.) A slow air.

— (Mus.) A slow air.
Al.le'vi-ate, v. a. [L. alleviare, from levis, light.]
[pp. alleviating, alleviated.] To make lighter;
to ease; to soften; to all uy; to assuage.
Al-le-vi-a'tion, n. The act of alleviating; that
which alleviates; mitigation; relief.

Al-le'vi-a-tive, n. A palliative.-2, a. Tending

Xl'ley (al'le), n.; pl. Xl'leys. [Fr. allée, a passage.] A walk; a narrow passage:—an ally, a kind of marble.

Al-li-a'ceous (shus), a. [L. allium, garlic.] Having the smell of garlic.
Al-li'ance. m. [Fr.-See Ally.] A confederacy;
a league:—affinity; relation by marriage, or by

Sun .- A matrimonial alliance; an alliance between nations; a confederacy or confederation of different states; a combination of individuals; a coalition of parties; a solemn league; natural

affinity.
Al-lied', pp. from ally. United by league or kin-

dred.
Al-lies', n. pl. of Allx.
Al'liegate, v. a. [L. alligare; ad, to, and ligare, to tie.] [pp. alligating, alligated.] To join together; to unite.
Al-li-ga'tion (al-le-ga'shun), n.
together:—a rule of arithmetic.

Al'li-gā-tor, n. [Sp. al lagarto, the lizard; L. lacerta.] A rep-

the lizard; L. lacerta.; A reptile like the crocodile.

Al-lĭn-e-ā'tion, n. Alignment;
position in a line.

Al-lĭ'sion (al-līzh'un), n. [L. Alligator.
allisio; ad, to, and lædere, to
strike.] The act of striking against another

strike.] The act of striking against another thing; a clash.
Al-Ht'gr-al, a. Marked by alliteration.
Al-Ht-gr-ā'tion, n. [L. ad, to, and litera, a letter.]
The repetition of the same letter, chiefly at the beginning of words; as, "Apt alliteration's artful aid."

Al-lit'er-a-tive, a. Marked by alliteration.

Al'lo-cate, v. a. [L. ad, to, and locare, to place.]

[pp. allocating, allocated.] To assign; to localize:—to place; to set apart; to allot.

122:—to place, to see apart, to the act of placing or adding to; apportionment; assignment.

Al-lo-eā'tur, n. [L.] (Law.) A certificate on a

bill of costs.

Al-lo-ca'tur, n. [L.] (Law.) A certificate on a bill of costs.

Xl-lo-cū(tion, n. [L. allocutio; ad, to, and loqua, to speak.] A formal address.

Al-lō'di-al, a. Not feudal; independent.

Al-lō'di-um, n. [Law L.; Teutonic al, all, entire, and eod, od, property.] Land held by an individual in his own right.

Al-lōnge' (al-lūnj') [al-lūnj', S. W. J. Ja. Sm. l.; al-lūnj', Mu.; al-lūnj', P. K.], n. [Fr., from allonger, to lengthen, to stretch.] A pass with a sword in fencing; a lunge:—a long rein.—2, n. [pp. allonging, allonged.] To lunge.

Xl'lo-pāth'ic, a. Relating to allopathy.

Al-lōp'a-thist, n. One who adheres to allopathy.

Al-lōp'a-thy, n. [Gr. ἀλλος, other, and πάθεια, suffering.] (Med.) The art of curing diseases by inducing symptoms different from those of the primary disease: opposed to homacopathy.

primary disease: opposed to homœopathy.
[1'10-phyl. ) a. [Gr. ἄλλος, other, and φυλή, primary disease. Opposed to hamcopady.

Al'lo-phŷ'l; a. [Gr. ἀλλος, other, and φυλή,

Xl-lo-phŷ'l; an,) tribe:—noting certain races of
men which have not yet been properly classified; also their tongues.

Al-lôt', v. a. [Fr. allotr.—See Lor.] [pp. allotting, allotted.] To distribute as by lot; to as-

ting, allotted.] To distribute as by lot; to assign; to apportion; to distribute.

Sym.—Allot a task or portion; apportion an estate; distribute gifts; assign a reward.

