

Am'a-zon-ant, *n.* A warlike species of ant.
Am-a-zō-ni-an, *a.* Relating to Amazons.
Am'a-zon-ite, *n.* [From the river Amazon, the latter said to be named from the Indian *amás-sona*, "boat-destroyer," but this is disputed.] A green potash felspar.
Am-bā'gēs, *n. pl.* [L., from *ambo*, about, and *agere*, to drive.] A circuit of words:—a maze:—a circuit:—an indirect practice.
Am-bās'sa-dor, *n.* [Late L. *ambactia*, embassy; *ambactus*, servant; said to be a Celtic word.] A foreign minister of the highest rank sent on public business from one sovereign power to another; a plenipotentiary.
Syn.—An *ambassador* and *plenipotentiary* imply the highest representative rank. An *ambassador* and *resident*, or *minister resident*, are permanent functionaries. An *envoy* and *resident* are functionaries of the second class of foreign ministers; and a *chargé d'affaires* is one of the third or lowest class.
Am-bās'sa-drēss, *n.* The wife of an ambassador.
Am'bas-sy, *n.* See **EMBASSY**.
Am'ber, *n.* [Arab. *ambar*, ambergris or amber.] A fossil resin, highly electrical, and generally transparent.—2, *a.* Consisting of amber:—resembling amber.
Am'ber-grīs, *n.* [Fr. *ambre gris*, gray amber.] A substance derived from the sperm whale and used as a perfume.
Am-bi-dēx'ter, *n.* [L., after *ambo*, both, doubly, and *dexter*, right-handed.] One that can use both hands alike:—a double-dealer.—2, *a.* Ambidextrous:—crafty.
Am-bi-dēx'ter-i-ty, *n.* State of being ambidextrous:—double-dealing; shiftiness.
Am-bi-dēx'trous, *a.* Using both hands alike.
Am'bi-ent, *a.* [L. *ambiens*; *ambire*, to go around.] Surrounding; encompassing.
Am-bi-gū'i-ty, *n.* [L. *ambiguius*, both, and *parere*, to bear.] Producing two kinds, as when a bud contains both flower and leaf. [—a limit.
Am'bit, *n.* [L. *ambitus*.] The compass or circuit:
Am-bit'ion (*am-bish'ion*), *n.* [L. *ambitio*, from *ambire*, to go about; *ire*, to go; from the practice of going about and soliciting votes.] Eager desire of superiority, power, honor, or fame.
Am-bit'itious (*am-bish'us*), *a.* Possessed of ambition; desirous of superiority; aspiring.
Am-bit'itious-ly, *ad.* In an ambitious manner.
Am'ble, *v. n.* [Fr. *ambler*; L. *ambulare*, to walk.] [pp. *ambling*, *ambled*.] To move upon an amble; to move easily; to pace.—2, *n.* Motion in which a horse moves both his legs on one side at the same time; a pace.
Am'bler, *n.* A horse that ambles; a pacer.
Am'bling, *p. a.* Moving with an amble.
Am-bly-ōp'ic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀμβλός*, dull, and *ὄψ*, eye.] Having impaired vision; purblind.
Am-bly-ōp'sis, *n.* See **BLINDFISH**.
Am'bo, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμβών*.] A reading-desk or pulpit.
Am-bo-dēx'ter, *a.* Same as **AMBIDEXTER**.
Am-bō'yne-wood, (*-wūd*), *n.* [Named from the *Am-bōyne*-wood, } island of Amboyna.] A beautiful wood grown in the East Indies.
Am'brite, *n.* [From *amber*.] A fossil resin found in New Zealand.
Am-brō'si-a (*am-brō'zhe-a*) [*am-brō'zha*, *II*; *am-brō'zi-a* or *am-brō'zhi-a*, *Mu.*], *n.* [Gr. *ἀμβροσία*, from *ἀμβροτος*, immortal.] The imaginary food of the gods:—a plant.

Am-brō'si-al (*am-brō'zhe-al*), } *a.* Of the nature
Am-brō'si-an (*am-brō'zhe-an*), } of ambrosia; deli-
 cious; fragrant.
Am'bro-type, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμβροτος*, imperishable, and
τύπος, type.] A photographic picture taken on
 a plate of glass.
Am'bū-lānce, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ambulare*, to walk; a
 moving hospital.] A carriage for conveying dis-
 abled soldiers.
Am'bū-lānt, *a.* Moving from place to place.
Am'bū-lā'tion, *n.* The act of walking.
Am'bū-lā-to-ry, *a.* Walking about.—2, *n.* A
 place for walking.
Am-bus-cāde', *n.* [Fr. *embuscade*.—See **AMBUSH**.]
 A station in which men lie to surprise others;
 an ambush.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *ambuscading*, *ambus-
 caded*.] To lie in wait for:—to attack from an
 ambush.
Am'būsh, *n.* [It. *imboscare*; *im*, in, and *bosco*,
 bush, thicket.—See **BUSH**.] The place or act of
 lying in wait:—an attack from a secret station.
 —2, *v. a.* [pp. *ambushing*, *ambushed*.] To am-
 buscade.
A-mēōr', } *n.* [Arab., from *amara*, to command.]
A-mīr', } A title borne by Mahometan princes.—
 See **EMIR**.
A-mēl'io-rā-ble, *a.* Capable of being improved.
A-mēl'io-rāte (*a-mēl'io-rāt*), *v. a.* [Fr. *améliorer*;
 L. *meliorare*; *melior*, better.] [pp. *ameliorating*,
ameliorated.] To improve; to make better; to
 meliorate.—2, *v. n.* To grow better.
A-mēl'io-rā'tion (*a-mēl'io-rā'shun*), *n.* The act
 of making better; improvement; melioration.
A-mēl'io-rā-tive, *a.* Producing amelioration.
A'mēn' [*ā-mēn'*, *S. P. J. F. J. K. R. H.*; *ā'mēn'*,
 I. W. F. Sm.; *ā'mēn'* or *ā'mēn'*, *St. Mu.*—In
 singing, it is pronounced *ā'mēn'*], *ad.* [Heb.,
 "truth."] So be it; verily:—a term of assent
 used in devotions.
A-mē-na-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being amenable.
A-mēnā-ble, *a.* [Fr. *amener*, to lead; L. *minare*,
 to threaten, to drive.] Responsible; liable to
 account.
A-mēnā-bly, *ad.* In an amenable manner.
A-mēnd', *v. a.* [Fr. *amender*.—See **MEND** and
EMEND.] [pp. *amending*, *amended*.] To correct;
 to rectify; to reform.—2, *v. n.* To grow better;
 to reform.
Syn.—To *amend*, *correct*, *rectify*, *reform*, and
emend, imply the lessening of evil; to *improve*
 and *better*, the increase of good. *Amend* what is
 wrong; *correct* what is erroneous; *rectify* mis-
 takes; *improve* inventions; *reform* the life.
A-mēnd'a-ble, *a.* Repairable; corrigible.
A-mēnd'a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to amendment.
Amēnde (*ā-mānd'*), *n.* [Fr.] A fine.—*Amēnde*
honorable, an infamous punishment:—(in later
 use) an apology for an injury; satisfaction.
A-mēnd'ment, *n.* Act of amending; improve-
 ment; reformation; correction.
A-mēnds', *n. pl.* Recompense; compensation.
A-mēn'i-ty, *n.* [L. *amoenitas*; *amoenus*, pleasant.]
 Pleasantness; civility.
A-mē-nō-mā'ni-a, *n.* [L. *amoenus*, pleasant, and
MANIA.] A gay or cheerful form of mania.
Am'ent [*ām'ent*, *St. I. Wb.*; *a-mēnt*, *Mu.*], *n.* [L.
amentum.] (*Bot.*) A catkin.
A-mēn'ti-a (*she-a*), *n.* [L. *a*, negative, and *mens*,
 mind.] Complete failure of the mental powers.
A-mērcē', *v. a.* [Fr. *amercier*; root of L. *merces*,
 recompense.] [pp. *amercing*, *amerced*.] To
 punish by fine or penalty.
A-mērcē'ment, (*Law*), *n.* A pecuniary fine or
 penalty imposed on an offender.
A-mēr'i-can, *n.* A native of America.—2, *a.* Re-
 lating to America. [peculiar to America.
A-mēr'i-can-ism, *n.* A word, phrase, or idiom
 peculiar to America.
A-mēr'i-can-ist, *n.* A student of American affairs.
A-mēr'i-can-ize, *v. a.* [pp. *Americanizing*, *Ameri-
 canized*.] To make American; to make like
 the Americans.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, è, ì, ò, ū, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

