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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,

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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.

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

21'to-r1-i1-e'vo (al'tō re-le-a'vo) [al'to re-le-a'vo,
I. Wb.; al'tō re-le'vo, 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.

Am'a-zon-ant, n. A warlike species of ant. Am-a-zo'ni-an, a. Relating to Amazons.

Am-a-zo'ni-an, a. Relating to Amazons.

Am'a-zon-ite, n. [From the river Amazon, the latter said to be named from the Indian amássona, "boat-destroyer," but this is disputed. A green potash felspar.

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.

Sym.—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-bas'sa-dress, n. The wife of an ambassador.

Am'bas-sy, n. See Embassy. Am'ber, n. [Arab. anbar, ambergris or amber.] fossil resin, highly electrical, and generally transparent. —2, a Consisting of amber:—re-

sembling amber.

Am'ber-grîs, n. [Fr. ambre gris, gray amber.] A substance derived from the sperm whale and

substance derived from the special whole and used as a perfume.

Am-bi-d&x'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-dex-ter'i-ty, n. State of being ambidex-trous:—double-dealing; shiftiness.

Am-bi-dex'trous, a. Using both hands alike. Am'bi-ent, a. [L. ambiens; ambire, to go around.] Surrounding; encompassing.

Surrounding; encompassing.

Am-bi-gū'i-tx, n. The quality of being ambiguous; equivocalness; uncertainty of meaning.

Am-big'ù-oŭs, a. [L. ambiguas; ambire, to go about.] Having two possible meanings; doubtful; of double meaning; equivocal.

Sym.—His language is so ambiguous that his meaning is doubtful. He seems to use equivocal words in order to mislead.

words in order to mislead.

words in order to mislead.

Am-big'ù-oŭs-ly, ad. Doubtfully.

Am-big'ù-oŭs-nèss, m. Ambiguity.

Am-bip's-roŭs, a. [L. ambo, both, and parere, to bear.] Producing two kinds, as when a bud contains both flower and leaf.

Am'bit, m. [L. ambius.] The compass or circuit:

Am-bit'tion (am-bish'un), m. [L. ambito, 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.

desire of superiority, power, honor, or fame.

Am-bi''tious (am-bish'us), a. Possessed of ambition; desirous of superiority; aspiring.

tion; desirous or superiority; aspiring.

Am-bi'tious-ly, ed. In an ambitious manner.

Am'ble, v. n. [Fr. ambler; I. 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'bler, n. A horse that ambles; a pacer.
Am'bling, p. a. Moving with an amble.
Am-bly-op'ic, a. [Gr. ἀμβλύς, dull, and ὧψ, eye.]
Having impaired vision; purblind.
Am-bly-op'sis, n. See Blindpist.
Am'bō, n. [Gr. ἄμβων.] A reading-desk or pulpit.
Am-bo-dex'ter, a. Same as Ambidentification of the Am-böyne'-wood, j island of Amboyna.] A beautiful wood grown in the East Indies.
Am'brita, m. [From amber.] A fossil resin found

Am'brīte, n. [From amber.] A fossil resin found in New Zealand

Am-brő'zi-a (am-brő'zhe-a) [ām-brő'zha, H.; ām-brő'zi-a or ām-brő'zhi-a, Mu.], n. [Gr. ἀμβροσία, from ἄμβροσία, immortal.] The imaginary food of the gods:—a plant.

Am-brō'ṣi-al (am-brō'zhe-al), } a. Of the nature Am-brō'ṣi-an (am-brō'zhe-an), } of ambrosia; delicious; fragrant.

Am'bro-type, n. [Gr. ἄμβροτος, imperishable, and τύπος, type.] A photographic picture taken on a plate of glass.

Am'bu-lănce, n. [Fr.; L. ambulare, to walk; a moving hospital.] A carriage for conveying disabled soldiers.

Äm'bù-länt, a. Moving from place to place.

Äm-bù-lä'tiọn, n. The act of walking.

Äm'bù-la-tọ-ry, a. Walking about.—2, n. A
place for walking.

Äm-bus-cade', n. [Fr. embuscade.—See Ambush.]

A station in which men lie to surprise others;
an ambush.—2, v. a. [pp. ambuscading, ambuscaded.] To lie in wait for:—to attack from an ambush.

ambush.

Am'bûsh, n. [It. imboscare; nm, 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-

A-mēēr', \ n. [Arab., from amara, to command.] A-mîr', \ A title borne by Mahometan princes.— A-mîr', A See Emir.

A-mēl'io-ra-ble, a. Capable of being improved.

used in devotions.

account

A-mend', 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.

A-mër'i-can, n. A native of America.—2, a. Relating to America.

A-mër'i-can-Ism, n. A word, phrase, or idiom A-mër'i-can-Ist, n. A student of American affairs.

A-mër'i-can-ize, v. a. [pp. Americanizing, Americanized.] To make American; to make like the Americans.

Am'bu-lant, a. Moving from place to place.

A-mēl'io-ra-ble, a. Capable of being improved.
 A-mēl'io-rāc (a-mēl'yo-rāt), v. a. [Fr. amēliorer;
 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-yo-rā'shun), n. The act of making better; improvement; melioration.
 A-mēl'io-rā-tive, a. Producing amelioration.
 Ā'mēn' [ā-mēn', S. P. J. F. Ja. 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-bīl'i-ty, n. Quality of being amenable.

A-mē'na-ble, a. [Fr. amener, to lead; L. minare, to threaten, to drive.] Responsible; liable to

A-me'na-bly, ad. In an amenable manner.

Sym.—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 mistakes; improve inventions; reform the life. A-mend'a-ble, a. Reparable; corrigible.

A-mend'a-to-ry, a. Tending to amendment.

Amende (ä-mänd'), n. [Fr.] A fine.—Amende honorable, an infamous punishment:—(in later

Mende de Manda, n. [Fr.] A nne.—Amende homorable, an infamous punishment:—(in later use) an apology for an injury; satisfaction.

A-měnd'ment, n. Act of amending; improvement; reformation; correction.

A-měnd', n. pl. Recompense; compensation.

A-měn', ty, n. [L. amenidas; amænus, pleasant.]

Pleasantness; civility.

A-mě-no-mě'ni-a, n. [L. amenus, pleasant, and MANIA.] A gay or cheerful form of mania.

Am'ent [am'ent, St. I. Wb.; a-ment', Mu.], n. [L. amentum.] (bot.) A catkin.

A-měrd'ti-a (she-a), n. [L. a, negative, and mens, mind.] Complete failure of the mental powers.

A-měrce', v. a. [Fr. amercier; root of L. merces, recompense.] [pp. amercing, amerced.] To punish by fine or penalty.

A-mèrce ment, n. (Law.) A pecuniary fine or

A-mërce'ment, n. (Law.) A pecuniary fine or penalty imposed on an offender.

Am'e-thỹst, n. [Gr. ἀμέθυστος; ἀ, not, and με-θύσκειν, to intoxicate: it was fabled that this stone was a charm against intoxication.] A precious stone of a violet color. Amör'phĭşm, n. Shapelessness; want of a regular form.

precions stone of a violet color.

Am-e-th's' tine. a. Like an amethyst.

Am-hār'io. n. A modern language of Abyssinia.

—2. a. Belonging to Amhara, in Abyssinia.

A-mi-a-bil'-ty, 'n. Quality of being amiable;

A'mi-a-ble.ness., loveliness.

A'mi-a-ble, a. [Fr.; L. amabilis and amicabilis.]

Lovable; kindly; friendly.

A'mi-a-bly, ad. In an amiable manner.

Am'i-anth, n. Earth-flax.—See AMIANTHUS.

Am-i-an'thus, n. [L.; Gr. àu'arros, undefilable: it can be purified, but not burnt, by fire.] (Min.)

Earth-flax; the flaxen variety of asbestos.

Am'i-ca-ble, a. [L. amicabilis; amicus, a friend.] Am'i-ca-ble, a. [L. amicabilis; amicus, a friend.]
Friendly; kind; obliging.

Friendly; kind; obliging.

Km'i-ca-ble-nëss, n. Friendliness.

Km'i-ca-bly, ad. In an amicable manner.

Km'ice (ām'is), n. [In the first sense from L.

amictus, a wrap; ambi, about, and jacere, to
throw; in the second, for aumuce; Ger. mütze, throw; in the second, for aumuce; Ger. mätze, cap.] The undermost part of a priest's shoulder-cloth or alb:—a friar's hood.

Am'ict, n. (Eccl.) Same as AMICE.

A-mid', prop. [L. medium; Eng. middle.] In A-midst', i 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-mîr', n. See Ameer. A-miss', ad. [See Miss.] Faultily; wrong; im-

A-mis-si-bil'i-ty, n. [L. amittere, amissum, to lose.] The capability or possibility of being A-mis-s, lose.] The capability or possional lose. [a.] Am';-ty, n. [Fr. amitié; L. amicitia.] Friendship; good will; harmony.

