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. āντi, in response, and φωνή, 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-pope, n. One who usurps the popedom.

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

An-ti-pre-lati'i-cal, (Gr. nuperofs, fever.—See Prneric.) 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-si

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.; \(\alpha\), \(\sigma\), aff, and κοπή, a cutting.\(\frac{1}{2}\)

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

A-pŏo'y who a sub form. [Gr. hidden of the last letter or 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. ph. 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

A-pŏl'o-ξy, n. [Gr. ἀπολογία; ἀπό, away, and λόγος, speech.] A pleaded defence:—excuse:— a frank confession made with expressions of real frank confession made with expressions of re-

Syn.—He made a satisfactory apology for his conduct, and a good excuse for his absence; his vindication was sufficient.

Ap-q-neu-rō'sis, n. [Gr. ἀπό, off, apart, and νεῦ-ρον, a sinew.] rhe membrane which covers the muscles; gristle.

muscles; gristle.

A-pŏph'a-sis, n; pl. A-pŏph'a-sēs, [Gr. for "denial;" ἀπό, ofi, and φάναι, stem φα, to speak.]

(Rhet.) A figure by which the orator seems to waive what he would insinuate.

Ap'oph-thĕgm (āp'o-thēm), n. [Gr. ἀπόφθεγμα; από, forth, out, and φθέγγεσθαι, to utter; φθέγμα, utterance.] A maxim; aphorism:—a pithy saying:—written also apothegm.

Ap-o-plĕc'ti., λα. Relating to or affected by An-o-plĕc'ti.cal. lapoplexy.

ing:—written also appuagma.
Ap-o-ple'c'tio, \(\frac{1}{2}\) a. Relating to or affected by
Ap-o-ple'c'ti-cal, \(\frac{1}{2}\) apoplexy.
Ap'o-plex-y, \(\text{a}\). \(\frac{1}{2}\) and \(\text{a}\)λjσσειν, to strike.\(\frac{1}{2}\) A disorder
which suddenly takes away all sensation and

Ap'o-rōse, a. [Gr. ἀ, priv., and πόρος, a pore.]
Destitute of pores.
A-pōs'ta-sy, n. [Gr. ἀποστασία, ἀπόστασις, desertion; από, away, and root στα-, to stand.] A departure from the principles which one has professed; dereliction.

A-pos'tate, m. One who renounces his religion, or his principles.—2, a. False; traitorous. A-pos'ta-tize, v. n. [pp. apostatizing, apostatized.] To renounce one's principles, or religion.

A-pos'te-mate, v. n. [apostemating, apostemated.]

A-pos'te-mate, v. n. [apostemating, apostematica.]
 To become an aposteme.
 Ap-ys-tem'a-tous, a. Relating to an aposteme.
 Ap'o-steme, n. [Gr. ἀπόστημα, separation, abscess; ἀπό, apart, and root στα-, to stand.] An excess; ἀπό, apart, and root στα-, to stand.]

scess; από, apart, and root στα-, to stand.] An abscess; imposthume. [ginal note. A-pŏs'tīl, n. [Fr. apostille.—See Postil..] A mar-A-pŏs'tīl (a-pōs'sl), n. [Gr. ἀπόστολος, messenger; ἀπό, away, and στέλλεψ, to send.] A person sent:—one of the twelve witnesses of Christ:

son sent:—one of the twelve witnesses of Christ:
—a great leader, or chief of a reform.
A-pŏs'tle-shĭp, n. The office of an apostle.
A-pŏs't-lāte, n. [L. apostolatus.] Apostleship.
Ap-os-tōl'ic, | a. Relating to, like, or taught
Ap-os-tōl'i-cal, by, the apostles.

Ap-0s-tor1-cat.) by, the apostles.

A-pŏs-tor1-cat.) by, the apostles.

A-pŏs-tor1-cit. State of being apostolic.

A-pŏs'tro-phe, n. [Gr.; ἀπό, away, and στροφή, a turning; στρέφειν, to turn.] (Rhet.) A digressive address of a speaker to a person or thing, present or absent:—the mark [] showing that a word is contracted, or the sign of the possessive case.

Ap-os-troph'ic, a. Denoting an apostrophe. A-pos'tro-phize, v. a. [pp. apostrophizing, apostrophized.] To address by apostrophe.—2, v. n. To employ an apostrophe in speaking or writing. 10 employ an apostropne in speaking of writing. A-pôth'e-ca-ry, n. [Gr.  $\dot{\alpha}\pi o \dot{\theta} \dot{n} \kappa \eta$ , a storehouse;  $\dot{\alpha}\pi \dot{\theta}$ , away, and  $\tau \iota \dot{\theta} \dot{e} \nu \alpha_{\star}$  to place.] One who dispenses medicines (r keeps a medicine-shop.