Am'e-thy'st, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμέθυστος*; *ā*, not, and *με-
 θυσκω*, to intoxicate; it was fabled that this
 stone was a charm against intoxication.] A
 precious stone of a violet color.
Am-e-thy's'tine, *a.* Like an amethyst.
Am-hār'it, *n.* A modern language of Abyssinia.
 —2, *a.* Belonging to Amhara, in Abyssinia.
A-mi-a-bil'i-ty, } *n.* Quality of being amiable
A-mi-a-ble-nēs, } loveliness.
A'mi-a-ble, *a.* [Fr.; L. *amicabilis* and *amicabilis*.]
 Lovable; kindly; friendly.
A'mi-a-bly, *ad.* In an amicable manner.
A'mi-anth, *n.* Earth-flax.—See **AMIANTHUS**.
A'mi-anthus, *n.* [L.; Gr. *ἀμιαντος*, undeflatable:
 it can be purified, but not burnt, by fire.] (*Min.*)
 Earth-flax; the flaxen variety of asbestos.
A'mi-a-ble, *a.* [L. *amicabilis*; *amicus*, a friend.]
 Friendly; kind; obliging.
A'mi-ca-ble-nēs, *n.* Friendliness.
A'mi-ca-bly, *ad.* In an amicable manner.
Am'ice (*am'is*), *n.* [In the first sense from L.
amicus, a wrap; *ambi*, about, and *jacere*, to
 throw; in the second, for *amicus*; Ger. *mütze*,
 cap.] The undermost part of a priest's shoulder-
 cloth or alb:—a friar's hood.
Am'iet, *n.* (*Ecol.*) Same as **AMICE**.
A-mid', } *prep.* [L. *medium*; Eng. *middle*.] In
A-midst', } the midst of; mingled with; among;
 surrounded by.
Am'ide, *n.* [From *ammonia*.] One of a certain
 series of ammonia compounds.
A-mid'ships, *ad.* In the middle of the ship.
Am'ine, *n.* [From *ammonia*.] One of a certain
 series of ammonia compounds.
A-mir', *n.* See **AMEER**.
A-mis's', *ad.* [See **MISS**.] Faultily; wrong; im-
 properly.
A-mis-si-bil'i-ty, *n.* [L. *amittere*, *amissum*, to
 lose.] The capability or possibility of being
 lost. [*r.*]
Am'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *amitié*; L. *amicitia*.] Friend-
 ship; good will; harmony.
Am-mō'ni-a, *n.* [From *Ammonia*, in Libya; named
 from *Amun*, an old Egyptian god.] A volatile
 alkali.
Am-mō'ni-ic, *n. & a.* A gum resin:—the name
 of two drugs, *gum ammoniac* and *sal ammoniac*.
Am-mō-ni'a-cal, *a.* Containing ammonia.
Am'mon-ite, *n.* [From *cornu Ammonis*, "Am-
 mon's horn," Jupiter Ammon, the *Amun* of
 Egypt, wore ram's horns.] A kind of fossil shell.
Am-mō'ni-um, *n.* The hypothetical radical of
 ammonia.
Am-mōph'i-loūs, *a.* [Gr. *ἀμμος*, sand, and *φίλος*,
 loving.] (*Bot.*) Growing spontaneously on sandy
 soil.
Am-mū-ni'ū'tion (*ām-mū-nish'ūn*), *n.* [See **MUNI-
 TION**.] Military stores, as powder, balls, shells,
 &c.
Am'nēs-ty, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμνηστία*, oblivion.] An act
 of general pardon.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *amnestying*,
amnestied.] To give amnesty to.
A-mō'ba, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμοιβή*, change; its shape in
 life changes constantly.] The lowest organiza-
 tion known to zoologists, consisting of little
 more than a mere lump of jelly.
Am-ō-ba'an, *a.* [Gr. *ἀμοιβαίος*, changing.] Re-
 sponsive; alternating.
A-mō-bi-fōrm, } *a.* [See **AMOEBA**, *supra*.] Re-
A-mō-bōid, } sembling an amoeba.
A-mō-bōus, *a.* Of or relating to the amoeba.
A-mōk', *n.* [Malay.] Same as **AMUCK**.
A-mōng', } *prep.* [O. E. *among*, *gemang*; from
A-mōngst', } the root of *mingle*.] Mingled with;
 conjoined with; amidst.
A-mōn-til-lā'dō (*a-mōn-tel-yā'dō*), *n.* [Sp.] A dry
 sherry wine.
Am'ō-roūs, *a.* [L. *amorous*, from *amor*, love.]
 Relating to or inclined to love; enamoured;
 full of love; loving:—lustful.
Am'ō-roūs-ly, *ad.* In an amorous manner.

Am'ō-roūs-nēs, *n.* Lovingness; fondness.
A-mōrph', *n.* A formless body.
A-mōr'phism, *n.* Shapelessness; want of a regu-
 lar form.
A-mōr'phous, *a.* [Gr. *ἀμορφος*; *ā*, negative, and
μορφή, form.] Shapeless; without form.
A-mōr'tise, or **A-mōr'tize**, *v. a.* [Fr. *amortir*; L.
ad, to, and *mors*, *mortis*, death.] [pp. *amortising*,
amortised.] To transfer to mortmain; to alien:
 —to pay off.
A-mōr-ti-zā'tion, } *n.* (*Law*.) The right, or act,
A-mōr'tize-mēt, } of transferring lands.
A-mōūnt', *v. n.* [Obs. Fr. *amonter*, *amounter*,
 to mount up; L. *ad*, to, and *mons*, *montis*, a hill.]
 [pp. *amounting*, *amounted*.] To rise to; to
 compose.—2, *n.* The aggregate; sum.
A-mōūr', *n.* [Fr.; L. *amor*.] An affair of love;
 intrigue.
Am'per-sānd, *n.* [For "*and per se and*," the old
 formula for naming the character &, meaning
 "&, by itself, stands for *and*."] The character
 & (for *and*).
Am'phi. [Gr.; cf. L. *ambo*.] A prefix in words
 of Greek origin, signifying around, about, on
 both sides, &c.
Am-phi'b'i-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, both, double, and
βίος, life.] The class of animals to which frogs,
 toads, and newts belong.
Am-phi'b'i-an, *n.* An amphibious animal; a lac-
 trachian.
Am-phi'b'i-ōūs, *a.* Having the faculty of living
 in two elements, air and water.
Am-phi'b'i-ōūs-nēs (*am-fil'ē-ūs-nēs*), *n.* Capa-
 bility of living in two different elements.
Am-phi-b'ō-lōg'i-cal, *a.* Ambiguous.
Am-phi-bōl'ō-gy, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφιβολία*, ambiguity,
 and *λόγος*, speech.] Ambiguous discourse.
Am'phi-brāch (*am'fē-brak*), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, on
 either side, and *βραχίς*, short.] (*Prosody*.) A
 foot consisting of three syllables, the middle one
 long, the other two short.
Am-phi-cār'pic, } *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, both, and *καρ-
 πός*, fruit.] Bearing
Am-phi-cār'pous, } fruit of two kinds, either as regards form or
 period of ripening.
Am-phi-cōs'loūs, *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, both, and *κοίλος*,
 hollow.] (*Anat.*) Noting vertebrae hollow at
 both ends.
Am-phi-cy-ōn'ic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφικύωνες*, "they
 that dwell around," "neighbors," a council of
 adjacent states.] Relating to the council of the
Amphictyons in ancient Greece.
Am'phide, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, double.] (*Chem.*) A
 compound consisting of a base and an acid.
Am-phi-gē'an, *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, and *γῆ*, the
 earth.] Relating to or extending over all the
 zones of the globe.
Am'phi-gō-ry, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, about, and *ἀγορεύ-
 εω*, to speak.] A burlesque composition with a
 show of meaning, but in reality nonsensical.
Am-phi-ōx'us, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, at both ends, and
ὄξυς, sharp.] The lancelet, a fish of low or-
 ganization.
Am-phis-bē'nā, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, both ways, and
βαίνειν, to go.] A fabled serpent which had a
 head at either end:—a kind of snake-like
 lizard.
Am-phis-ci-ī (*am-fish'ē-ī*), *n. pl.* [L.; Gr. *ἀμφί*,
 on both sides, and *σκία*, shadow.] Inhabitants
 of the torrid zone, whose shadows fall part
 of the year north and part of the year south.
Am-phi-thē'a-tre (*am-fē-thē'a-tēr*), *n.* [L. *amphi-
 theatrum*; Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, and *θέατρον*, thea-
 tre.] A building of a circular or oval form,
 having its area encompassed with rows of seats,
 one above another, and used for public shows.
Am-phi-thē-ā'tri-cal, *a.* Relating to an amphi-
 theatre, or to exhibitions in an amphitheatre.
Am-phi'try-on, *n.* [A Greek hero, who gives
 name to comedies of Plautus, Molière, and
 others.] A host; an entertainer.