Am-mö'n;-a, n. [From Amomia, in Libya; named from Amun, an old Egyptian god.] A volatile

Am-mo'ni-ăc, n. & a. A gum resin:-the name

Am-mo'ni-ao, n. & a. A gum restri:—the name of two drugs, gum ammonize and sal ammonize. Am-mo-ni'a-cal, a. Containing ammonia. Am'mon-ite, n. [From corna Ammonis, "Ammon's horn;" Jupiter Ammon, the Amun of Egypt, wore ram's horns, I A kind of fossil shell. Am-mo'nj-im, m. The hypothetical radical of

Am-moph'i-lous, a. [Gr. ἄμμος, sand, and φίλος, loving.] (Bot.) Growing spontaneously on sandy

Am-mů-nĭ"tion (ăm-mů-nĭsh'un), n. [See Muni-tion.] Military stores, as powder, balls, shells,

&c.
&c.
Am'nes-ty, n. [Gr. ἀμνηστία, oblivion.] An act of general pardon.—2, v. a. [pp. amnestying, ammestied.] To give amnesty to.
A-mœ'ba, n. [Gr. ἀμοιβή, change: its shape in life changes constantly.] The lowest organization known to zoʻllogists, consisting of little more than a mere lump of jelly.
Am. a. ba'an a [Gr. in the lowest organization known to zoʻllogists, consisting of little more than a mere lump of jelly.

more than a mere lump of jelly.

Am-ce-bas an, a. [Gr. apossaios, changing.] Responsive; alternating.

A-mcs bi-form, a. [See Amcba, supra.] Re-A-mcs bous, a. Of or relating to the amceba.

A-mcs bous, a. Of or relating to the amceba.

A-mcs bous, a. Of or relating to the amceba.

A-mcs, m. [Malay.] Same as Amuck.

A-mong', prep. [O. E. amang, gemang; from A-mongst', the root of mingle.] Mingled with; conjoined with; amidst.

A-mon-tîl-la'dō (a-mon-tēl-ya'dō), n. [Sp.] A dry sherry wine.

snerry wine.

Am'o-rous, a. [L. amorosus, from amor, love.]

Relating to or inclined to love; enamoured; full of love; loving:—lustful.

Am'o-rous-ly, ad. In an amorous manner.

 lar form.
 A-mör'phons, a. [Gr. αμορφος; α, negative, and μορφη, form.] Shapeless; without form.
 A-mör'tişe, or A-mör'tize, v. a. [Fr. amortir; L. ad, to, and mors, mortis, death...] [pp. amortisied.]
 To transfer to mortmain; to alien: -to pay off.

—to pay off.

A-mör-tj-zātion, \(n. \) (Law.) The right, or act,

A-mör'tize-ment, \(\) of transferring lands.

A-mön't, v. n. \(\) (Ubs. 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-mon'r', n. [Fr.; L. amor.] An affair of love;

Mn'per-sand, 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.

both sides, &c. Am-phib'i-a, n. pl. [Gr. $\dot{a}\mu\phi i$, both, double, and βi 05, life.] The class of animals to which frogs, toads, and newts belong. Am-phib'i-an, n. An amphibious animal; a ba-

Am-phib'i-ous, a. Having the faculty of living

in two elements, air and water. Am-phib'i-ous-ness (am-fib'e-us-nes), n. Capability of living in two different elements.

bility of living in two different elements.

Am-phi-bol'φ-gx, n. [Gr. ἀμφμβολία, ambiguous.

Am-phi-böl'φ-gx, n. [Gr. ἀμφμβολία, ambiguity, and λόγος, speech.] Ambiguous discourse.

Am'phi-brash (ām'fg-brash), n. [Gr. ἀμφί, on either side, and βραχύς, short.] (Prosody.) A foot consisting of three syllables, the middle one long, the other two short.

Am-phi-cār'pie, } a. [Gr. ἀμφί, both, and καρ-Am-phi-cār'pous, } πός, fruit.] (Bot.) Bearing fruit of two kinds, either as regards form or

Period of ripening.

Am-phi-corlous, α. [Gr. ἀμφί, both, and κοίλος, hollow.] (Anat.) Noting vertebræ hollow at both ends.

both ends.

Am-phic-ty-ŏn'ic, a. [Gr. ἀμφικτύονες, "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-ġ̄s'an, a. [Gr. ἀμφί, around, and ȳη, the earth.] Relating to or extending over all the zones of the globe.

Am'phi-go-ry, n. [Gr. ἀμφί, about, and ἀγορεύ-ειν, to speak.] A burlesque composition with a show of meaning, but in reality nonsensical. Am-phi-ŏx'us, n. [Gr. ἀμφί, at both ends, and ὀξύς, sharp.] The lancelet, a fish of low or-

ganization βainzaion.

Am-phis-bæ'na, n. [Gr. ἀμφίς, both ways, and βainειν, to go.] A fabled serpent which had a head at either end:—a kind of snake-like

Am-phis'ci-ī (am-fish'e-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-fe-the'a-ter), n. [L. amphi-theatrum; Gr. αμφί, around, and θέατρον, theatre.] 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-the-at'ri-cal, a. Relating to an amphi-theatre, or to exhibitions in an amphitheatre. Am-phit'ry-on, n. [A Greek hero, who gives name to comedies of Plautus, Molière, and others.] A host; an entertainer.

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

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Am'pho-ra, n. [L.; Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, and φέρειν, to carry; it had two handles.] An ancient wine-flask.
 Am'phe, a. [L. amplus.] Large; wide; extended; spacious; broad:—abundant; plentiful; sufficiently copious.
 Am-plēc'tant, a. [L. amplect, amplectums, to embrace; ambo, about, and plecters, to twine.] (Bot.) Clasping; embracing, as the tendril of a plant.
 Am-plĕr'i-cânl, a. [L. amplect; amb.

Am-plex'i-caul, a. [L. amplecti, am- Amphora. plexus, and caulis, stem.] (Bot.) Clasping the

stem.

Am'pli-a-tive, a. [L. ampliare, to widen.] Adding to or amplifying what is already known; amplificatory.

Am-pli-j-i-ca'tion, n. [L. amplificatio.] The act of amplifying; enlargement; diffuseness; augmentation.

[large; ampliative. Am-plifi-i-ca-to-ry, a. Serving to amplify or en-Am'pli-fi-er, n. One who amplifies.

Am'pli-fi-er, n. Une who amplifies.

[pp. amplifying, amplified.] To enlarge; to extend; to dilate; to speak or write diffusely.—2. v. n. To speak at large: to dilate. To speak at large; to dilate.

Am'pli-tude, n. Extent; largeness; capacity; copiousness:—an arc of the horizon.

Am'ply, ad. Largely; liberally; copiously.

Am'phy, ad. Largely; liberally; copiously.

Am'ph-tāte, v. a. [L. amputare; ambo, around, and putare, to prune.] [pp. amputating, amputated.] To cut off, as a limb.

Am-ph-tā'tion, n. The act of amputating:—the act of cutting off a limb or part of the body.

THE SELECTION

Απ'ρχκ, η. [Gr., from αμπέχειν, to put around; ἀμφί, around, and ἔχειν, to have.] A band or plate of metal once worn upon the forehead by Grecian ladies of rank.

Am'ri-ta, \ n. [Skr., Am-rēē'ta, \ immortal; cf. Gr. αμβρο-

τος, immortal; à, Ampyx. privative, and the root of mors, mortis, death.]

(Hind. Myth.) The juice of the sacred plant Soma; the beverage of the gods. [frenzy. A-műck', n. A Malay term for slaughter and Ām'h-lēt, m. [L. amuletum; possibly connected with Arab. himalah, to carry.] Something worn to rector from in.

to protect from injury; a charm.

A-muse', v. a. [Fr. amuser.] [pp. amusing, amused.] To entertain; to divert; to beguile.

Syn.—To amuse is to entertain by drawing the attention to, and to direct is to draw the attention from our present occupation. To be beguiled is the effect of being amused.

A-muse'ment, n. That which amuses; diversion; sport; recreation.

Syn.—Anusement in reading or gardening; diversion at a public show; entertainment at the theatre or a concert; recreation at the game of cricket.

A-mus'ing, a. Affording amusement; diverting.

A-my ing, α. Anording amusement; diverting.
 A-mÿse, α. Amusing; diverting.
 A-myg-da-lif er-oùs, α. [L. amygdala, almond, and ferre, to bear.] Producing almonds.
 A-myg'da-line, α. [L. amygdalims; Gr. αμυγδά-λινος.] Resembling almonds.

A-myg'da-löid, n. A species of trap rock.-2, a. Almond-shaped.

Am'yl, n. [Badly formed from Gr. auulov, starch, and υλη, principle.] (Chem.) The radical of fusel-oil.—2, a. Containing, or derived from,

Am-y-la'ceous (-shus), a. Like starch; starchy; containing, resembling, or relating to starch,

Am'y_lēne, n. (Chem.) A colorless, mobile liquid
obtained by distilling amyl alcohol.

An. [A form of the numeral one: Scot. ane: Fr. An. A form of the numeral one: Scot. ane; Fr. an. The same with the article a.—The article a must be used before all words beginning with a consonant or a consonant sound, as a man, a unit, a oneness; and the article an must be used before all words beginning with a vowel, except such as begin with the sound of u long, or a consonant sound; before words beginning with h mute as an keys, as heir fee, and ascraling h mute, as, an hour, an heir, &c.; and, according to many authorities, before words where the initial h is not mute, if the accent is on the second syllable, as, an heroic action, an historical account. &c.; but many writers and speakers violate this rule in cases of the kind just named, using a instead of an.-An, by the old writers, is often

see and of an Am, by the old writers, is often used for if.

A'ng, ad. [Gr.] A word used in the prescriptions of physicians, importing in the like quantity.

A'ng. A Latin termination annexed to the names

of authors to denote a collection of their memo-

a paroxysm.

An-a-băt'ic, a. Of or pertaining to an anabasis.