Ap'o-thěgm (ăp'o-thèm), n. [See Apophthem.] A remarkable saying; a maxim; an aphorism;

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

fright; to terrify; to dismay.

Ap-pall'ing. a. Frightful; filling with dismay.

Ap-pall'ing. a. Frightful; filling with dismay.

Ap'pa-nage. n. [Fr. apanage; L. ad, for, and panis, bread.] (Law.) Lands, &c., set apart by princes for their younger children:—a perquisite:—a dependency; an adjunct.

Ap-pa-ra'tus, n.; pl. Ap-pa-ra'tus, or Ap-pa-ra'tus, es. [L. for 'preparation,' "readiness;' hence, appliances, instruments; from ad, to, and parare, to make ready.] Tools, furniture, or necessary instruments for any trade or art.

Ap-par'ell, n. [Fr. apparell, preparation; apparelling, to fit, to dress; from L. ad, to, and par, equal.] Dress; clothing; vesture.—2, v. a. [pp. apparelling, apparelled.] To dress; to clothe; to adorn.

to adorn.

Syn.—Common apparel; elegant dress; gay attire. Vesture and raiment are terms used on serious subjects; clothing, clothes, apparel, garments, garb, and dress, on common occasions; vestments belong to official dress.

Ap-par'ent, a. [L. apparere, apparent, to come into sight.—See Appear.] Plain; indubitable; seeming; visible; open; evident; certain.—Apparent time, true time, or the time or hour as indicated by the sun's passage over the

meridian:—opposed to mean time.

Ap-par'ent-ly, ad. Seemingly; evidently.

Ap-pa-r'ltion (ap-pa-rish'un), n. [L. apparitio.—

See APPEAR.] Appearance:—a preternatural

appearance; a spectre.

Syn.—An apparition to the senses; rision to the imagination; an airy phantom; a frightful spectre; a pale ghost.

Ap-pa-ri"tion-al (-rish'un-al), a. Of or pertaining to an apparition; resembling an apparition.

Ap-par'i-tor, n. [L., an attendant, a lictor.] A

Ap-par 1-tor, n. [L., an attendant, a fictor.] A messenger in a spiritual court.

Ap-pēal', v. n. & v. a. [L. appellare, to accost; more remotely ad, to, and pellere, to drive, to steer.] [pp. appealing, appealed.] To refer to another tribunal:—to make entreaty.—2, n. Application for justice to a superior tribunal: accusation; recourse :- an entreaty :- an earnest

Ap-pēal'a-ble, a. That may be appealed.
Ap-pēar', v. n. [L. apparere, to come into sight;
parere, to be visible.] [pp. appearing, appeared.]
To be in sight; to seem; to become visible:—
to present one's self.

to present one's self.

Ap-pēar'ance, n. The act of coming into sight;
semblance; show; probability.

Ap-pēas'a-ble, a. That may be appeased.

Ap-pēase', v. a. [Fr. apaiser; L. ad, to, and pax, pacem, peace.] [pp. appeasing, appeased.] To quiet; to pacify; to calm; to allay; to satisfy;
to reconcile.

Ap-pēase'ment, n. The act of appeasing.
Ap-pēas'iye, a. Having a mitigating quality.
Ap-pēl-la-bil'i-ty, n. Capability of being appealed.
Ap-pēl'la-ble, a. That may be appealed; ap-

an apophthegm.

Ap-o-thèg'ma-tist, n. One who uses or collects apothegmat.

Ap-o-thèg'ma-tize, v. n. [pp. apothegmatizing, apothegmatized.] To utter apothegms.

Ap'-o-thèg'ma-tize, v. n. [pp. apothegmatizing, apothegmatized.] To utter apothegms.

Ap'-o-thèg'ma-tize, v. n. [pp. apothegmatizing, apothegmatized.] To utter apothegms.

Ap'-o'thèm, n. [Gr. ἀπό, apart, and θέμα, a deposit; τιθέναι, to place.] A perpendicular line from the centre to a side of a polygon:—a deposit in fluid animal or vegetable extracts.

Ap-o-thē'o-size, n. [Gr. ἀπόθέωσις; θέόειν, to deify; ἀπό, ofi, completely, and θεός, a god.] Deification:—exaltation.

Ap-o-thè'o-size, v. α. [pp. apotheosizing, apotheosized.] To deify.

Ap'o-zèm, n. [Gr. ἀπόξεμα; ἀπό, off, down, and ξέειν, to boil.] A decoction from herbs.

Ap-pèn'da, v. α. [L. appending, appended.] To hang or join to; to add to.