mēn, sīr; mōve, nōr, sōn; būll, būr, rūle, ūse.—C, c, ċ, soft; C, c, c, ċ, hard; s as z; x as gz; tñis.

And, conj. [Fris. and; Ger. und.] A particle implying addition, by which sentences or terms are joined.



Andirons.

And-dan'te, a. [It. from andare, to move.] (Mus.) slow; exact.—2, n. (Mus.) A piece or movement in andante time.

And-dé'an, or An'djine, a. Pertaining to the Andes.

And'iron (and'i-rn), n. [This form, like endiron and hand-iron, is a corruption of the Fr. andier, now landier (called locally andain), a fire-dog.] An iron utensil to lay wood on in a fireplace.

And-róg'x-nal, a. [Gr. ándrogy-nos; ándrō, ándrōs, man, and gyny, woman.] Having two sexes; hermaphroditical; effeminate.

And-róg'x-nism, n. Hermaphroditism.

And'rōid, a. [Gr. ándroeiōs, man-like.] Resembling a man or male.

And'rōph'a-gōis, a. [Gr. ándrophágos; ándrō, ándrōs, man, and phágein, to eat.] Addicted to cannibalism; man-eating.

And'ro-sphinx, n. [Gr. ándro-sphíxē.] (Egypt. Ant.) A sphinx combining a lion's body with the head of a man.

A-néar', a. & ad. Near; nigh.

A-néath' (or g-náth'), prep. & ad. Beneath.

An-ec-dō'tal, a. Of or relating to anecdotes.

An-ec-dō'te, n. [Gr. ánekdōta, things not published; áv, not, ék, out, and didōnai, to give.] A narrative of an incident or fact.

Syn.—Amusing anecdotes; entertaining stories. Anecdotes for men; stories for children.

An-ec-dōt'i-cal, a. Relative to anecdotes.

A-néle', v. a. [O. E. an, on, and ele, oil.] [pp. aneling, aneled.] To anoint; to give extreme unction to.

An-e-léc'tric, a. [An, negative, and electric.] Not electric.

An'g-mō-dýn-a-móm'e-ter, n. [Gr. ángmos, wind, dýnamos, power, and métron, measure.] The same as ANEMOMETER.

A-ném'o-gráph, n. [Gr. ángmos, wind, and gráphein, to record.] An apparatus which registers the amount and variations of the wind's force.

An-é-móm'e-ter, n. [Gr. ángmos, wind, and métron, measure.] An instrument to measure the strength or velocity of the wind.

A-ném'o-ne, n. [Gr. ángmos, wind's daughter; ángmos, wind; -óny implies descent in the female line.] A plant; the wind-flower.

A-ném'o-scōpe, n. [Gr. ángmos, wind, and root skōp-, to see.] An instrument to show the course of the wind.

An-énd', a. & ad. Continuously;—on end;—straight on.

A-nént', prep. [O. E. on efen, "on even" with; Ger. neben.] Concerning; about.

An'e-rōid, a. [Gr. á, privative, and rōidōs, wet.] Containing no liquid.

An'gél-lights (-lits), n. pl. Upper lights in a perpendicular window.

An-gel-ól'a-try, n. [ANGEL, and Gr. λατρεία, worship.] Angel-worship.

An-gel-ól'o-gý, n. [ANGEL, and Gr. λόγος, treatise.] A treatise on angels.

An'g'e-lüs, n. [L., from its first word.] (Rom. Cath. Church.) A prayer to the Virgin; a summons to this prayer by a bell.

An'g'er (áng'gur), n. [Old Norse, angr, straitened, troubled; óngur, anguish.—Cf. L. angere, to vex.] Violent passion; resentment; rage; ire; cholera;—pain.—2, v. a. [pp. angering, angered.] To make angry.

An'g'e-vin, a. Of or relating to Anjou.—2, n. A native of Anjou.

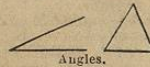
An'g'i-na (or an-jí'na), n. [L.; cf. angere, to vex, to choke; Gr. άγχονη, strangling.] A disease in the throat.

An'g'i-na péc-to-ris, n. [L.] (Med.) A dangerous disease, connected with the ossification, or other morbid affection, of the heart; breast-pang.

An-gi-ól'o-gý, n. [Gr. άγγος, or άγγιον, vessel, and λόγος, treatise.] (Med.) A treatise on the vessels of the animal body.

An-gi-ót'o-my, n. [Gr. άγγειον, vessel, and τέμνειν, to cut.] The act of cutting blood-vessels.

An'gle (áng'gl), n. [L. angulum, corner; cf. Gr. άγκλος, a bend.] The space included between two lines that meet in a point; a point where two lines meet;—a fishing-hook.—2, v. n. pp. angling, angled.] To fish with a rod and hook.



Angles.

An'gler, n. One who angles.

An'gli-cán, a. [Late L. Anglus, Englishman; Anglicanus, English; in older times Anglus was one of the Angles, or people of Angeln (or Anglen), in Holstein.] Relating to England; English;—specifically, noting the High Church section of the Church of England.—2, n. A member of the Church of England.

An'gli-cán-ism, n. The principles of Anglicans, or of the English Church.

An'gli-cism, n. An English idiom or phrase.

An'gli-cize, v. a. [pp. Anglicizing, Anglicized.] To make English.

An'gling, n. The art of fishing with a rod.

An'glo, a. Prefix signifying English or connected with the ancient Angles; as, Anglo-American, Anglo-Saxon.

An'glo-A-mér'i-can, n. A native of America of Anglo-máni-a. n. [See ANGLO and MANIA.] An excessive attachment to, or respect for, England or English institutions.

An-glo-phō'bi-a, n. [ANGLO (q. v.) and Gr. φόβος, fear, or flight.] Dread or dislike of England.

An'glo-Sáxon, n. [The Angles (see ANGLICAN and ENGLISH) and Saxons were the leading tribes among the Low German conquerors of Southern Britain.] One of the old English race; an English Saxon;—the oldest English form of Teutonic speech.

An-gō'r'a goat, n. A variety of goat found near Angora, in Asia Minor, remarkable for its long, fine, silky hair.

An-gō'r'a wool (wūl), n. The wool of the Angora goat; mohair.

An'gri-ly, ad. In an angry manner.

An'grý (áng'gr), a. [See ANGER.] Excited by anger; provoked;—very painful, as a sore.

Syn.—Angry feeling; provoked by injury; passionate or choleric disposition; hasty or irascible temper.



Angora goat.

An-guill'i-fórm, a. [L. anguilla, an eel.] Formed like an eel.

An'guish (áng'gwish), n. [L. angustia, constriction; angustus, narrow; angere, to strangle.] Great pain of mind or body; agony;—vexation;—vex pain.

An'guish-ful, a. [From the foregoing.] Full of anguish.