An-āch'o-rēt, \ n. [Gr. ἀναχωρητής; ἀνά, nıart,

An-āch'o-rīte, \ and χωρέειν, to retire.] A solitary monk; a hermit; an anchoret.

An-āch'o-rīşm, n. [Gr. ἀνά, back, against, and

χωρίον, place.] An expression, practice, or the
like, inconsistent with the country to which it
is referred. [ε]

spect of date

Relating to Anacreon:—amatory and convivial.

An a-dem, n. [Gr. ἀνάδημα, hair-band; ἀνά, up, back, and δέειν, to bind.] A wreath of flowers; a garland; a diadem.

word in a verse.

A-năd'ro-moŭs, a. [Gr. ἀνά, up, and δρόμος, run- Ascending rivers to spawn, as the shad.
 Anæ'mi-a, n. [L.; Gr. άν, privative, and αἰμα, blood.] A morbid diminution of the amount of blood, or an impoverishment of the blood, in the system.

A-næm'ic, a. Of or pertaining to, or character-

An-æs-thët'ic, a. Having the power of depriving of sensation or of pain.—2, n. A substance having the power of depriving of sensation.

A-næs'the-tize, v. a. [pp. anæsthetizing, anæsthetized.] To put under the influence of an anesthetic.

A-mỹl'ic, a. Derived from starch. Åm'y-löĭd. a. [L. amylum; Gr. ἄμυλον, starch.] Of the nature of starch.

rable sayings; as, Johnsoniana.

An.a-bap tist, n. [Gr. aνά, anew, and βαπτίζειν, to baptize.] One who allows of, and maintains, rebaptizing.

recaptuang.

A-nāb'a-sīs, n. [Gr. for "ascent;" ἀνά, up, and
βαίνειν, to go.] The expedition of the younger
Cyrus into Central Asia;—hence, any similar
military expedition:—the increase of a disease;

is referred. [R.]

An-ăgh'ro-nişm, n. [Gr. ἀνά, back, against, and χρόνος, time.] An error in chronology or in re-

An-ach-ro-nis'tic, a. Containing anachronism

An-a-da's tie, a. Containing anachronism. An-a-clas' ties, n. pl. [Gr. ἀνά, back, and κλάειν, to break.] Dioptries.

An-a-cœ-nō'sis, n. [Gr. ἀνά, back, and κοινόειν, to make common.] A figure of rhetoric, by which the speaker appeals to his opponent.

An-a-co-liù thon, n. [Gr. ἀν, not, and ἀκόλουθος, following.] A sentence without grammatical sequences.

An-a-con'da, n. [Probably Tamil anaikkonda, elephant-killer:—the name was once applied to an Indian python, but is now given to a South American boa.] A very large serpent.

A-não-re-on'tic, a. [From Anacreon, a Greek poet.]

An-a-di-plō'sis, n. [Gr. ἀνά, back, and διπλόειν, to double.] (Rhet.) The repetition of the last

ized by, anæmia.

An-æs-the'si-a, n. [Gr. ἀν, privative, and αίσ-θησις, sensation.] Want or loss of feeling or sensation, either natural or induced.

iow relief.

An-a-glyph'io,
An-a-glyph'io,
An-a-glyph'io,
An-a-glyph'io,
An-a-glyph'io,
An-a-glyp'tio,
An-a-glyp'tio,
An-a-gog'i-cal,
An'a-gog'i, cal,
An'a-gog'i,
An'a-go-gx,
An'a-go-gx,
An'a-gram,
An'a-gram, (a. Relating to anaglyphs:-

its letters.

Its retters.

Xn-a-gram.mat'ic,

Xn-a-gram.mat'i-cal,

X'nal, a. [L. anus, vent.] Pertaining to, or situated near, the vent.

ated near, the vent.

An-a-lec'tic, a. Collected together.

An'a-lects, n. pl. [L. analecta; Gr. ἀνά, up, and λέγειν, to gather.] Fragments collected from authors; select pieces; gleanings.

An-a-lep'tic, n. [Gr. ἀνά, up, and λαμβάνειν, to take; ληπτικός, taking.] A restorative medicine.

An-a-log'i-cal, a. Having analogy; analogous.

A-nāl'o-gize, ν. a. Το explain by analogy.

A-nāl'o-gize, ν. a. [Gr. ἀνάλογον.] A thing analogue (Gg), analogous to or resembling another.

 another.
 A-nāl'o-gous, a. Having analogy; similar.
 A-nāl'o-gy, n. [Gr. ἀναλογία; ἀνά, up to, and λόγος, proportion, or account.] Proportion or parallelism between things which are in some respects different; resemblance; similarity.

An'a-lyse, v. a. Same as ANALYZE. A -nall'x-sis, n.; pl. A-nall'x-ses, [Gr. ανάλυσις; ανά, back again, and λύειν, to loosen.] The resolution of any thing into its first elements or component parts: -opposed to synthesis, which is the union of the component parts to form a compound.

Synthesis is composition; analysis is decomposition. An a-lyst, n. One who analyzes; an analyzer.

An'a-lÿst, n. One who analyzes; an analyzer.
An-a-lÿt'i-o, a. Pertaining to analysis; reAn-a-lÿt'i-oal, solving into first elements.
An-a-lÿt'i-s, n. pl. The art of analyzing.
An-a-lÿz'a-ble, a. That may be analyzed.
An'a-lÿz'a-ble, a. That may be analyzed.
To resolve into constituents or elements; to decom-

resolve into constituents or elements; to decom
An'a-l\(\frac{1}{2}x \)-er, n. One who analyzes.

[pose.
An-a-m\(\text{or} \) phi\(\text{or} \) n. (Biological.) Progression
from a lower type to a higher; anamorphosis.

An-a-mor-ph\(\text{or} \) is, or An-a-m\(\text{or} \) pho-sis [\(\text{an-a-mor-fo} \)'sis, S. W. J. E. F. K.; \(\text{an-a-mor-fo} \) sis, P.

Ja. Mu. St. Sm.], n. [Gr. \(\text{av} \) back, and \(\text{pop-oper} \) of the superior to shape; \(\text{pop} \text{op} \) form.] A perspective
projection of any thing so that to the eye, at one
point of view, it shall appear deformed at anpoint of view, it shall appear deformed, at an-

point of view, it shall appear decisions, other, an exact representation.

A-nā'nas, n. [Peruvian, nanas.] The pine-apple.

A-nān'the-oūs, a. [Gr. ἀν, negative, and anther.] (Bot.) Without anthers.

A-nān'thous. a. [Gr. ἀν, negative, and ἄνθος, flower.] Without flowers; flowerless.

A-nān'thous. a. [Or ar, subsection of the control of the control

carry.] (Rhet.) A repe

A-naph-ro-di''si-a, n. [Gr. ἀν, negative, and ἀφροδίσια, venery] Absence of venereal appetite; sexual impotence

A-nāph-ro-di''si-āc, n. See Antaphrodisiac.
A-nār'shic, {a. Relating to anarchy; disor-A-nār'shi-cal, {derly; confused.
An'ar-shism (an'ar-shism), n. Anarchy.
An'ar-shist, n. A promoter of anarchy.
An'ar-shise, n. a. [m. anarchying, anarchized.]

An'ar-shīze, v. a. [pp. anarchizing, anarchized.]
To bring into anarchy. [R.]

Δn'a-glyph, n. [Gr. ἀναγλυφή; ἀνά, up (in relief), and γλύφειν, to carve.] An ornament in low relief.
An ornament in low relief.

 $\dot{\alpha}$ ρχός, leader.] Absence of government; disorder. Xn-a-sār'ca, n. [Gr. ἀνά, throughout, and $\sigma \acute{\alpha} \rho \xi$, $\sigma \acute{\alpha} \rho \kappa a$, the flesh.] A species of dropsy. An-a-sār'cous, a. Relating to anasarca. An-a-sāt'io, a. [Gr. ἀνά, up, and root $\sigma \tau \alpha$, to stand.] Noting a process of printing from plates in relief.

A-năs'to-mōṣe, v. n. [pp. anastomosing, anastomosed.] To intercommunicate.

A-năs-to-mō'sis, n.; pl. A-năs-to-mō'seş. [Gr. ἀναστομόειν, to furnish with an outlet, to open up; στόμα, mouth.] An intercommunication by branches

branches. A-nāth'e-ma, n. [Gr.; originally, a thing set up or apart, a thing devoted; later, a thing accursed; Δn , up, and root $\theta \epsilon$, to place.] An ecclesiastical curse.

A-nath'e-ma-tize, v. a. [pp. anathematizing, anathematized.] To pronounce accursed; to

curse.

An-a-tōm'i-cal. a. Belonging to anatomy or disĀn-a-tōm'i-cal-ly, ad. In an anatomical manner.

A-nāt'o-mist, n. One skilled in anatomy.

A-nāt'o-mist, n. (pp. anatomizing, anatomized.)

To dissect, as the body.

A-nāt'o-my, n. [Gr. ἀνατομή; ἀνά, up, and
τέμνευ, τομ, to cut.] The art of dissecting an
animal body:—the knowledge or doctrine of the
organizad hody.—a skelatom.

of security.—2, v. n. [pp. anchoring, anchored.] To cast anchor.—3, v. a. To place at anchor; to fix.



anchor; to fix.

Anch'or-age (angk'nr-aj), n. Ground for anchoring in:—a duty paid for anchoring.

Anch'o-ress, n. A female recluse.