Al-lot ment, n. A share; part appropriated; a lot, or plot of ground. [allotropy. Kl-lo-tröp'ic, α. Relating to or characterized by Al-lot'ro-py, n. [Gr. αλος, other, and τρόπος, turn, change.] (Chem.) Variation in physical properties without change of constituents.

properties without change of constituents.

Al-186', v. a. [0. Fr. alover, from L. allocare, to
place (locus, place); also L. allaudare, to approve
(laus, praise). Both these Latin roots are represented by the Eng. and Fr.] [pp. allowing, allowed.] To admit; to permit; to grant; to yield:

—to make abatement.

—to make abatement.

Al-186'g-ble, a. That may be allowed.

Al-186'g-bly, ad. With claim of allowance.

Al-186'ganc, n. Sanction; license; permission:

—abatement:—a grant or stipend:—settled rate: —limited share.—2, v. a. [pp. allowancing, allowanced.] To put upon allowance.

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, úse.—Ç, G, ç, ğ, soft; Ç, G, ç, ğ, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

61

Al-löğ', n. [Said to be a form of allay. The derivation from Fr. à loi (i.e., "according to legal standard") is considered unhistorical and fanciful.] A mixture of metals; mixed metal—a baser metal melted with a finer one—a baser alien element.—2, v. a. [pp. alloying, alloyed.] To debase by mixing, as metals.

Al-löğ'ağe, m. The act of alloying; an alloy.
All'spice, m. [Once considered to have the flavor of many spices combined.] Jamaica pepper, or pimenta.

Al-lüg', v. n. [L. alludere, to hint; ad, to, and ludere, to play.] [pp. alluding, alluded.] To refer; to hint; to glance.

Al-lüg', v. a. [C. Fr. alurer, to captivate.—See Lure.] [pp. alluring, allured.] To entice; to decoy; to attract.

Syn.—The love of pleasure allures; words entice; arts and stratagems decoy; good qualities attract; passions, persons, and things tempt.

tice; arts and stratagems decoy; good qualities attract; passions, persons, and things tempt. l-lūre'ment, n. Enticement; temptation.

Al-lure ment, n. Al-lur'er, n. One who allures.

Al-lūr'er, n. One who allures.
Al-lūr'ing, a. Tempting; enticing.
Al-lūr'ing-ly, ad. In an alluring manner.
Al-lū'sion (al-lū'zhun), n. [L. allusio.—See AlLUDE.] The act of alluding; a reference to something known; a hint.
Al-lū'sive, a. Making allusion; hinting.

Al-lū'sive-ly, ad. In an allusive manner.
Al-lū'sive-ness, n. Quality of being allusive.
Al-lū'vi-al, a. Pertaining to alluvion; deposited by water; added to land by water.
Al-lū'vi-on, n. Alluvium:—a flood.

Al-lū'vi-um, n.; pl. Al-lū'vi-a. [L., from ad, to, and luere, to wash.] An accumulation of earth, gravel, &c., deposited by water; alluvial land;

alluvion. [playing, All'ly, n. [For alabaster.] A fine marble used in Al-ly, n. a. [O. Fr. alier; L. alliqure; ad, to, and ligare, to bind.] [pp. allying, allied.] To unite by kindred, friendship, or treaty.—2, n.; pl. Allies', One allied; one united by kindred, friendship, or confederacy. ship, or confederacy. [the East. Al'mä, n. [Arab. for "skilled."] A dancing-girl in

Al-ma-can tar, n. [Arab., from cantara, a bridge.]
A small circle of the sphere, parallel to the hori-

zon.

Al'ma-ĕšst. n. [From Arab., for Gr. μεγίστη, the "greatest," the "principal."] An ancient astronomical work of Ptolemy.

Al'ma Mā'ter. [L. for "fostering mother."] A term applied to the university or college where

one was educated.

one was educated.

Al'ma-nac. n. [From the Arabic; etymology very doubtful.] An annual calendar of months, weeks, and days; an annual register with a cal-

endar; calendar.

Al'man-dīne, n. [Older form alabandine, from Alabanda, an ancient Carian city.] A kind of

ruly.

Al'me, or Al'meh, n. Same as Alma.

Alm'e, ry, (âm're), n. [Probably from L. armorium, an armory.] A recess in a church, used to contain the chalices, basins, cruets, &c.