An'gú-lar, n. [L. angulus, corner.] A corner.

An'gú-lar-ít-y, n. Quality or state of being angular.

An'gú-lar-néss, n. Angularity.

An'gú-lát-ed, a. Formed with angles.

An-hý'dric, n. (Chem.) An acid without the elements of water; an acid without hydrogen.

An-hý'drous, a. [Gr. άνυδρος, from ύδωρ, water.] Destitute of water.

A-nigh' (á-ní'), ad. Nigh. [Poet.]

An'ile, a. [L. anilla, from anus, an old woman.] Like an old woman; dotage.

An'iles, n. pl. (Chem.) Compounds formed by the union of aniline with bibasic acids and the abstraction of water.

An'i-line, or An'i-line, n. [Late L. anil, or nil, indigo; Arab. an-il; Skr. nila, blue.] A colorless, oily, poisonous liquid, prepared from gas-tar, and yielding dyes of unrivalled beauty.

A-níl'i-ty, n. The state of being an old woman; dotage.

An-i-mad-vér'sion, n. Act of animadverting; reproof; censure; stricture;—observation.

Syn.—Animadversion includes censure and reproof; criticism implies scrutiny and judgment, either for or against; stricture implies some examination, mingled with censure.

An-i-mad-vér't', v. n. [L. animadvertere; animus, mind, ad, to, and vertere, to turn.] [pp. animadverting, animadverted.] To notice;—to censure.

An'i-mal, n. [L., from anima, breath; cf. Gr. άνεμος, air, wind.] A creature having an organized body, life, sensation, and voluntary motion.—2, a. That belongs to animals.

Syn.—All organized bodies endowed with life and voluntary motion are animals; and the term may include man, though it is in common language restricted to irrational creatures. Brutes and beasts are irrational animals, and the terms are commonly restricted to quadrupeds; as, beasts of burden; brutes of the forest.

An-i-mál'cu-lar, a. Relating to or resembling animalcules.

An-i-mál'cu-line, a. [From animalcules.] Relating to animalcules.

An-i-mál'cule, n. A minute animal.

An-i-mál'cu-list, n. One versed in the science of animalcules or animalcula.

An-i-mál'cu-lum, n.; pl. An-i-mál'cu-la. [L.; dim. of animal.] An animalcule.

An'i-mal-ism, n. Animal nature; sensuality.

An-i-mál'i-ty, n. Animal existence.

An'i-mal-ize, v. a. [pp. animalizing, animalized.] To sensualize, to debase.

An'i-mal mág'net-ism, n. Mesmerism.

An'i-mate, v. a. [L. animare, animatus, from animus, spirit.] [pp. animating, animated.] To quicken; to make alive; to encourage; to enliven; to exhilarate.

An'ker, n. [Dut. anker.] A liquid measure of about 40 quarts.

An'kle, n. [Teutonic, but akin to angle.] The joint between the lower leg, and the part of the leg below the joint.

An'kle-let, n. A ring or ornament for the ankle.

An'kle-let, n. [Welsh, anglas.] A short sword, a dagger.

An'la't (án'lót), n. [Ger. an, on, at, and laut, sound.—See LOUD.] The initial sound or letter of a word.

An'al-ist, n. A writer of annals.

An'als, n. pl. [L. annales, yearly records; annus, year.] History digested into years; chronicles.

An'nats, n. pl. [Late L. annata, year's income; annus, year.] First fruits, or a year's income of a church living.

An-né'al, v. a. [Probably O. E. an, on, and elan, to bake or burn.] To temper by heat.

An-né'al'ing, n. Art of tempering glass, &c.

An'ne-líd, or An-nél'i-dan, n. [L. annellus, a ring; a variant of annulus, a ring.] A worm of the class Annelida, or red-blooded vermes.

An-néx', v. a. [L. annexere, annexum; ad, to, and nexere, to bind.] [pp. annexing, annexed.] To unite to at the end; to join; to affix; to adjoin; to add; to subjoin.—2, v. n. To be or become annexed or united; to join.—3, n. A thing annexed.—a subsidiary building.

An-nex'ion, n. Conjunction; addition.

An-néx'ion (án-nék'shun), n. [L. annexio;—this word is nearer the classical model than annexation, and has been therefore preferred by some authorities; but it is now seldom used.] Annexation.

An-néx'ment, n. An annexing; annexation.

An-ní-hí-la-ble, a. That may be annihilated.

An-ní-hí-lá'te, v. a. [L. annihilare, annihilatus, from ad, to, and nihil, nothing.] [pp. annihilating, annihilated.] To reduce to nothing; to destroy; to extinguish.

An-ní-hí-lá'tion, n. Act of reducing to nothing.

An-ní-hí-lá'tion-ist, n. One who believes that at death man is annihilated, or that the wicked only are annihilated.

An-ní-hí-la-tō-ry, a. Tending to annihilate or destroy; destroying; destructive.

An-ní-vér'sa-ry, n. [L. anniversarius, returning yearly; annus, year, and versus, a turn.] A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year.—2, a. Annual; yearly.

An-nóm-i-ná'tion, n. [L. ad, to, and nomen, a name.] The use of words of like sound; paronomasia.

An'no-tá'te, v. n. [L. adnotare; ad, to, and notare, to mark.—See NOTE.] [pp. annotating, annotated.] To make annotations or notes.

An'no-tá'tion, n. A note; a comment.

An'no-tá'tor, n. A commentator.

An-nót'to, n. [Probably a South American name.] A dry paste, used in dyeing;—written also an-notta and arnotta.

An-nóun'ce, v. a. [L. annuntiare; ad, to, and nuntiare, to announce.] [pp. announcing, announced.] To publish; to proclaim.

Syn.—Announce an arrival, a publication; publish news; proclaim or declare war.

An-nóun'cement, n. Declaration.

An-nóun'cer, n. A declarer; a proclaimer.

An-nóy', v. a. [O. Fr. anoi, from L. in odio, in hate.] [pp. annoying, annoyed.] To incommodate; to vex; to molest.—2, n. Vexation; discomfort.

An-nóy'ance, n. That which annoys; trouble.

An-nú'al, a. [L. annalis, or annuus, yearly; later, annualis.] Yearly; coming yearly.—2, n. A literary publication issued annually;—a plant living but one season.

An-nú'al-ly, ad. Yearly; every year.

An-nú'i-tant, n. One who has an annuity.

ā, ē, ī, ū, ū, ū, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

mien, sîr; môve, nôr, sôn; báll, büir, rûle, úse.—ç, ç, ç, soft; ç, ç, ç, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; this.