Anch'o-ret (angk'o-ret), n. [See Anachorer.] A

Anch'or-fice (angk'o-ret), recluse; a monk.

Anch'or-fice, n. Ice formed at the bottom of a

stream; ground-ice; ground-grue.

Angh'o-ri-tism, n. The condition of an anchorite; seclusion from the world.

rite; secusion from the world.

An-chō'vy, n. [Sp. anchova, perhaps from Basque antau, dried.] A little sea-fish, used for sauce.

An'shy-lōṣe, v. n. [Gr. ἀγκύλωσε, joint stiffening; ἀγκύλος, crooked; root of ANGLE.] [pp. anchylosing, anchylosed.] To stiffen, as a diseased toint.

joint.
An'cient (ān'shent) [ān'shent, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.; ān'shent, P.], a. [Fr. ancien; Late L. antianus, from ante, before.] Old; not modern; of old time; antique; antiquated.—2, n. A patriarch:—[a form of ENSIGN] an ensign:—a standard-bearer.

Syn .- Ancient history; old age; antique piece

Sym.—Ancient history; old age; antique proco of art; antiquated customs.

An'cients, n. pl. Old men:—men who lived in ancient times:—opposed to moderns.

An'cil-la-ry, a. [L. ancilla, handmaid; O. L. ancis, anca, a servant.] Subservient; subordi-nate:—belonging to a handmaid.

An-cip'i-tal, a. [L. anceps, ancipitis, two-headed; an for ambo, double, and the root of caput, head.] an for ambo, double, and the Having two opposite edges.

An-dan'te, a. [It., from an-

dare, to move.] (Mus.) Slow; exact.—2, n. (Mus.) A piece or movement in andante time.
An-de'an, or An'dine, a. Pertaining to the Andes.
And'i-ron (and'i-urn), n. This form, like endiron and handiron, is a corruntion of the results.

iron, is a corruption of the Fr. andier, now lan dier (called locally andain), a fire-dog.] An iron utensil to lay wood on in a fireplace.

An-drog'y-nal, α. [Gr. ανδρόγυνος; ανήρ, αν An-drog'y-nous, δρός, man, and γυνή, woman. Having two sexes; hermaphroditical; effeminate.

Having two sexes; hermannroducat; eneminate. An-drōg'y-nīsm, n. Hermannrodism. An'drōid, α. [Gr. ἀνδροειδής, man-like.] Resembling a man or male. An-droph'a-goūs, α. [Gr. ἀνδροφάγος; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, and φάγειν, to eat.] Addicted to candidation.

ορός, man, and φωγειν, to eat.] Addicted to cannibalism; man-eating.

An'dro-sphinx, n. [Gr. ἀνδροσφίγξ.] (Egypt. Ant.)

A sphinx combining a lion's body with the head of a man.

or a man.

A-nēar', a. & ad. Near; nigh.
A-nēath' (or a-nāth'), prep. & ad. Beneath.

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

Ai'ec-dōte, n. [Gr. ἀνέκδοτα, things not published; ἀν, not, ἐκ, out, and διδόναι, to give.]

A narrative of an incident or fact.

A harrative of an incident or fact.

Syn.—Amusing anecolose; centertaining stories.

Anecolotes for men; stories for children.

A-nele', v. a. [0. E. an, on, and ele, oil.] [pp. aneling, aneled.] To anoint; to give extreme nortion to An-e-lĕc'trio, a. [An, negative, and electric.] Not An'e-mo-dÿn-a-mom'e-ter, n. [Gr. ἄνεμος, wind, δύναμις, power, and μέτρον, measure.] The same as ΑΝΣΜΟΜΕΤΕΡ.

A-nem' 9-graph, n. (Gr. ἄνεμος, wind, and γρά-φειν, to record.) An apparatus which registers the amount and variations of the wind's force. An-e-mom'e-ter, n. [Gr. ανεμος, wind, and μέ-τρον, measure.] An instrument to measure the

A-něm'o-ne, n. [Gr. ἀνεμώνη, wind's daughter; ἄνεμος, wind; -ώνη implies descent in the female A plant; the wind-flower.

A něm'o-scope, n. [Gr. ἄνεμος, wind, and root σκοπ, to see.] An instrument to show the course of the wind.

An-čnd', a. & ad. Continuously:—on end:-straight on.

straight on.

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

An'e-röid, α. [Gr. ἀ, privative, and νηρός, wet.]
Containing no liquid.

A-nEt', α. [Gr. ἀνετικός, relaxing; ἀνιέναι, to

A-něť ic, α. [Gr. ἀνετικός, relaxing; ανιεναι, ιο remit; literally, to send up or let up.] (Med.)

An'en-rīsm (ān'il-rīzm), n. [Gr. ἀνεύρυσμα, dila-tation; ἀνά, up, and εὐρύνειν, to widen; εὐρύς, wide.] (Med.) A tumor formed by morbid dilatation of an artery. A-new', ad. Over again; again; newly.

A-new, aa. over again; again; newly.
An-fract-ù-ŏs'i-ty, n. [L. anfractuosus, winding; an for ambo, about, and frangere, fractus, to break.] A winding passage:—circuitousness.
An'gel, n. [Gr. αγγελος, messenger; L. angelus.]
A messenger:—a celestial spirit:—a beautiful person:—a gold coin.—2, a. Resembling angels;

angelical.

An'gel-hood (-hûd), n. The condition of an angel.

An'gel-hood (-hûd), n. The condition of an angel.

An'gel-ical, and the condition of an angel.

An-gel'i-ca, m. [Named for its supposed angelical or miraculously curative qualities.] An aromatic plant.

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

An get-lights (-118), n. pt. Upper lights in a perpendicular window.

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

An-gel-δl'φ-gy, n. [ANGEL, and Gr. λόγος, treatise.] A treatise on angels.

tise.] A treatise on angels.

An'ge-lus, n. [L., from its first word.] (Rom. Cath. Charch.) A prayer to the Virgin; a summons ta this prayer by a bell.

An'ger (ang'gur), n. [Old Norse, angr, straitened, troubled; ingur, anguish.—Cf. L. angere, to vex.]

Violent passion; resentment; rage; ire; choler:

-pain. -2, v. a. [pp. angering, angered.] To

-pinth - z, v. u. t. Fr.
make angry.

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

An'gi-na (or an-ji'na), n. [L.; cf. angere, to vex,
to choke; Gr. αγχόνη, strangling.] A disease in

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

morbid affection, of the near; of ageiov, vessel, and λόγος, treatise.] (Med.) A treatise on the vessels of the animal body.

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

An gi-δt'o-my, n. [L. ανηνιων, corner; cf. Gr. ἀγκος, a bend.] The space included between two lines that meetin a point; a point

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
An'gler, n. One who angles.
An'gli-can, a. [Late l. Anglus, Englishman;
Anglicams, English; in olden times Anglus was
one of the Angles, or people of Angeln (or Angles), in Holstein.] Relating to England; English; specifically noting the University W. lish:—specifically, noting the High Church section of the Church of England.—2, n. A mem-

tool of the Church of England.—2, n. A member of the Church of England.
An'gli-can-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.

To make English.

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

Ah'glo, A prefix signifying English or connected

with the ancient Angles; as, Anglo-American,

Anglo-Saxon.

[English parentage. An'glo-A-mer'i-can, n. A native of America of

An-glo-ma'ni-a, n. [See Anglo and Mania.] An excessive attachment to, or respect for, England or English institutions.

or English institutions,

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

An'glo-Sax'on. n. [The Angles (see Anglican
and Exglish) and Saxons were the leading
tribes among the

Low German conern Britain 1 One of the old English race; an English Saxon:—the oldest English form of Teutonic speech.

An-gō'ra gōat, ... A variety of goat found near Angora, in Asia Mi-

nor, remarkable for its long, fine, silky hair. An-go'ra wool (wûl), n. The wool of the Angora

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

An-guïl'li-förm, a. [L. anguilla, an eel.] formed like an eel. [L. anguilla, an eel.] Korned about 40 quarts.

An'guïsh (âng'gwïsh), n. [L. anguilla, compression; anguilla, narrow; angere, to strangle, or in the left and the part of light between the leg, and the part of sion; angustus, narrow; angere, to strangle.

ANGUILLIFORM

An-gu-lar 1-bx, angular.
An'gu-lat-ed, a. Formed with angles.

abstraction of water.
Mri-line, or An'i-line, n. [Late L. anil, or nil, indigo; Arab. an-nil; Skr. nila, blue.] A color-less, oily, poisonous liquid, prepared from gastar, and yielding dyes of unrivalled beauty. A-nil'i-ty, n. The state of being an old woman;

reproof; censure; stricture:—observation.

Syn.—Animadversion includes censure and re-

proof; criticism implies scrutiny and judgment, either for or against; stricture implies some examination, mingled with censure.

An-i-mad-vert', v. n. [L. animadvertere; animum, mind, ad, to, and vertere, to turn.] [pp. animadverting, animadverted.] To notice:—to

censure.

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

Syn.—All organized bodies endued with life and voluntary motion are animals; and the term

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-māl/où-lan, a. Relating to or resembling Ani-māl/où-line, animalcules.

Ăn-i-măl'cūle, n. A minute animal. Ăn-i-măl'cū-lĭst, n. One versed in the science of animalcules or animalcula.

An-i-măl'cù-lum, n.; pl. An-i-măl'cù-la. [L. dim. of animal.] An animalcule. An'i-mal-ĭsm, n. Animal nature; sensuality.

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

To sensualize, to debase.