Al-migh'ty (âl-mi'te), a. [See Might.] Of unlimited power; omnipotent,—2, n. The Omnipo-

tent; God.

Kl'mond (a'mund) [ā'mund, S. W. J. F. Ja. H. I.

Mu. St. K. Sm.; āl'mund, P.], n. [O. Fr. almande; Late L. amandola, from L. amygdala, an
almond.] The nut of the almond-tree.

Al'monds, (a'munday, n. pl. (Anat.) Two glands on the side of the tongue; the tonsils.

Al'mo-ner, n. [L. eleemosynarius,—See Aliss.] An officer employed in the distribution of alms; an almsgiver.

Al'mon-ry, n. The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed,

60

Al-o-&t'io, a. Relating to aloes. [air. A-lott', ad. [See Lorn.] On high; above; in the A-lone', a. [Said to be equivalent to all one.] Single; without company; solitary.—2, ad.

Solely; exclusively.

A-long', ad. [See Long.] Throughout; onward.—

2, prep. Near; by the side of.

A-long'side, ad. By the side of.

A-long'side, ad. [See Luff.] At a distance; far apart.

A-lond', ad. [See Luft.] Loudly; with a creat noise —above a with a great noise:-above a

whisper.
A-low, ad. Below; low down; downward; not aloft.

Alp. n. [L. Alpes, the Alps; Gael.

alp, a mountain.] A mountain peak or range.

in climbing moun-

tains. Al'pha, n. aleph, ox; the let-ter was once the hieroglyph of an ox's head.] The first letter in the Greek alphabet, an-

swering to our A:

—used for the first.

—labe\_het, n, [L, Al'pha-bet, n, [L. Alpen-stock, alphabetum, from alpha and beta, the first two Greek letters.] The

alpha and beat, the letters of a language. Al-pha-bet'ic, a. Relating to, a Al-pha-bet'i-cal, of, the alphabet.

Al-pha-bet'i-cal-ly, ad. In an alphabetical man-

Al'pha-bet-ize, v. a. [pp. alphabetizing, alphabet-ized.] To arrange alphabetically; to reduce to writing.

Al'pine, or Al'pine [al'pin, W. P. H. Co. St. Sm.; al'pin, I. D. Mw. E. Ja, K.], a. [L. alpinus.] Relating to, or resembling, the Alps; high; moun-

Tanous.

âl-rēad'y (âl-rēd'ṣ), ad. [From all and ready.]

Now; at this time.

X'sike (or āl'sēk), n. [From Alsike, a place in Sweden.] A valuable variety of clover.

âl'sō, ad. [All and so.] In the same manner; likewise.—2, conj. Noting addition or conjunctive.

tion. Jate. Alt., a. & n. [L. altus, high.] (Mus.) High:—high \$\hat{\bar{\bar{a}}}\tau\_1, n. [L. alture, from altus, high.] The place on which sacrifices are offered:—the table in churches where the communion is administered. Al'most [al'most, W. H. Mu. I. St. Ja. Sm.; almost, S. P. J.], ad. [All and most.] Nearly; well-nigh.

Al-tăz'i-măth, n. [From altitude and azimuth.]

(Astron.) An instrument to measure altitudes and azimuths.

Al'ter, v. a. [Late L. alterare, from alter, other.]

[pp. altering, altered.] To change; to make otherwise.—2, v. n. To suffer change; to vary.

Al'ter, a-ble, a. That may be altered.

Al'tim'nus, n.; pl. A-lŭm'nī. [L. for "foster-child;" alere, to nourish.] A pupil:—a graduate of a college or university.

Like soft leather.]

Like soft leather.

Al'va, n. [Probably for L. ulva.] The dried substance of a water-plant used for stuffing furniand azimuths.
Al'ter, v. a. [Late L. alterare, from alter, other.]
[pp. altering, altered.] To change; to make otherwise,—2, v. n. To suffer change; to vary.
Al'ter-a-ble, a. That may be altered.
Al'ter-a-bll'-i-ty, able.
Al'ter-a-bll'-i-ty, able.
Al'ter-ant, n. Any thing which causes change.—

Al'ter-ant, n. Any thing

2, a. Causing change; altered condition.
Al'ter-a-tive, a. Causing change.—2, n. A medicine that operates by slow and imperceptible

Al'ter-cate, v. n. [L. altercari, to dispute; alter, to contend.] [pp. altercating, altercated.] To wrangle; to contend.

to contend.