An-nū'i-ty, n. [Fr. *annuité*, from L. *annuus*, yearly.] A yearly rent or allowance.
An-nūl', *v. a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *nullum*, nothing.] [pp. annulling, annulled.] To abolish; to abrogate; to repeal.
An-nū-lar, a. [L. *annularis*, or *anularis*, from *annulus*, a ring.] Having the form of a ring.
An-nū-lār'i-ty, n. Annular form.
An-nū-lā-ry, a. Formed as a ring; annular.
An-nū-lāte, a. Marked with rings. [structure.]
An-nū-lā-tion, n. Formation of rings;—ring-like.
An-nū-lēt, n. A little ring.—[Arch.] A small square moulding; a fillet.
An-nūl'ment, n. The act of annulling.
An-nū-lōse', a. Having rings; annular.
An-nū-lūs, n. [L. preferably *annulus*, dim. of *annus*, a ring.] A ring, or ring-shaped structure.
An-nū-me-rāte, v. a. [See NUMERATE.] [pp. annumerating, annumerated.] To add to; to unite to.
An-nūn'ci-āte (an-nūn'shē-āt), *v. n.* [See AN-NOUNCE.] [pp. announcing, announced.] To announce; to proclaim.
An-nūn'ci-ā-tion (an-nūn'shē-ā'shūn), *n.* The act of announcing;—the day celebrated in memory of the angel's salutation of the Virgin Mary, the 25th of March; Lady-Day.
An-nūn'ci-ā-tor, n. [L.] He who, or that which, announces.
An'ōde, n. [Gr. *áná*, up, and *ōdós*, way.] The positive pole of an electric battery.
An'ō-dyne, n. [Gr. *án*, negative, and *ōdōn*, pain.] Medicine to assuage pain.—2, *a.* Mitigating pain; assuaging.
An'ōint', *v. a.* [L. *inungere*; *in*, intensive, and *ungere*, unctum, to smear.] [pp. anointing, anointed.] To rub over with oil;—to consecrate by unction;—to smear.
**An'ōint'er, n. One who anoints.
An'ōint'ment, n. The act of anointing.
An'ōm'a-lism, n. Anomaly; irregularity.
An'ōm'a-lis'tic, a. Deviating from rule; irregular.
An'ōm'a-lis'ti-cāl, a. Regular; anomalous.
An'ōm'a-lōis, a. [L. *anomalous*; Gr. *ánōmalos*; *án*, neg., and *malós*, even.] Irregular; out of rule.
An'ōm'a-ly, n. [Gr. *ánōmalía*.] Deviation from rule.
An'ōn', *ad.* [O. E. *on an*, in one, at once.] Immediately; at once;—quickly; soon; shortly.—*Ever and anon*, now and then.
An'ō-nyme, n. [Gr. *ánōnymos*, nameless; *án*, neg., and *ónoma*, or *ónyma*, name.] An assumed or false name;—a nameless person.
An'ō-nym'i-ty, n. Condition of being nameless.
An'ōn'y-mōis, a. Wanting a name; nameless.
An'ōn'y-mōis-ly, ad. Without a name.
An'ō-rēx'i-s, or An'ō-rēx-y, n. [Gr. *ánorēxia*; *án*, neg., and *ōrēgein*, to desire.] Want of appetite.
An'ōr'mal, a. Abnormal.—See ABNORMAL. [title.]
An'ōth'er (an-ūth'er), *a.* [An and other.] Not the same; one more; any; not one's self; different.
An'ōu'rous, a. [Gr. *án*, priv., and *ōnpá*, tail.]
An'ū'rous, a. Destitute of a tail; tailless.
An'ser-ine, a. [L. *anser*, a goose.] Relating to or like a goose.
An'swer (án'ser), *v. n.* [O. E. *answarian*, *ontsvær*; from *and*, against, and *svarian*, to swear;—originally, to respond in a court.] [pp. answering, answered.] To speak in return; to reply; to be accountable;—to suit; to serve.—2, *v. a.* To speak in return to; to reply to;—to be equivalent to.—3, *n.* That which is said in return to a question; a reply;—a confutation.
Syn.—An answer to a question; a reply to an answer or accusation; a rejoinder to a reply.
An'swer-a-ble (án'ser-ə-bl), *a.* Admitting a reply;—liable to give an account;—suitable.
Syn.—We are answerable for a demand; responsible for a trust; accountable for our conduct; amenable to the laws;—answerable to the design; suitable to the purpose.**

An'swer-a-bly, ad. In proportion; suitably.
An'swer-er (án'ser-er), *n.* One who answers.
Ant, n. [A shortened form of *emmet*.] An insect; an emmet; a pismire.
Ant-ā'id, n. (Med.) A medicine to remove acidity;—written also *antacid*.
Ant-āg'o-nism, n. Opposition; contest.
Ant-āg'o-nist, n. A contender; an opponent.
Ant-āg'o-nis'tic, a. Actively opposed.
Ant-āg'o-nizē, v. a. [Gr. *ántagonizēsthai*; *ántri*, against, and *ágon*, a struggle.—See AGONIZE.] [pp. antagonizing, antagonized.] To assume an antagonistic position with regard to; to combat.
Ant-ā'gic, a. [Gr. *ántri*, against, and *ályos*, pain.] That relieves pain.
Ant-an-a-clā'sis, n. [Gr. *ántri*, against, *áná*, back, and *kláein*, to bend or break.] (Rhet.) A figure by which the same word is repeated in a different sense.
Ant-aph-ro-dí'si-āc, a. [ANTI and APHRODISIAC.] Having the quality of quelling venereal desire.
Ant-aph-ro-dí'tic, n. See ANTAPHRODISIAC.
Ant-āro'tic, a. [Gr. *ántaraktikós*; *ántri*, opposite to, and *áktos*, a bear.—See ARCTIC.] Relating to the south pole. [teracting the gout.]
Ant-ar-thrit'ic, a. [ANTI and ARTHRITIC.] Countering.
Ant-te, A Latin particle signifying before, forward, and used in composition.
Ant'-ēat'er, n. An animal that feeds on ants.
Ant-te-cēde', v. a. [L. *antecedere*; *ante*, before, and *cedere*, to go.] [pp. anteceding, anteceded.] To precede in time; to go before.
Ant-te-cē'dence, n. Action or quality of going before; precedence.
Ant-te-cē'den-cy, s. before; precedence.
Ant-te-cē'dent, a. Going before; preceding.—2, *n.* That which goes before;—previous course;—the first of two terms;—the noun to which a relative refers.
Syn.—An antecedent event; the preceding year; foregoing statement; prior claim; previous inquiry; anterior part of the skull; former times.
Ant-te-cē'dent-ly, ad. Previously.
Ant-te-cēs'sor, n. [L.] One going before.
Ant-te-chām-ber, n. [Fr. *antichambre*.—See ANTE and CHAMBER.] The chamber or room that leads to the chief apartment.
Ant-te-choir (-kwir), *n.* The part of a church under the roof-loft. [Eucharist.]
Ant-te-cōm-mūn'ion, n. The service before the altar.
Ant-te-cūr'sor, n. [L.] A forerunner.
Ant-te-dāte, v. a. [From *ante* and *date*.] [pp. antedating, antedated.] To date before the true time;—to come before in date;—to anticipate.—2, *n.* A previous date.
Ant-te-di-lū'vi-ā, a. Same as ANTEDILUVIAN.
Ant-te-di-lū'vi-an, a. [L. *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, deluge.] Existing before the deluge.—2, *n.* One who lived before the flood.
Ant-te-flēx', v. a. [L. *ante*, forward, and *flectere*, flexum, to bend.] [pp. anteflexing, anteflexed.] To bend forward.
Ant-te-flēx'ion, n. A bending forward. [of ants.]
Ant'-ēggs, n. pl. The popular name for the larvae of ants.
Ant-te-lōpe, n. [Gr. *ánthōlōpē*.] An animal resembling the deer and the goat.
Ant-te-me-rid'ian, a. [L. *ante-meridianus*.—See MERIDIAN.] Being before noon.
Ant-te-mēt'ic, a. [ANTI and EMETIC.] Tending to check vomiting.
Ant-te-mūn'dāne, a. [L. *ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.—See MUNDANE.] Before the creation of the world.



Ant-eater.



Antelope.