An'i-mal mag'net-fsm, n. Mesmerism.

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

liven: to exhilarate. An'i-mate, a. Possessing life; animated.

An'i-mate, a. Possessing life; animated.
An'i-mat-ed, p. a. Lively; having life.
An'i-mat-ing, p. a. Giving life; enlivening.
An-i-ma'ition, n. The act of animating:—the
quality of being lively; cheerfulness; life; spirit.
An'i-mism, n. The recognition of the soul as a
distinct entity:—the attribution of a soul to in-

distinct entity:—the attribution of a soul to in-animate things. [used for varnish. An'i-me, n. [Probably a variant of elemi.] A gum An-i-me's'i-ty, n. [L. animosilas, from animus, spirit.] Passionate hatred; malignity; malevo-lence; enmity; rancor.

An'i-mis, n.; pl. An'i-mi. [L.] Mind; intention; purpose:—prejudice; animosity.

An'ise, n. [L. anisum; Gr. ἀνισον.] A plant with aromatic seed.

rit or ornament for the

weish, anglas.] A short sword, a

being An late (an'lout), n. [Ger. an, on, at, and laut, sound.—See Loud.] The initial sound or letter

word.

An-hỹ/dride, n. (Chem.) An acid without hydrog on.
An-hỹ/dride, n. (Chem.) An acid without hydrog on.
An-hỹ/drous, a. [Gr. ἀνυδρος, from υδωρ, w.ter.]
Destitute of water.
An-līgh' (a-nī'), ad. Nigh. [Poet.]
Ān'ile, a. [L. anulis, from anus, an old woman.]
Like an old woman; doting.
An'iles, n. pl. (L. anulis, or a year's income; amus, year.] First fruits, or a year's income of a church living.
An'ile, n. pl. (Chem.) Compounds formed by the union of aniline with bibasic acids and the abstraction of water.
An'i-līne, or Ăn'i-līne, n. [Late L. anil, or nil, indigo; Arab. annil; Skr. nila, blue.] A color-lass aily, roisonous liquid nerpared from gas-lass Annelida, or red-blooded vermes.
An-nĕx', v. a. [L. annellas, a ring.] A worm of the class Annelida, or red-blooded vermes.

the class Annelda, or red-blooded vermes. An-nex', v.a. [L. annectere, annexum; ad, to, and nectere, to bind.] [pp. annexing, annexed.] To unite to at the end; to join; to adjix; to adjoin; to adjoin to subjoin.—2, v. n. To be or become annexed or united; to join.—3, n. A thing an-

nexed or under y non.—5, n. A uning annexed:—a subsidiary building.

An-nex-a-tion, n. Conjunction; addition.

An-nex'ion (an-nek'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.

nexation.

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

An-ni'hi-la-ble, a. That may be annihilated.

An-ni'hi-late, v. a. [L. annihilare, annihilated, from ad, to, and nihil, nothing.] [pp. annihilating, annihilated.] To reduce to nothing; to destroy; to extinguish.

An-nī-hi-lā'tion, n. Act of reducing to nothing.

An-nī-hi-lā'tion-ist, n. One who believes that at death man is annihilated, or that the wicked only are annihilated.

An-nī'hi-la-to-ry, a. Tending to annihilate or destroy; destroying; destructive.

An-ni-ver'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.

Annom-i-na/tion, n. [L. ad, to, and nomen, a name.] The use of words of like sound; paroname.]

nomasia.

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

An-no-ta'tion, n. A note; a comment.

An'no-ta-tor, n. A commentator.

An-not'tō, n. [Probably a South American name.]

A dry paste, used in dyeing:—written also annotate and arrestle.

notta and arnotto.

notia and arnotto.

An-nounce, v. a. [L. admintare; 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-nödnoe'ment, n. Declaration.
An-nödnoe'ment, n. Declaration.
An-nödn'cer, n. A declarer; a proclaimer.
An-nöğ', v. a. [O. Fr. anoi, from L. in odio, in hate.] [pp. annoying, annoyed.] To incommode; to vex; to molest.—2, n. Vexation; discovered. comfort. An-nöğ'ance, n. That which annoys; trouble.

An-noy ance, n. That which almoys, drobot An'nn'a, l. a. [L. amadis, or amuss, yearly; later, annuals.] Yearly; coming yearly.—2, n. A literary publication issued annually:—a plant living but one season.

An'nu-al-ly, ad. Yearly; every year. An-nu'i-tant, n. One who has an annuity.

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

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

An'nù-lar, a. [L. annularis, or anularis, from annulus, a ring.] Having the form of a ring.

mdus, a ring.] Having the form of a ring.

An-nù-lār'i-ty, n. Annular form.

An'nù-la-ry, a. Formed as a ring; annular.

An'nù-lāte, a. Marked with rings. [structure.

An-nù-lā'tion, n. Formation of rings:—ring-like

An'nù-lēt, n. A little ring,—(Arch.) A small

square moulding; a fillet.

An-nù-lōse', a. Having rings; annular.

An'nù-lūs, n. [L., preferably anulus, dim. of anus,

a ring.] A ring, or ring-shaped structure.

An-nù me-rāte, v. a. [See Numerate.] [pp.

annumerating, annumerated.] To add to; to

unite to.

An-nun'ci-ate (an-nun'she-at), v. n. [See An-NOUNCE. [pp. annunciating, annunciated.] To announce; to proclaim.

announce; to proclaim.
An-nún-oj-ā'tion (an-nún-she-ā'shun), 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-nun'ci-a-tor, n. [L.] He who, or that which, An'ode, n. [Gr. ἀνά, up, and ὁδός, way.] The

positive pole of an electric battery.

An'o-dyne, n. [Gr. αν, negative, and δδύνη, pain.]

Medicine to assuage pain.—2, a. Mitigating

pain; assuaging.

A-noint', 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. A-nöint'er, n. One who anoints. A-nöint'ment, n. The act of anointing.

A-nonn ment, n. The act of anoming.

A-nom'a-lism, n. Anomaly; irregularity.

A-nom-a-lis'tic, \ a. Deviating from rule; irA-nom-a-lis'ti-aal, \ regular; anomalous.

A nom'a-lous, α. \ [L. anomalus; Gr. ἀνώμαλος;

ἀν, neg., and ὁμαλός, even.] Irregular; out of πule. A-nŏm'a-ly, n. [Gr. ἀνωμαλία.] Deviation from A-nŏn', ad. [O. Ε. on an, in one, at once.] Immediately; at once:—quickly; soon; shortly.—

Ever and anon, now and then. An'o-nyme, n. [Gr. ἀνώνυμος, nameless; ἀν, neg., and ὁνομα, or ὄνυμα, name.] An assumed

or false name:—a nameless person.

An-o-ným'i-ty, n. Condition of being nameless.

A-non'y-moŭs, a. Wanting a name; nameless.

A-nôn'y-moñs-ly, ad. Without a name.
An-o-τέχ'ι-a, or An'o-τέχ-y, n. [Gr. ἀνορεξία; άν, neg., and ὀρέγειν, to desire.] Want of appearanor mal, a. Abnormal.—See ΑκκοκΜΑΙ. [tite. A-nor mai, a. Addormal.—See ARNORMAL. [tite. An-ōth'er (an-ūth'er), a. [An and other.] Not the same; one more; any; not one's self; different. A-nōu'rous,] a. [Gr. āv, priv., and obpā, tail.] A-nō'rous,] Destitute of a tail; tailless. An'ser-ine, a. [L. anser, a goose.] Relating to

or like a goose.

An'swer (an'ser), v. n. [O. E. andswarian, ontsvar;

An swer (anser), v. n. [O. E. andswarian, onlsvar; from and, against, and swarian, 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.

Sym.—An answer to a question; a reply to an answer or accusation; a rejoinder to a reply.

An'swer-a-ble (ān'ser-a-bl), a. Admitting a reply:—liable to give an account:—suitable.

Sym.—We are answerable for a demand; responsible for a trust; accountable for our conduct; amenable to the laws:—answerable to the design;

An-nū'i-ty,n. [Fr. annuité, from L. annuus, yearly.]
A yearly rent or allowance.
An-nū', v. a. [L. ad, to, and nullum, nothing.]
[pp. annulling, annulled.] To abolish; to abrogate; to repeal.

An'swer-er (ān'ser-er), n. One who answers.
Ant, n. [A shortened form of emmet.] An insert a pismire.
Ant-āç'id, n. (Med.) A medicine to remove an An'swer-er (an'ser-er), n. One who answers. Ant. n. [A shortened form of emmet.] An insect;

an emmet; a pismire.

Ant-aç'id, n. (Med.) A medicine to remove acidwritten also antiacid.

ity:—written also antiacid.
An-tāg'o-nīṣm, n. Opposition; contest.
An-tāg'o-nīṣt, n. A contender; an opponent.
An-tāg-o-nīṣ'tio, a. Actively opposed.
An-tāg'o-nīze, n. a. [Gr. ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι; ἀντί,
against, and ἀγων, a struggle.—See ΑσοΝΙΖΕ.]
[pp. antagonizing, antagonized.] Το assume an
antagonistic position with regard to; to combat.
An-tāl'gio, a. [Gr. ἀντί, against, and ἀλγος, pain.]
That relieves nain.

An-tal gie, a. [Gr. αντι, against, and αλγος, pain.] That relieves pain. Ant-an-a-clā'sis, n. [Gr. ἀντί, against, ἀνά, back, and κλάειν, to bend or break.] (Rhet.) A figure by which the same word is repeated in a different sense.

ent sense.