Al-ter-cā/tion, n. An angry debate; controversy; wrangle; contest; dispute:—oral pleading.

Al-tēr/nant, a. Alternating.

Al-tēr/nate, a. One after another; reciprocal.—

2, n. What happens alternately:—a substitute.

Al-tēr/nāte, or Al'ter-nāte [al-tēr/nāt, W. St. P. F. K. Sm. R. C.; āl'ter-nāt, E. Wb.; al-ter-nāt/Ja; āl'ter-nāt or al-tēr/nāt, I. H.; āl'ter-nāt or al-tēr/nāt, I. H.; al'ter-nāt or al-tēr/nāt, I. H.; al'ter-nāt or al-tēr/nāt, I. M.; a. II. al'ter-nāt or al-tēr/nāt. Ja.; arter-nat or atter nat, I. H.; arter-nat or atter nat, I. H.; arter-nat or after nation, after nation, other, second.] [pp. alternating, alternated.] To perform alternated; to change reciprocally. [Alternately, ad. In reciprocal succession.] Alter-nation, n. Reciprocal succession; alternate performance.

nate performance.

Al-tër'na-tive, n. A choice of two things.—2, a.

That may be taken instead:

Al-tër'na-tive-ly, ad. By turns; reciprocally. Al-the'a (al-the'a), n. [Gr. ἀλθαία, from ᾶλθειν, to heal.] A flowering shrub; marshmallow.

Alt'hörn, n. [Att, high, and horn.] A military musical instrument. Al-though' (-tho'), conj. [All, intensive, and though.] Grant that: though.

though.] Grant that; though.

Al-tillic, n. A Turkish silver coin of six plastres. Al-til' quence, n. L. altiloquium; altus, high, and loqui, to speak.] Pompous language. Al-tim'e-try, n. [L. altus, high, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] The art of measuring heights.

Al-tis'o-nant, a. [L. allus, high, and sonare, so-nantis, to sound.] Pompous or lofty in sound. Al'ti-tūde, n. [L. altitudo.] Height; elevation;

Al-ti-tū'di-nal, a. Of or pertaining to altitude. 1'tō, n. [It., from L. altus, high.] (Mus.) The highest part for male voices:—contralto.

highest part for male voices:—contraito.

2.1-to-geth'er, ad. [All, and together.] Completely;
entirely; wholly:—conjunctly; in company.

2.1'to-r1-ij-e'vō (al'tō re-le-a'vō) [al'to re-lē-a'vō,

1. Wb.; al'tō re-lvō'vō, Mu.], n. [It. for 'thigh
relief.''] That kind of relief in soulpture which rojects as much as the life; high relief.

L. alteri huic, to this other.] Regard for the rights, interests, and well-being of others; be-

Al'trū-ist, n. One who finds his highest happiness in promoting the well-being of others. Al-tru-Is'tic, a. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, altruism; benevolent.

Al'ù-děl, n. [Arab. al uthal.] (Chem.) A subliming-

Al'um, n. [L. alumen.] A mineral salt, of an A-lū'mi-na, n. (Chem.) Aluminous or argilla-

A-lū'mi-na, n. (Chem.) Aluminous or argillaceous earth; argil; potter's clay.
A-lū'mi-nāte, n. n. [pp. aluminating, aluminated.]
To charge with alum.
Al'ū-mine, n. A khud of earth; alumina.
Al-ū-min'i-um, n. Same as Aluminum.
A-lū'mi-nous, a. Consisting of alum.
A-lū'mi-nūm, n. The metallic base of alumina.
A-lū'mi-nūm, n.; pl. A-līm'næ. [L.] A female pupil; a female graduate.

Al've-a-rg, n. [L. alvearium; alveus, a tub.] A beenive:—the hollow of the ear.

beehive:—the hollow of the ear.