Ant-te-nā'tal, a. [L. *ante*, before, and *natal*.] Preceding birth. [of Nice.]
Ant-te-Ni-cēne', a. Anterior to the first Council.
Ant-tēn'na, n.; pl. Ant-tēn'næ. [L., a ship's yard.] A sort of horn of an insect; a feeler; a tentacle.
Ant-tēn'nal, a. Of or pertaining to the antennæ.
Ant-tēn'nā-ry, a. Relating to, or like, an antenna.
Ant-tēn-nif'er-ōis, a. [ANTENNA, and L. *fero*, ferre, to carry.] Bearing antennæ.
Ant-te-nūp'tial, a. [L. *ante*, before, and *NUPTIAL*.] Before marriage.
Ant-te-pās'shal, a. [L. *ante*, before, and *pascha*, Passover.—See PASCHAL.] Coming before Easter.
Ant-te-pāst, n. [L. *ante*, beforehand, and *pasce*, *pastus*, to feed.—See PASTURE.] A foretaste; anticipation.
Ant-te-pe-nūlt', n. [L. *antepenultima*; *ante*, before, *pen*, almost, and *ultima*, last.] Last syllable but two of a word.
Ant-te-pe-nūl'ti-māte, a. Relating to the last syllable but two.—2, *n.* Antepenult.
Ant-te-prān'di-ā, a. [L. *ante*, before, and *prandium*, dinner.] Happening before dinner.
Ant-tē-ri-or, a. [Late L.; comparative from *ante*, before.] Being before; preceding; going before; prior to; antecedent; forward.
Ant-tē-ri-or'i-ty, n. Priority; precedence.
Ant-tē-ri-or-ly, ad. Previously;—in front.
Ant-te-rōōm, n. [On type of *antechamber*.] A room leading to another.
Ant-te-vēr'sion, n. A turning forward.
Ant-te-vért, v. a. [L. *ante*, forward, and *verte*, to turn.] [pp. anteverting, anteverted.] To turn forward.
Ant-hē'li-ōn, n.; pl. Ant-hē'li-a. [L.; Gr. *ánthelion*, or *ántalio*; *ánti*, opposite, and *hēlios*, the sun.] A nimbus opposite the sun.
Ant-hel-min'tic, a. [ANTI, and Gr. *έλμινς*, a worm.] Destroying worms.
Ant'hēm, n. [Corrupt form of ANTIHON.] A piece of music performed in public worship; a sacred song or hymn.—2, *v. a.* [pp. anteheming, antehemed.] To celebrate with, or as with, ant-hems.
Ant'her, n. [Gr. *ánthērā*, flowery; *ánthos*, a flower; L. *anthera*, a medicine made of flowers;—the pollen was once thought to be highly medicinal.] (Bot.) The organ of a flower producing the pollen.
Ant'her-al, a. Relating to anthers.
Ant'-hill, n. A mound raised by ants.
Ant-thōg'ra-phy, n. [Gr. *ánthos*, a flower, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A description of flowers.
Ant-thōid, a. [Gr. *ánthōidēs*, from *ánthos*, a flower.] Resembling a flower.
Ant-thō-lite, n. [Gr. *ánthos*, a flower, and *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil or petrified flower;—the fossil impression of a flower.
Ant-thō-lōg'i-cā, a. Relating to anthology.
Ant-thōl'ō-gy, n. [Gr. *ánthologia*; *ánthos*, a flower, and *λόγος*, to collect.] A collection of flowers, of poems, or of elegant extracts from authors.
Ant-thō-n'y's-fire (án'tō-ni-z), *n.* [It was said that in 1089 the intercession of St. Anthony stayed a very fatal epidemic of erysipelas.] The erysipelas; St. Anthony's fire.
Ant-thox-ān'thin, or Ant-thox-ān'thine, n. [Gr. *ánthos*, a flower, and *ξανθός*, yellow.] The yellow coloring matter of certain plants.
Ant-thō-zō'a, n. pl. [Gr. *ánthos*, a flower, and *ζῷα*, animals.] A name given to polyps, corals, &c.
Ant-thō-zō'ic, a. Of or pertaining to the *Anthozoa*.
Ant'thra-cēne, n. A hydrocarbon from coal-tar.
Ant'thra-cite, n. [Gr. *ánthrakitis*, coal-like.—See ANTHRAX.] A hard, mineral coal, that burns with little flame or smoke.
Ant'thra-cit'ic, a. Relating to anthracite.
Ant'thrāx, n. [Gr. for "coal" or "carbuncle."] A gangrenous inflammation;—malignant pustule;—a carbuncle;—coal.
Ant'thro-pōid, a. [Gr. *ánthropoειδής*, from *ánthropos*, man.] Resembling a man; man-like.

Ant-thro-pō-lōg'i-cā, a. Relating to anthropology.
Ant-thro-pō-lōg'i-cā, n. A student of anthropology.
Ant-thro-pō-lōg'ic, n. [Gr. *ánthropos*, man, and *lōgós*, treatise.] The science of man.
Ant-thro-pō-mōr'phic, a. Characterized by human qualities; anthropomorphic.
Ant-thro-pō-mōr'phism, n. The doctrine that the Deity exists in the human form;—the ascription of human qualities to objects other than human.
Ant-thro-pō-mōr'phite, n. One who believes that the Deity exists in the human form.
Ant-thro-pō-mōr'phous, a. [Gr. *ánthropομορφος*; *ánthropos*, man, and *μορφή*, form.] Having a human form.
Ant-thro-pōph-ā-gē, n. pl. [L., from Gr. *ánthropos*, a man, and *φαγειν*, to eat.] Cannibals.
Ant-thro-pōph-ā-gist, n. One who practises anthropophagy; a cannibal.
Ant-thro-pōph-ā-gy, n. Cannibalism.
Ant-hyp-nōt'ic, a. [ANTI and HYPNOTIC.] Preventing sleep. [against hysterics.]
Ant-hys-tēr'ic, a. [ANTI and HYSTERIC.] Good chiefly but not exclusively with words derived from the Greek, and signifying contrary to, opposed to.
Ant-i-āc'id, a. Counteracting acidity.—2, *n.* An alkaline absorbent. See ANTACID.
Ant-ti-ār-thrit'ic, n. pl. [See ARTHRITIC.] Medicines for the gout. [Useful in biliousness.]
Ant-ti-bil'ious, a. [ANTI and BILIOUS.] Useful in biliousness. [Useful in hysterics.]
Ant-ti-cip'ant, a. [ANTI and ANTICIPATE.] Good chiefly but not exclusively with words derived from the Greek, and signifying contrary to, opposed to.
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Ān-ti-ma-cās'sar, *n.* [ANTI, and MACASSAR, the name of a hair-oil, properly the name of a town in Celebes.] A tidy to protect the backs of chairs, sofas, &c.
Ān-ti-mā'son, *n.* One hostile to masonry.
Ān-ti-mā'son-ry, *n.* Opposition to masonry.
Ān-ti-mō-nārsh'j-cal, *a.* [ANTI and MONARCHY.] Hostile to monarchy.
Ān-ti-mōn'arsh-ist, *n.* An enemy to monarchy.
Ān-ti-mō'nj-al, *a.* Relating to antimony.—2, *n.* A preparation of antimony.
Ān-ti-mō-ny, *n.* [Late L. *antimonium*; perhaps a corruption of Arab. *uhmud*, *othmod*, or *ithmid*, antimony; the Arabic is probably Gr. *στίμιμι*, *στίμιδα*, whence L. *stibium*, antimony. (*Min.*)] A brittle, whitish metal, used in medicine and the arts.
Ān-ti-nō'mj-an, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *νόμος*, law.] One of a sect who denied the obligation of the moral law.—2, *a.* Relating to the Antinomians; rejecting the moral law.
Ān-ti-nō'mj-an-ism, *n.* Antinomian tenets.
Ān-ti-nō-my, or **Ān-tin'ō-my** [ān'te-nō-mē, S. P. Sm. C.; ān'tin'ō-mē, W. J. F. St. H. Mu. Ja.], *n.* [Gr. *ἀντινομία*; *ἀντί*, against, and *νόμος*, law.] A contradiction between two laws, or between two articles of the same law.
Ān-ti-pā'pal, *a.* [See PAPAL.] Opposing the pope or papacy.
Ān-ti-pār-a-lŷ'tjic, *a.* [See PARALYTIC.] Curing the palsy.
Ān-ti-pā-thēt'jic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *παθήναι*, to feel.] Having antipathy; aversive; opposite:—resulting from or produced by antipathy.
Ān-tip'a-thy, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντιπάθεια*; *ἀντί*, against, and *πάθος*, feeling.] Natural aversion or opposition; repugnance:—opposed to *sympathy*.
Ān-ti-pē-ri-ōd'jic, *n.* A medicine against the recurrence of periodic ailments or intermittents.
Ān-ti-pēs-tj-lēn'tial, *a.* Efficacious against the plague or pestilence.
Ān-ti-phārmjic, *a.* [ANTI, and Gr. *φάρμακον*, a poison.] Counteracting poison; antidotal; alexipharmic.
Ān-ti-phlō-gŷis'tic, *a.* [ANTI and PHLOGISTIC.] Checking inflammation.—2, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which allays inflammatory action.
Ān-ti-phōn [ān'te-fōn, St. H.; ān'te-fōn, Mu.; ān'te-fōn or -fōn, L.], or **Ān-tiph'ō-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, in response, and *φωνή*, voice or sound.] A kind of ancient anthem:—alternate singing in the choirs of cathedrals; a response.
Ān-tiph'ō-nal, *a.* Relating to the antiphon.—2, *n.* A book of anthems.
Ān-tiph'ra-sis, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντιρρασις*.—See PHRASE.] (*Rhet.*) The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.
Ān-tip'ō-dal, *a.* Relating to the antipodes.
Ān-ti-pōs, or **Ān-ti-pōde**, *n.* One of the antipodes.
Ān-tip'ō-dēs [ān'tip'ō-dēs, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. I. St. H. Mu. K. Sm. R.; ān'tip'ōdēs, E.; ān'te-pōdz, Wb.], *n. pl.* [L.; Gr. *ἀντιπόδες*; *ἀντί*, opposite, and *πούς* (*pl. podēs*), a foot.] Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours:—those opposite to each other. [*dal.*]
Ān-tip'ō-dism, *n.* The condition of being antipodal.
Ān-ti-pōpe, *n.* One who usurps the popedom.
Ān-ti-prē-lāt'jic, *a.* Adverse to prelacy.
Ān-ti-py-rē'tjic, *a.* [Gr. *πυρρός*, fever.—See PYRETIC.] Tending to allay fever.
Ān-ti-quā'ri-an, *a.* [L. *antiquarius*, from *antiquus*, old.] Relating to antiquity.—2, *n.* An antiquary.
Ān-ti-quā'ri-an-ism, *n.* Love of antiquities.
Ān-ti-quā'ri-an-ize, *v. n.* To pursue antiquarian researches; to go on an antiquarian expedition.
Ān-ti-qua-ry, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of antiquity, or studious of antiquities.
Ān-ti-quāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* antiquating, antiquated.] To make old or obsolete.