Ant-aph-ry-di"si-ăc, a. [Anti and Aphrodisiac.]

Having the quality of quelling venereal desire.

Ant-aph-ry-dit'iq. m. See Antaphrodisiac.
Ant-ăro'tiq. a. [Gr. avrapxrusós; àvri, opposite
to, and āpxros, a bear.—See Arctic.] Relating

to the south pole. [teracting the gout. Ant-ar-thrit'ic, a. [ANTI and ARTHRITIC.] Coun-

An'te. A Latin particle signifying before, for-ward, and used in composition. Ant'-eat-er, n. An animal that feeds on

ants. An-te-cēde', v. a. [L. antécedere; ante, be-fore, and cedere, to

go.] [pp. anteceding, anteceded.] To precede in time; to go before.

Ant-eater

An-te-ce'dence, \ n. Action or quality of going An-te-ce'dence, \ \ n. before; precedence. An-te-ce'dence, \ \ \ before; precedence. An-te-ce'dent, \ a. Going before; preceding.—2, \ n. That which goes before:—previous course:—the first of two terms:—the noun to which a material preference. relative refers.

Syn.—An antecedent event; the preceding year;

foregoing statement; prior claim; previous inquiry; anterior part of the skull; former times.

quiry; anterior part of the skill; former times.
An-te-cegedent-ly, ad. Previously.
An-te-ceses, n. [L.] One going before.
An'te-cham-ber, n. [Fr. antichambre.—See Antre and Chammer.] The chamber or room that leads to the chief apartment.

to the chief apartment.

An'te-shoïr (-kwir), n. The part of a church under the rood-loft.

An-te-com-mūn'ion, n. The service before the An-te-citr'sor, n. [L.] A forerunner.

An'te-dāte, v. a. [From ante and date.] [pp. antedating, antedated.] To date before the true time:—to come before in date:—to anticipate.—

time:—to come before in date:—to anticipate.—2, n. A previous date.

Xn-te-di-lū'vi-al, a. Same as ANTEDILUVIAN.

Xn-te-di-lū'vi-an, a. [L. ante, before, and diluvium, deluge.] Existing before the deluge.—2, n.

One who lived before the flood.

An-te-flex', v. a. [L. ante, forward, and flectere, flexum, to bend.] [pp. anteflexing, anteflexed.]
To bend forward.

To bend forward. An-te-făx'ion, n. A bending forward. [of ants. Ant'-ĕggs, n. pl. The popular name for the larvæ An'te-lope, n. [Gr. $\alpha\nu\theta\phi\lambda\phi\nu$.] An animal resembling the deer

and the goat.

An-te-me-rid'i-an, a. [L. ante-meridianus.—See Meridians.]

Being before noon.

Inte-matrix

Being before noon.

Ant-e-mět'ic, a. [ANTI and EMETIC.] Tending to check vomiting.

An-te-mun'dane, a. [L. ante, before, and mundus, the world.—See Mundane.] Before the creation of the world.

ANTENATAL

Mn-te-păs'phal, a. [L. ante, before, and pascha, Passover.—See Paschal.] Coming before Easter. An'te-past, n. [L. ante, beforehand, and pascere, pastus, to feed.—See Pasture.] A foretaste; anticipation.

Xn-te-pe-nult', n. [L. anlepænullima; anle, before, pæne, almost, and ullima, last.] Last syllable but two of a word.

two of a word.

An-te-pe-nul'ti-mate, a. Relating to the last syllable but two.—2, n. Antepenult.

An-te-pran'di-al, a. [L. ante, before, and prandum, dinner.] Happening before dinner.

An-te'ri-or, a. [Late L.; comparative from ante, before.] Being before; preceding; going before;

(Bot.) The organ of a flower producing the pollen.

An'ther-al, a. Relating to anthers.

Ant'-hill, n. A mound raised by ants.

An-thōg'ra-phy, n. [Gr. ἀνθος, a flower, and γράφειν, to write.] A description of flowers. An'thōrd, a. [Gr. ἀνθώδης, from ἄνθος, a flower.] Resembling a flower.

Kesembling a nower.

An'tho-lite, \ n. \ [Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, and λίθος,
An'tho-lith, \ stone.] A fossil or petrified flower:

—the fossil impression of a flower.

—the lossil impression of a nower. An-th-jθ₂ i-agl, a. Relating to anthology. An-thbl'φ-gy, n. [Gr. ἀνθολογία ; ἀνθος, a flower, and λέγευ, to collect.] A collection of flowers, of poems, or of elegant extracts from authors. An'tho-ny's-fire' (an'to-niz-), 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. An-thox-an'thin, or An-thox-an'thine, n. [Gr. avbox, a flower, and \(\xi \alpha v \) box, yellow.] The yellow coloring matter of certain plants.

An-tho-zō'a, n. pl. [Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, and ζφα, animals.] A name given to polyps, corals, &c. An-tho-zō'io, a. Of or pertaining to the Anthozoa. An'thra-oēne, n. A hydrocarbon from coal-tar. An'thra-oīte, n. [Gr. ἀνθρακίτης, coal-like.—See ANTHRAX.] A hard, mineral coal, that burns with little flowers.

with little flame or smoke.

An-thra-cit'ic, a. Relating to anthracite.

An'thrax, n. [Gr. for "coal" or "carbuncle."] A

gangrenous inflammation: - malignant pustule:

—a carbuncle:—coal.

An'thro-pŏid, a. [Gr. ἀνθρωποειδής, from ἄνθρωπος, man.] Resembling a man; man-like.

An-te-nā'tal, a. [L. ante, before, and natal.]

Preceding birth.

An'te-Nī-cēne', a. Anterior to the first Council

An-thro-po-lòg'i-cal, pology.

An-thro-pology.

An-thro-polo

An-thro-po-mör'phous, a. [Gr. ἀνθρωπόμορφος; ἄνθρωπος, man, and μορφή, form.] Having a

human form.

An-thro-pōph'a-ḡī, n. pl. [L., from Gr. ἄνθρωπος, a man, and φάγεν, to eat.] Cannibals.

An-thro-pōph'a-ḡist, π. One who practises anthropophagy; a cannibal.

An-thro-pōph'a-ḡy, n. Cannibalism.

Ant-hyp-nōt'ic, α. [Anτι and μγριστι] Preventing sleep.

Ant-hys-tēr'ic, α. [Anτι and μγριστι] Good An'ti (an'te). [Gr.] A particle used in composition chiefly but not exclusively with words deviced from the Great and signifying contract to

An-tē'ri-or', a. [Late L.; comparative diam, dinner.] Happea...

An-tē'ri-or, a. [Late L.; comparative diam, dinner.] Being before; preior to; antecedent; forward.

An-tē-ri-or'i-ty, n. Priority; precedence.
An-tē'ri-or-ly, ad. Previously:—in front.
An'te-vērt, v. a. [L. antechamber.] A room leading to another.

An-te-vēr'sion, n. A turning forward.

An'te-vērt, v. a. [L. ante, forward, and vertere, to turn.] [pp. anteverting, anteverted.] To turn forward.

Ant-he'li-ōn, n.; pl. Ant-hē'li-a. [L.; Gr. ἀνθή-λον, or ἀντήλιον; ἀντί, opposite, and ἢλιος, the sun.] A nimbus opposite the sun.

Ant-hel-mi'tic, a. [Anvī, and Gr. ἔλμινς, a worm.] Destroying worms.

An'them, n. [Corrupt form of ΑΝΙΡΙΙΟΝ.] A piece of music performed in public worship; a sacred song or hymn.—2, v. a. [pp. antheming, anthemed.] To celebrate with, or as with, anthemed.] To take, possess, enjoy, or suffer beforehand; to foretaste; to look for:—to forestall.

An-tig-i-pit (in, n. Act of anticipating:—that anticipating;—that

-to forestall.

An-tic-i-pā'tion, n. Act of anticipating:—that which is anticipated; foretaste.

An-tic'i-pa-tive, α. Having the habit of anticipating; tending to anticipation.

An-tic'i-pa-tive-ly, ad. In an anticipative man-An-tic'i-pā-tor, n. One who anticipates.

An-tic'i-pā-tor, α. That anticipates.

An-ti-cl' māx, n. [Anti and climax.] (Rhet.) A sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first; the opposite of climax.

An-ti-cl'yanl α. [Gr. ἀyrī, against, and κλίνεν, Xn-ti-cl'yanl α. [Gr. ἀyrī]

thing lower than the first; the opposite of climax.

**Xn-ti-oli'nal, a. [Gr. àvrt, against, and κλίνευ, to slope.] (Geol.) Forming a ridge whence strata slope on either side.

**An'ti-oly, ad. In an antic manner; drolly.

**An-ti-op-nat'/zions, a. Destroying contagion.

**Xn-ti-oy-mat'/zio, a. Destructive of beauty.

**Xn-ti-oy'clone, n. An area of high barometric pressure.

An'ti-dō-tal, a. Having the quality of an anti-

Ăn'ti-dō-tal, a. Having the quality of an anti-An'ti-dōte, n. [Gr. ἀντίδοτον, i form ἀντί, against, and ἀιδόναι, to give.] A medicine that counteracts poison; a preservative against injury. Ān-ti-e-mĕt'ie, n. A remedy for vomiting.
Ān-ti-e-pis'co-pal, a. Adverse to episcopacy. Ān-ti-feb'rile [ān-te-feb'ri], V. J. F. Ja. Sm.; šn-te-feb'ril, P. K.], a. [ANTI and FEBRILE.] Good against fevers.—2, n. A medicine tending to allow fever

allay fever.