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Ap-pèn'da, v. α. [Pp. appending, appended.] To hang or join to; to add to.

Ap-pèn'da, v. α. [Ap-pèn'da, v. α.

Ap-pen-dic'u-lar, a. Of or pertaining to an ap-Ap-pen-did d-lat, "
pendix or appendage,
Ap-pěn'dix, n. [L.]; pl. Ap-pěn'di-cēs, or Appěn'dix-eş. Something appended:—supplement

Ap-per-cep'tion, n. [Fr. aperception; L. ad, to, and nercipere, to perceive.] Consciousness; self-

APPENDICULAR

Approbation loudly expressed.

Approbation loudly expressed.

Syn.—He was received with acclamation, and his speech met with unbounded applaces.

Ap-plâu'sive, a. Applauding; laudatory.

Ap'ple (ap'pl), n. Found in various forms in Teutonic, Slavic, Celtic, and Lettic languages. A fruit:—pupil of the eye:—eyeball.

Ap'ple-trēē, n. The tree producing apples.

Ap-prē'ci-a-tive, a. Showing appreciation.

Ap-prē'ci-a-tive, a. Showing appreciation.

Ap-prē'ci-a-tive, a. [L. apprehendere, to seize; ad, to, and prehendere, to take hold of.] [pp. apprehending, apprehendel.] To lay hold on; to seize:—to conceive by the mind:—to fear.

Syn.—Apprehend, arrest, or seize a person acheand an unpleasant occurrence; fear

Ap'pli-a-ble-ness, n. Applicability.
Ap'pli-a-ble-ness, n. Applicability.
Ap'pli-ant, n. One who applies.
Ap'pli-ate, n. A right line drawn across a curve,
so as to bisect the diameter.—2, a. Concrete;

Ap-pli-ca'tion, n. Act of applying; state of be-

Ap-pi-oa tion, n. Act of applying; state of being applied:—address; entreaty:—attention; assiduity; intense study.

Ap'pli-oa-tive, a. Relating to application.

Ap'pli-oa-to-yr, a. Including application.—2, n.

That which applies. [stract. Ap-plied, p. a. Practical; not theoretical or ab-Ap-plied, p. a. Practical; not theoretical or ab-Ap-plig', v. a. [0. Fr. aplier; L. applicare; ad. to, and plicare, to fold.] [pp. applying, applied.] To put to; to suit to; to devote; to addict: to

address to; to busy .- 2, v. n. To suit; to have Ap-pog-gi-a-tū'ra, n. [It. for a "support;" cognate with Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς, foot.] (Mus.) A note of embellishment or expression.

Ap-point', v. a. [Fr. appointer.—See Point.] [pp. appointing, appointed.] To fix upon; to order; to direct; to ordain. -2, v. n. To decree; to re-

Ap-point g-ue, a. That may be appointed.
Ap-point-ee, p. a. Settled:—equipped.
Ap-point-ee, n. One who is appointed.
Ap-point-ment, a. Act of appointing:—engagement; stipulation; decree; direction:—equipment.

ponere, positum, to place; influenced also by pausare, to halt, to rest.] [pp. apposing, apposed.] To apply to; to expose.

Ap-pōsed (a-pōzd), a. Set over against; mutually fitting; adapted.

pen dix-ey. Something appended:—supplement to a book.

Ap-per-cep' (in, n. [Fr. aperception; L. ad, to, and perceptor, to perceive.] Consciousness; self-consciousness:—recognition.

Ap-per-tāin', v. n. [L. ad, to, per, intensive, and temer, to hold.] [pp. appertaining, appertained.] To belong; to relate.

Ap-per-tī-nēnt, a. See Appurtenant.

Ap'pe-tēn-ex, petere, to seek.] Desire; appetite; propensity.

Ap'pe-tēn-ex, petere, to seek.] Desire; appetite; propensity.

Ap'pe-tēte, n. [L. appetius; ad, for, and petere, to seek.] Desire of sensual pleasure; relish for food; keenness of stomach; hunger.

Ap'pe-tēze, v. a. [pp. appetizing, appetized.] To create an appetite.

Ap'pe-tēz-ing, a. Exciting appetite; tempting.

Ap-plāude', v. a. [L. appleudere; ad, to, and plauded.] To praise by acciamation; to extol; to laud it o commend highly.

Ap-plāuge', n. [L. applausus.—See Applaud.]

Approbation loudly expressed.

Sm.—He was received with acciamation, and his speech met with unbounded applause.

Ap-plāugi's iye, a. Applauding; laudatory.

Ap-pre-hen'si-ble, a. That may be apprehended.
Ap-pre-hen'sion, n. The act of apprehending:
faculty of conceiving ideas:—fear; suspicion; dread. [of apprehension, Ap-pre-hen'sive, a. Distrustful; fearful:—quick Ap-pre-hen'sive-ly, ad. With apprehension.