Ān-ti-quāt-ed, *p. a.* Grown old; out of use.
Ān-tique (ān'tēk'), *a.* [Fr.; L. *antiquus*, *antiquus*, old; *ante*, before.] Relating to antiquity; ancient; very old; of old fashion.—2, *n.* A piece of ancient art.
Ān-tiq'uj-tx (ān'tik'we-te), *n.* [Fr. *antiquité*; L. *antiquitas*, *antiquitatis*, from *antiquus*, old; *ante*, before.] Long duration; oldness; old times:—remains of old times.
Ān-tj-rēnt'er, *n.* One opposed to the payment of the rents claimed by the owners of certain entailed estates in the state of New York.
Ān-tj-sāb-ba-tā'ri-an, *n.* [See SABBATARIAN.] One who opposes the observance of the Sabbath.
Ān-tj-scor-bū'tjic, *a.* [ANTI, against, and L. *scorbutus*, *scorbutus*, scurvy.] Efficacious against the scurvy.
Ān-tj-sēp'tjic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *σηπτικός*, rotting.] Counteracting putrefaction.—2, *n.* Medicine resisting putrefaction.
Ān-tj-slā've-ry, *a.* Hostile to slavery.
Ān-tj-spās-mōd'jic, *a.* Good against spasms.
Ān-tj-spās'tjic, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντισπαστικός*; *σπᾶσιν*, to draw.] (*Med.*) Medicine which causes a revulsion.
Ān-tj-splēn'e-tic [ān'te-splēn'e-tik, S. W. J. Ja.; ān'te-splēn'e-tik, P. Wb. Mu.], *a.* [See SILENTIC.] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.
Ān-tis'tro-phē, *n.* [Gr.—See STROPHE.] A stanza opposed to the strophe.
Ān-tj-strōph'jic, *a.* Relating to an antistrophe.
Ān-tj-thē'ism, *n.* Hostility to belief in a God.
Ān-tj-thē'ist, *p.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *θεός*, God.] An atheist; one hostile to theism.
Ān-tith'e-sis, *n.*; *pl.* **Ān-tith'e-sēs**. [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and stem *θε-* (*theōna*), to place.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which thoughts, words, or sentences are set in opposition to each other; contrast.
Ān-tj-thēt'jic, *a.* Relating to, or containing, antithesis.
Ān-tj-trād'e, *n.* A wind blowing in a direction opposite to that of the true trade winds.
Ān-tj-trin'i-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity.
Ān-tj-tŷpe, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντίτυπος*; *ἀντί*, corresponding to, and *τύπος*, stamp or type; stem *τυπ-* (*τυπέω*), to strike.] The original, or that of which the type is the representation; the person in whom any prophetic type is fulfilled.
Ān-tj-zŷm'jic, *a.* [ANTI and Gr. *ζŷμη*, leaven.] Tending to prevent fermentation; antiseptic.
Ānt'ler, *n.* [O. Fr. *antiller*, from L. *ante oculum* (*oculum*), "a branch before the eyes."] The branch of a stag's horn.
Ānt'-li-on, *n.* An insect which devours ants:—a fabulous animal, half ant and half lion.
Ānt'o-nŷm, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα*, name, or term.] A term or word opposite to another.
Ā-nū'rous, *a.* See ANOUIOUS.
Ā'nus, *n.* [L.] The end of the alimentary canal.
Ān'vil, *n.* [O. E. *anfile*, *anfell*; *an*, on, and the root of *fell*, and *weld*.] The iron block which blacksmiths use.
Ānx-i'ē-tude, *n.* [L. *anxiatus*.] Anxiety.
Ānx-i'ē-ty (āng-zī'e-tē), *n.* [L. *anxiatus*.] Trouble of mind about some future event; concern; solicitude; uneasiness; anxious care.
Ānx'ious (āngk'shŷs), *a.* [L. *anxius*, from *angere*, to choke, to distress.] Full of anxiety; uneasy; very solicitous; concerned.
Ānx'ious-ly (āngk'shŷs-lē), *ad.* With anxiety.
Ān'y (ēn'e), *a.* [O. E. *anig*; Ger. *enig*; from the root of *one* and *am*.] Every; whoever; whatsoever:—used in composition; as, *anywhere*, &c.
Ān'y-how (ēn'e-hōū), *ad.* In any way whatever.
Ān'y-thing (ēn'e-ŷ), *n., pron., ad.* Any thing.
Ān'y-wise (ēn'e-wīz), *ad.* In any way:—at all.
Ā-ō'nj-an, *a.* Relating to Aonia, or to the Muses.



Anvil.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ĩ, ö, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