An-ti-frio'tion, a. Diminishing friction.
An-ti-li-bra'tion, n. [ANTI and LIBRATION.] The act or art of balancing; the state of being counterbalanced.

An-ti-lith'ic, a. [Anti, and Gr. λιθικός; λίθος, a stone.] Good against the stone.

mîen. sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.—Ç, Ç, Ç, Ş, soft; Q, Q, Ç, Ş, hard; ş as z; x as gz; thic.

An-ti-ma'son, n. One hostile to masonry. An-ti-ma'son-ry, n. Opposition to masonry.
An-ti-mo-narch'i-cal, a. [Anti and Monarchy.]
Hostile to monarchy.

Hostile to monarchy.

An-ti-mŏn'arch-ĭst, n. An enemy to monarchy.

An-ti-mō'ni-al, a. Relating to antimony.—2, n.

A preparation of antimony.

An'ti-mo-ny, n. [Late L. antimonium; perhaps a corruption of Arab. uthmud, othmod, or itlemid, antimony the Arabic is probably Gr. στίμμι, στίμμιδα whence L. stilium antimony. στίμμιδα, whence L. stibium, antimony. (Min.) A brittle, whitish metal, used in medicine and

An-ti-nō'mi-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.

nomans; rejecting the moral law.
An-tj-nō'mi-an-işm, n. Antinomian tenets.
An'tj-ng-my, or An-tin'o-my [an'tg-ng-mg, S. P.
Sm. C.; an-tin'o-me, W. J. F. St. H. Mu. Ja.], n.
[Gr. ἀντιομία; ἀντί, against, and νόμος, law.]
A contradiction between two laws, or between

two articles of the same law.

Ăn-ti-pā'pal, a. [See Papal.] Opposing the pope

sition; repugnance:—opposed to sympathy.

An-ti-pē-ri-ŏd'ie, n. A medicine against the recurrence of periodic ailments or intermittents.

An-ti-pes-ti-len'tial, a. Efficacious against the plague or pestilence

An-ti-phār'mic, a. [Anτi, and Gr. φάρμακον, a poison.] Counteracting poison; antidotal; alexipharmic.

An-ti-phlo-gys'tic, a. [ANTI and PHLOGISTIC.] Checking inflammation.—2, n. (Med.) A medicine which allays inflammatory action.

An'ti-phon [ān'te-fon, St. H.; ān'te-fon, Mu.; ān'te-fon or -fon, I.], or An-tiph'o-ny, n. [Gr. ār't, in response, and \$\delta\nu\text{n'}\text{, voice or sound.}] A kind of ancient anthem:—alternate singing

in the choirs of cathedrals; a response.

An-tiph'o-nal, a. Relating to the antiphon.—

2, n. A book of anthems.

An-tiph'ra-sis, n. [Gr. ἀντίφρασις.—See Phrase.]
(Rhet.) The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning

their proper meaning.
An-tip'o-dal, a. Relating to the antipodes.
An'ti-pōs, or An'ti-pōde, n. One of the antipodes.
An-tip'o-dēs [an-tip'o-dēz, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. I. St.
H. Mu. K. Sm. R.; an-tip'odaz, E.; ān'te-pōdz,
Wb.], n. pl. [L.; Gr. ἀρτίποδες; ἀντί, opposite,
and πούς (pl. ποδές), 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

each other.

An-thy-o-dism, n. The condition of being antipoAn'ti-pōpe, n. One who usurps the popedom.

An-ti-pre-lati'i-cal, a. Adverse to prelacy.

An-ti-pre-lati'i-cal, (Gr. nuperōs, fever.—See Pyneric.) Tending to allay fever.

An-ti-qual'ri-an, a. [L. antiquaiss, from antiquais,
old.] Relating to antiquity.—2, n. An antiquary.

An-ti-qual'ri-en xen. Love of articulties.

An-ti-qua'ri-an-işm, n. Love of antiquities. An-ti-qua'ri-an-īze, v. n. To pursue antiquarian researches; to go on an antiquarian expedition.

n'ti-qua-ry, n. One versed in the knowledge of

An'ti-qua-ry, n. antiquity, or studious of antiquities.

An'ti-quate, v. a. [pp. antiquating, antiquated.]
To make old or obsolete.

An-ti-ma-eas'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.

An-tique' (an-tek'), a. [Fr.; L. anticus, antiquus, old; ante, before.] Relating to antiquity; ancient; very old; of old fashion.—2, n. A piece of

ancient art,
An-tiq'uj-ty (an-tik'we-te), n. [Fr. antiquité; L.,
An-tiq'uj-ty (an-tik'we-te), n. [Fr. antiquité; L.,
antiquitas, autiquitatis, from antiquus, old; ante,
before.] Long duration; oldness; old times:—
remains of old times.
An-ti-rent'er, n. One opposed to the payment of
the rents claimed by the owners of certain entailed estates in the state of New York.
An-ti-sāb-ba-tā'ri-an, n. [See Sabratarian.]
One who opposes the observance of the Sabbath.
An-ti-scor-bū'ti. a. [Avri, against, and L.
An-ti-scor-bū'ti-cal, scorbutus, scurvy.] Efficacious against the scurvy.
An-ti-sēp'tic, a. [Gr. avrī, against, and σηπτι-

An-ti-sep tic, a. [Gr. ἀντί, against, and σηπτικός, rotting.] Counteracting putrefaction.—2, n. Medicine resisting putrefaction.

An-ti-sla've-ry, α. Hostile to slavery.
An-ti-spay-möd'ic, α. Good against spasms.
An-ti-spay'tic, n. [Gr. ἀντισπαστικός; σπάειν, to draw.] (Med.) Medicine which causes a revulsion

An-ti-splën'e-tře [šn-te-splën'e-třk, S. W. J. Ja.; an-te-sple-nět'ik, P. Wb. Mu.], a. [See Spleneric.] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

An-ti-pa pai, a. [See PAPAL.] Opposing the pope or papacy.

An-ti-par-a-lyt'ie, a. [See PARALYTIC.] Curing the palay.

An-ti-par-thet'ie, \(\) a. [Gr. ἀντί, against, and An-ti-pa-thet'i-cal, \) παθητικός, feeling; παθέειν, to feel.] Having antipathy; averse; opposite:-resulting from or produced by antipathy.

An-tip-a-thy, n. [Gr. ἀντί, against, and θεός, God.] An atheist; one hostile to the ism.

An-ti-the'ist, p. [Gr. ἀντί, against, and θεός, God.] An atheist; one hostile to the ism.

An-tith'e-sis, n; pl. An-tith'e-sis, n; pl. An-tith'e-sis, n; pl. An-tith'e-sis, n; pl. An-tith'e-sis, or sentences are set in opposition to each other; contrast.

An-ti-fe-ri-d'ie, n. A medicine against the re-difference are set in opposition to each other; contrast.

An-ti-fe-ri-d'ie, n. A medicine against the re-difference are set in opposition to each other; contrast.

An-tj-thet'ie, | a. Relating to, or containing, An-tj-thet'i-cal, | antitheses.
An-tj-trade', n. A wind blowing in a direction opposite to that of the true trade winds. An-ti-trin-i-ta'ri-an, n. One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity.

An'ti-type, n. [Gr. ἀντίτυπος; ἀντί, corresponding to, and τύπος, stamp or type; stem τυπ-(τύπτειν), to strike.] The original, or that of

which the type is the representation; the person in whom any prophetic type is fulfilled.

An-ti-zym'ic, a. [Anr1 and Gr. £ýµn, leaven.]

Tending to prevent fermentation; antiseptic.

Ant'ler, n. [O. Fr. antoiller, from L. ante ocularem (ramum), "a branch before the eyes."] The branch of a stag's horn.

Ant'-li-on, n. An insect which devours ants:—a fabulous animal, half ant and half lion.

An'to-ným, n. [Gr. ἀντί, against, and ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, name, or term.] A term or word opposite to another.

A-nū'rous, α. See Anourous.

Ā'nus, n. [L.] The end of the

alimentary canal.

An'vil, n. [O. E. anfilte, anfelt;
an, on, and the root of felt, and
weld.] The iron block which

blacksmiths use.

blacksmiths use.

Anx-I'e-tūde, n. [L. anxietudo.] Anxiety.

Anx-I'e-ty (ang-zi'e-te), n. [L. anxietus.] Trouble
of mind about some future event; concern; solicitude; uneasiness; anxious care.

Anx'ious (angk'shys), a. [L. anxiets, from angere,
to choke, to distress.] Full of anxiety; uneasy;
very solicitous; concerned.

Anx'ious-ly (āngk'shus-le), ad. With anxiety.

An'y (ĕn'e), a. [O. E. zwig; Ger. einig; from the
root of one and an.] Every; whoever; whatsoever:—used in composition; as, anywhere, &c.

An'y-how (en'e-hūd), ad. In any way whatever.

An'y-thing (en'e-y.), n. prom., ad. Any thing.

An'y-wise (ĕn'e-wiz), ad. In any way:—at all.

A-ō'ni-an, a. Relating to Aonia, or to the Muses,

An indefinite past tense.

A-o-ris'tie, a. Relating to the aorist.

A-or'ta, n. [L.; Gr. aopri, literally, a strap; from acipety, to lift.] (Anat). The great artery or vessel which rises immediately out of the left

or vessel which rises immediately dut of the left ventricle of the heart.