Al-ve'o-lar [al-ve'o-lar, K. Dunglison, Brande; ăl'-ve-ō-lar, fm. Wb.], α. [L. alveolus, dim. of alveus, a tub.] Full of sockets or pits.

Al-ve'o-lar, α. Same as Alveolar.

Al-ve'o-late, α. Formed like a honeycomb.

Ăl'vine [al'vin, Sm. I. S.; āl'vin, K. Mu.], α.

[L. alvins; alvus, belly.] Relating to, or proceeding from, the belly or intestines.

Âl'wāy, αd. [All and way, in the sense of all along.] Always.

Âl'wāys, αd. Perpetually; constantly; ever.

A-l'ys' sum, m. [Gr. āλυσσον; perhaps a priv. and

Al ways, and I feet and y considered a cure for canine madness.] A small plant and its flower.

nine madness.] A small plant and its flower.

Am. The first person singular, present tense, of
the verb to be.—See BE. [BILITY.

Am-a-bill'1-ty, n. [L. amabilitas.] See AMIA
Am-a-dou', n. [Fr.] Punk; prepared agaric.

A-main', ad. [From main, in the sense of force;
O. E. magn.] With vehemence; with vigor.

A-mal'gam, n. [Said to be an anagram of Gr.

μάλαγμα, an emollient.] A combination of mer-cury with other metals:—any mixture.

cury with other metals:—any mixture.

A-māl'ga-māte, v. a. [pp. amalgamating, amalgamated.] To combine mercury with other metals:—to mix.—2, v. n. To unite; to blend A-māl-ga-mā'(iọn, n. The act of amalgamating, A-mān-d-ēn'sēs, n.; pl. A-mān-d-ēn'sēs. [L. from a mam, by hand.] A person who writes what another dictates.

A-mār'a-cuṣ, n. [L. & Gr.] A plant, dittany of Ām'a-rānth, n. [Gr. aμαραντος, unfading; a, negative, and μαραντον, to wither.] A plant, the flower of which long retains its color:—a

the flower of which long retains its color:-a purplish color. Am-a-răn'thine, a. Fadeless; immortal; undying. Ama-ram thine, a racess, manotal, dunying. Ama-rayl'ijs, n. [Gr. Αμαρυλλίς, the name of a country-girl.] (Bot.) A bulbous plant.

A-māss', v. α. [Fr. amasser.—See M.ss.] [pp. amassing, amassed.] To collect together; to

heap up.

Am-as-sette', n. [Fr.] An artist's instrument for collecting the paint on the stone.

A-māss'ment, n. A heap:—the act of amassing.

Am-a-teūr' [ām-a-tūr', P. Co. Ja. K.; ām-a-tūr', W. Mu.; ām-a-tūr', F.; ām'a-tūr, E.; ām-a-tūr', H. Sm.], n. [Fr., a lover.] A lover of any art or science, though not a professor of it; a virtuoso.

Am-a-teūr'ish, a. Inclined to be an amateur.

Am'a-tre, a. Given to love; amatory.

Xm'a-tre, a. Propensity to love

Am'a-tive, a. Given to love; amatory.
Am'a-tive-ness, n. Propensity to love.
Am-a-tō'ri-al, \ a. [L. amatorius.] Relating to
Am'a-to-ry,
\ \ \mathbb{A}m'a-to-ry,
\mathbb{

A-maze', v. a. [See Maze.] [pp. amazing, amazed.] To astonish; to perplex; to confound; to sur-

To astonish; to perpiex; to combund; to sur-prise.—2, n. Amazement.

Syn.—Amazed at what is frightful or incom-prehensible; astonished at what is striking; per-plezed, confounded, or confused at what is embar-rassing; surprised at what is unexpected.

A-māz'ed-lx, ad. With amazement.

A-māz'ement, n. Astonishment; wonder.

A-māz'ing, p. a. Wonderful; astonishing.

A-māz'ing-ly, ad. Wonderfully.

Ām'a-zōn, n. [Gr., said (no doubt incorrectly) to be from a, priv., and μαζός, breast:—the Amazons are said to have cut off the right breast, that they might draw the bow better.] A warlike woman; a virago.

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.-Ç, G, c, g, soft; Q, G, e, g, hard; ş as z; x as gz: this.