Ā'o-ris't, *n.* [Gr. *ἀόριστος*, unlimited; *ἀ*, priv., and *ὀρίζω*, *ὀριστός*, to define, limit.] (*Gram.*) An indefinite past tense.
Ā-o-ris'tjic, *a.* Relating to the aorist.
Ā-ōr'tā, *n.* [L.; Gr. *ἀορτή*, literally, a strap; from *ἀείρειν*, to lift.] (*Anat.*) The great artery of vessel which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.
Ā-pāce', *ad.* Quickly; hastily; with speed.
Ā-pā-gō-gē, *n.* [Gr.; *ἀπό*, away, and *ἀγειν*, to lead.] (*Logic.*) A kind of demonstration:—the same as *reductio ad absurdum*.
Ā-pā-gōg'jic, *a.* Showing the absurdity of denying what is affirmed.
Ā-pā-naĝe, *n.* See APPANAGE.
Ā-pārt', *ad.* [CF. PART, in the sense of *side*.] Separately; at a distance.
Ā-pārt'ment, *n.* [Fr. *appartement*; L. *ad*, to, and *partire*, to divide or partition.] A room in a house or other building.—*pl.* Lodgings.
Ā-pā-thēt'jic, *a.* Void of feeling; insensible.
Ā-pā-thy, *n.* [Gr. *ἀπάθεια*; *ἀ*, priv., and *πάθος*, feeling.] Want of feeling; insensibility; indifference.
Ā-pā-tŷte, *n.* [Gr. *ἀπάτη*, deceit; from its varied and deceptive forms.] A lime-phosphate rock.
Āpe, *n.* [Low Ger. *ape*; Dut. *aap*; root found in Teutonic, Celtic, and Slavic tongues.] A kind of monkey:—an imitator.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* aping, aped.] To imitate; to mimic.
Ā-pēak', *ad.* [Fr. *à pic*, vertical.—See PEAK.] In a posture to pierce; on the point; vertical.
Āp'ep-sx, *n.* [Gr. *ἀπερσία*; *ἀ*, neg., and *πέπειν*, to digest.] Want of digestion.
Ā-pē'rj-ētāt, *a.* [L. *aperire*, *aperiens*, to open, to undo; from *ab*, away, apart, and *parere*, to get, to take.] Gently purgative; laxative.
Ā-pē'rj-tive, *a.* Tending to open; aperient.
Āp'er-tŷre, *n.* [L. *apertura*.—See APERIENT.] An opening; a passage; hole.
Āp'ery, *n.* [From *ape*; the termination *-ery* is pejorative.] Act of aping; affected imitation.
Ā-pēt'a-lōus, *a.* [Gr. *ἀπέταλος*; *ἀ*, priv., and *πέταλον*, a leaf.] Without petals or corollas.
Āp'ēx, *n.* [L.] *L. pl.* **Āp'i-cēs**; Eng. **Āp'ēx-es**, or **Āp'i-cēs**. The tip or angular point; the top.
Ā-phæ'r'e-sis (ā-fēr'e-sis) [ā-fēr'e-sis, St. Mu. I.], *n.* [L. and Gr.; *ἀφαιρέω*, to take away; *ἀπό*, away, and *αἶρεω*, to take.] (*Rhet.*) The taking of a letter or a syllable from the beginning of a word.
Ā-phā'si-a (ā-fā'zhē-ā), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ*, priv., and *φάσις*, to speak; *φάσις*, speech.] Loss of the mental faculty of speech:—written also *aphasy*.
Ā-phē'li-ōn, *n.*; *pl.* **Ā-phē'li-ā**. [Mod. L.; Gr. *ἀπό*, away from, and *ἥλιος*, the sun.] The point of a planet's orbit that is farthest from the sun and opposite to the *perihelion*.
Āphis, *n.*; *pl.* **Āph'i-dēs**. [Mod. L.; Gr. *ἀφειδής*, lavish, abundant; probably referring to the prodigious rate of multiplication.] Plant-louse.
Ā-phō'nj-a, or **Āph'ō-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀφασία*; *ἀ*, priv., and *φωνή*, voice.] (*Med.*) A loss of voice or speech.
Āph'ō-rism, *n.* [Gr. *ἀφορισμός*, a definition, a statement of principles; *ἀφορίζω*, to define; *ἀπό*, off, and *ὀρίζω*, to bound; *ὄρος*, a limit.] A short, pithy sentence; a maxim; a laconic precept; adage.
Āph-ō-ris'tjic, *a.* Having the form of aphorism.
Āph-ō-ris'tjic-ly, *ad.* With aphorisms.
Āph'ō-rize, *v. n.* [*pp.* aphorizing, aphorized.] To make or employ aphorisms.



Ape.

Āph-rō-dŷ'si-āc, *a.* [Gr. *ἀφροδισιακός*; *Ἄφροδῖτη*, Venus (lit. "foam-born;," *ἀφρός*, foam).] Promoting sexual desire.
Āph'thōng (or *ap'thōng*), *n.* [Gr. *ἀφθόγγος*, voiceless; *φθόγγος*, sound; *φθέγγεσθαι*, to utter.] A letter or combination of letters not sounded.
Ā-phŷ'l'ous, or **Āph'ŷl-loŷs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀφύλλος*, leafless; *φύλλον*, leaf.] Destitute of leaves.
Ā'pi-a-ry, *n.* [L. *apiarium*; *apis*, a bee.] A place where bees are kept.
Āp'i-cal, *a.* Belonging to an apex.
Āp'i-cēs, *n. pl.* Tips; tufts. See APEX.
Ā-pi'cian (ā-pish'yan), *a.* [From *Apicius*, a famous epicure of antiquity.] Luxurious; refined.
Ā'pi-cult'ure (ŷur), *n.* [L. *apis*, a bee, and *cultura*, culture.] The rearing of bees.
Ā-piece', *ad.* [A, the article, and *piece*.] To the share of each:—for one.
Ā'pish, *a.* Like an ape; foppish; silly.
Āp-la-cēn-tā'li-a, *n. pl.* [Mod. L.; Gr. *ἀ*, neg., and *πλακέντα*; these animals are not nourished before birth by means of a placenta.] The lowest class of mammals, including the marsupials and monotremes.
Āp-la-nāt'jic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀ*, neg., and *πλαναίνω*, to wander.] Free from aberration.
Ā-plās'tic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀ*, neg., and *πλαστικός*.] Not plastic; not easily moulded.
Ā-plomb (ā-plōn), *n.* [Fr. perpendicular, down-right; *à plomb*, to the plummet; L. *plumbum*, lead.] Downrightness of manner; self-possession; coolness; assurance.
Āp-nō'a, *n.* [Gr. *ἀπνοία*; *ἀ*, neg., and *πνέειν*, to breathe; *πνοή*, *πνοιά*, breath.] Want of breath.
Ā-pōc'a-lŷpse, *n.* [Gr. *ἀποκάλυψις*; *ἀπό*, off (negative), and *καλύπτω*, to cover.] The book of Revelation:—disclosure.
Ā-pōc'a-lŷp'tic, *a.* Relating to the Apoc.
Ā-pōc'a-lŷp'tjic, *a.* Relating to the Apoc.
Ā-pōc'a-pāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* apocoping, apocopated.] To cut off the last letter or syllable of a word.
Ā-pōc'ō-pē, *n.* [Gr.; *ἀπό*, off, and *κοπή*, a cutting.] (*Gram.*) The cutting off of the last letter or syllable of a word.
Ā-pōc'ry-pha, *n. pl. & sing.* [Gr., hidden, of unknown authorship; *ἀπό*, away, and *κρύπτω*, to hide.] Books of which the authors are unknown, appended to the Old Testament.
Ā-pōc'ry-phal, *a.* Not canonical; uncertain:—false; fabulous; mythical.
Āp'ō-dal, *a.* [Gr. *ἀπούς*, *ἀπόδος*, footless; *πούς*, a foot.] Without feet; without ventral fins.
Āp'ōde, *n.* An animal without feet.
Āp-ō-deic'tjic, *a.* [*pp.* *apodictic*, *ap-ō-dik'tj-kal*], *a.* See APODICTIC.
Āp-ō-dŷc'tjic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀποδεικτικός*; *ἀπό*, off, and *δεικνύμι*, to show; *δεικνύμι*, to show; *δεικνύμι*, to show; *δεικνύμι*, to show; *δεικνύμι*, to show.] Demonstrated; evident; absolutely certain. [*onstration.*]
Āp-ō-dix'is, *n.* [L.; Gr. *ἀποδείξις*.] Evident demonstration.
Ā-pōd'ō-sis, *n.* [Gr. *ἀπό*, back again, and *δοῦνα*, to give.] The conclusion, in a conditional sentence.
Āp'ō-gēē, *n.* [Fr. *apogée*; Gr. *ἀπόγειον*; *ἀπό*, away from, and *γή*, the earth.] (*Astron.*) The point in the apparent orbit of the sun and moon in which they are at the greatest distance from the earth. It is opposed to *perigee*.
Āp'ō-grāph, *n.* [Gr. *ἀπογράφον*; *ἀπό*, off, and *γράφω*, to write.] A copy; not an autograph.
Ā-pōl'ō-gē'tjic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀπολογητικός*.—See APOLOGY.] Implying apology or defence; containing excuse.
Ā-pōl'ō-gē'tjics, *n. pl.* Systematic defence.
Ā-pōl'ō-gist, *n.* One who makes an apology.
Ā-pōl'ō-gize, *v. n.* [*pp.* apologizing, apologized.] To make an excuse; to plead in defence.
Āp'ō-lōgue (āp'ō-lōg), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόλογος*; *ἀπό*, off, and *λόγος*, speech.] A fabulous story conveying moral instruction; a fable.

mien, sîr; môve, nôr, sôn; bâll, bŷr, râle, ŷe.—ç, ç, ç, soft; ç, ç, ç, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; this