Δ-pāce', ad. Quickly; hastily; with speed.

Åy'a-gō-gō, n. [Gr.; ἀπό, away, and ἄγειν, to lead.] (Logic.) A kind of demonstration:—the same as reductio ad absurdum.

Showing the absurdity of de-Ap-a-gog'i-cal, a. Show nying what is affirmed.

Ap'a-nage, n. See Appanage. A-part, ad. [Of. Parr, in the sense of side.] Separately; at a distance.

arately; at a distance.

A-pärt'ment, n. [Fr. appartement; L. ad, to, and partire, to divide or partition.] A room in a house or other building.—pl. Lodgings.

Ap-q-the'tie, a. Void of feeling; insensible.

Ap'q-thy, n. [Gr. ἀπάθεια; a, priv., and πάθος, feeling.] Want of feeling; insensibility; indifference.

Ap'a-tīte, n. [Gr. ἀπάτη, deceit; from its varied

and deceptive forms.] A lime-phosphate rock. Ape, n. [Low Ger. ape; Dut. aap; root found in Teutonic, Celtic, and Slavic tongues.] A kind of monkey:—an imi-

tator.-2, v. a. [pp. aping, aped.] To imitate;

to minne.

4-ȳs̄ak', ad. [Fr. â pic, vertical.—See Peak.] In a posture to pierce; on the point; vertical. Ap'ep-sy, n. [Gr. ἀπεπσία; ἀ, neg., and πέπτειν, to digest.] Want of digestion.

A-pē'ri-ent, s. [L. aperire, aperiens, to open, to undo; from ab, away, apart, and parere, to get,

to take.] Gently purgative; laxative.

A-per'i-tive, a. Tending to open; aperient.

Ap'er-tūre, n. [L. apertura.—See Aperient.] An opening; a passage; hole.

opening; a passage; hole.

A'pe-ry, n. [From ape; the termination -ery is pejorative.] Act of aping; affected imitation.

A-pĕt'a-loŭs, a. [Gr. ἀπέταλος; ἀ, priv., and πέταλογ, a leaf.] Without petals or corollas.

A'pēx, n. [L.] L. pl. Ap'i-cēş; Eng. A'pēx-eṣ, or Āp'i-cēṣ. The tip or angular point; the top.

A-pharr'e-sis (a-fer'e-sis) [a-fer're-sis, Sc. Mu. I.], n. [L. and Gr.; ἀφαιρέειν, to take away; ἀπό, away, and αἰρέειν, to take.] (Rhet.) The taking of a letter or a syllabla frum the heciming of of a letter or a syllable from the beginning of

word.

4-phā'ṣi-a (a-fā'zhe-a), n. [Gr. ἀ, priv., and φάναι, to speak; φάσις, speech.] Loss of the mental faculty of speech:—written also aphasy.

4-phā'li-ön, n.; pl. 4-phā'li-a. [Mod. L.; Gr. από, away from, and βλιος, the sun.] The point of a planet's orbit that is farthest from the sun

or a planet's roll that is fartnest from the sun and opposite to the perihelion.

A'phis, n; pl. Aph'i-dēs. [Mod. L.; Gr. ἀφειδήs, lavish, abundant; probably referring to the prodigious rate of multiplication.] Plant-louse.

4-pho'ni-a, or Aph'o-ny, n. [Gr. ἀφωνία; ἀ, priv., and φωνή, voice.] (Med.) A loss of voice or specific.

Aph'o-rism, n. [Gr. ἀφορισμός, a definition, statement of principles; ἀφορίζειν, to define ἀπό, off, and ὁρίζειν, to bound; ὅρος, a limit.

aπô, off, and ôρίζειν, to bound; ôρος, a limit.] A short, pithy sentence; a maxim; a laconic precept; adage. Aph-9-ris'ti-oal, orism. Aph-9-ris'ti-oal, orism. Aph-9-ris'ti-oal, and with aphorisms. Aph'0-rize, v. n. [pp. aphorizing, aphorized.] To make or employ aphorisms.

A'o-rist, n. [Gr. ἀόριστος, unlimited; ἀ, priv., and ὁρίζειν, ὁριστός, to define, limit.] (Gram.)

An indefinite past tense.

Promoting sexual desire.

Promoting sexual desire.

Aph'thŏng (or āp'thŏng), n. [Gr. ἄφθογγος, voice-less; φθόγγος, sound; φθέγγεσθαι, to utter.] A letter or combination of letters not sounded.

1etter or combination of letters not sounded.

A-phyl'lous, or Δph'yl-lois, a. [Gr. αφυλλος, leafless; φύλλον, leaf.] Destitute of leaves.

A'pi-a-ry, n. [L. apiariam; apis, a bee.] A place where bees are kept.

A'pi-cal, a. Belonging to an apex.

Api-toai, a. Defining to an apex.
Api-toai, s. n. pl. Tipe; tufts. See Apex.
A-pi''cian (a-pish'yan), a. [From Apicius, a famous epicure of antiquity.] Luxurious; refined.
A'pi-cult-ire ('yur), n. [L. apis, a bee, and cultura, culture.] The rearing of bees.

 A'pj.-calit-ire (-yur), n. [L. apis, a bee, and cultura, ulture.]
 A-piēce', ad. [A, the article, and piece.]
 To the share of each:—for one.
 A'pjsh, a. Like an ape; foppish; silly.
 Ap-la-cēn-tā'lj-a, n. pl. [Mod. L.; Gr. à, neg., and pl-Acenta; these animals are not nourished before birth by means of a placenta.] est class of mammals, including the marsupials and monotremes.

and monotremes.

Ap-la-năt'ic, α. [Gr. ἀ, neg., and πλανάειν, ta wander.] Free from aberration.

A-plās'tic, α. [Gr. ἀ, neg., and plastic.] Not plastic; not easily moulded.

A-plomb (a-plōm), π. [Fr., perpendicular, downright; ἀ plomb, to the plummet; L. plumbum, lead.] Downrightness of manner; self-possess-

lead.] Downrightness of manner; sen-possession; coolness; assurance.
Ap-no's, n. [Gr. ἀπνοια; ἀ, neg., and πνέειν, to breathe; πνοή, πνοιά, breath.] Want of breath.
A-pö's-lypse, n. [Gr. ἀποκάλνψις; ἀπό, off (negative), and καλύπτειν, to cover.] The book of Revelation:—disclosure.

of Revelation:—disclosure.

A-pŏo-a-lyp'tic, \(\alpha\). Relating to the Apoca-A-pŏo-a-lyp'ti-cal, \(\frac{1}{2}\) lypse.

A-pŏo'o-pāte, v. a. \(\frac{1}{2}\) pp. apocopating, apocopated.\(\frac{1}{2}\)

To cut off the last letter or syllable of a word.

A-pŏo'o-pe, n. [Gr.; \(\alpha\), \(\sigma\), and κοπή, a cutting.\(\frac{1}{2}\)

(Gram.) The cutting off of the last letter or syllable of a word.

A-pŏo'n who and \(\frac{1}{2}\) for the last letter of syllable of a word.

syllable of a word.

A-pδο'ry,-pha, n. pl. & sing. [Gr., hidden, of unknown authorship; ἀπό, away, and κρύπτειν, to hide.] Books of which the authors are unknown, appended to the Old Testament.

A-pδο'ry,-phal, α. Not canonical; uncertain:— false; fabulous; mythical.

Ap'o-dal,] α. [Gr. ἄπους, ἄποδος, footless; πούς, Ap'o-dois,] a foot.] Without feet; without ventral fins.

An'ōde, n. An animal without feet

Ap'ode, n. An animal without feet.

Ap'ode, n. An animal without feet.
Ap-o-deic'ti-eal, β. a. See Apodictic.
Ap-o-deic'ti-eal, β. a. See Apodictic.
Ap-o-dic'ti-eal, β. a. Gee Apodictic.
Ap-o-dic'ti-eal, β. and δεκενίναι, to show; root of L. dico, to say, and of index.] Demonstrated; evident; absolutely certain.
Ap-o-dix'js, n. [L.; Gr. ἀπόδειξες.] Evident dem-A-pöd'o-sīs, n. [Gr. ἀπό, back again, and διδόναι, to give.] The conclusion, in a conditional sentence.

Δείνες δεξ π. [Fr. apogée; Gr. ἀπόγαιον; ἀπό, away from, and γη, the earth.] (Astron.) The point in the apparent orbit of the sun and moon in which they are at the greatest distance from

in which they are at the greatest assume the earth. It is opposed to perigee. Δp'o-graph, n. [Gr. ἀπόγραφον; ἀπό, off, and γράφειν, to write.] A copy; not an autograph. A-bdl-o-έξεξίε, [a. [Gr. ἀπολογητικός.—See ypagety, to Write.] A copy, inc an autograph.
A-pöl-p-get'ic, a. [Gr. amoλογητικός.—See
A-pöl-p-get'ical.] Aporogy.] Implying apology
or defence; containing excuse.
A-pöl-get'ics, n. pl. Systematic defence.
A-pöl'y-get'ics, n. one who makes an apology.

- by get a managorizing apologized 1

A-pol'o-gize, v. n. [pp. apologizing, apologized.]
To make an excuse; to plead in defence.

Ap'o-logue (ap'o-log), n. [Gr. ἀπόλογος; ἀπό, off, and λόγος, speech.] A fabulous story conveying moral instruction; a fable.

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

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