Ap-pre-hen'sive-ness, n. The state of being apprehensive.

Ap-prentitiee, n. [O. Fr. aprentis, from L. apprehendere, to learn ] One who is bound to serve for a term of years, upon condition that the tradesman shall instruct him in his art.—2, e. n. [pp. apprenticing, apprenticed.] To put out as an apprentice.

apprentice.

Ap-preft jice-ship, n. State or term of service.

Ap-prige', v. a. [Fr. apprendre, to learn, hence to teach, to inform; participle, appris.—See Appreneur.

I apprentised.] To inform; to give notice to.

Ap-prize', v. a. [O. Fr. apriser, to price, to appraise.—See Price.] [pp. apprizing, apprized.]

To set a price on; to appraise.

Apprentised.

to direct; to ordain—2, v. n. To decree; to resolve.

Ap-prize ment, n. Appraisement.

Ap-prize' ment, n. Ap -3, n. The act of drawing near; access:-an

avenue; a way of access.

Ap-point-ee', n. One who is appointed. Ap-point'ment, n. Act of appointing:—engagement; stipulation; decree; direction:—equipment.

Ap-pōr'tion, v. a. [0. Fr. apportionner.—See Pontosis [pp. apportioning, apportioned.] To assign in just parts; to allot; to assign; to appropriate.

Ap-pōr'tion-ment, n. A dividing into portions; distribution; a share.

Ap-pōse', v. a. [Fr. apposer, from L. ad, to, and men sir: more possible.

Ap-profit for ment, n. A dividing into portions; distribution; a share.

Ap-pōse', v. a. [Fr. apposer, from L. ad, to, and men sir: more possible.]

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

Ap-pro-pĭn'quāte, v. a. [L. appropinquare; ad, to, and propinquare, to draw nigh; propinquas, neighboring; prope, near.] [pp. appropinquating, appropinquated.] To approach; to draw near. Ap-pro-pin'qui-ty, u. Nearness; near approach. Ap-pro'pri-a-ble, a. That may be appropriated. Ap-pro'pri-a-ble, a. That may be appropriated. Ap-pro'pri-a-ble, a. [L. appropriare; ad, to, and proprias, one's own.] [pp. appropriating, appropriated.] To take as one's own:—to consign to some use.

Ap-pro'pri-ate, a. Peculiar; fit; adapted; suit-Syn.—An appropriate remark; adapted or suitable to the case; a peculiar opinion; fit for the

occasion.
Ap-pro'pri-ate-ly, ad. In an appropriate manner.
Ap-pro'pri-ate-ness, n. Fitness.
Ap-pro-pri-a'tion, n. The act of appropriating:—any thing appropriated; consignment.

Ap-prô'pri-ā-tor, n. One who appropriates.
Ap-prôv'a-ble, a. Meriting approbation.
Ap-prôv'al, n. The act of approving; approba-

tion : commendation. Ap-prôve', v. a. [Fr. approuver.—See Approbate and Prove.] [pp. approving, approved.] To express approbation of; to like; to commend; to

express approach of the foreign of the property of the propert

Ap-prox'i-mal, a. Approaching. Ap-prox'i-mate, a. Nearly, or fairly, correct.

Ap-prox' i-mate, v. a. [L. approximare, approximatus; ad, to, and proximare, to draw near; proximus, next.] [pp. approximating, approximated.] To draw near; to approach.—2, v. n.

To come near.

Ap-pröx'j-mat-ly,

Ap-pröx'j-ma-tive-ly,

Ap-prox-j-ma'tion,

The act of approximating;

act of coming near; approach.

Ap-pröx'; -ma-tive, a. Nearly accurate.
Ap'pulse, or Ap-pulse' [ap'puls, S. W. J. E. F. Ja.; ap-puls', Sm. R. P. C. Wb. St. Mu.], n. [L. appellere, appulsus; ad, to, and pellere, to drive.]
The act of striking against; appulsion.

Ap-pul'sion, n. The act of striking against.

Ap-pur'te-nance, n. [Anglo-French.—See Appertain.] That which appertains; something belonging : an adjunct.

Ap-pür'te-nant. a. (Law.) Joined to; belonging. Ap-pür'te-nant. a. (Law.) Joined to; belonging. Ap-pür'te, abricot; 0. Sp. albarcoque; Arab. al-burquq; Gr. πραικόκιον; all from L. præcoz, early ripe; præ, soon, and coquo, coctum, to cook, to ripen. A fruit resembling a peach.

A'pril, n. [L. Aprilis, from aperire, to open, to bloom.] The fourth month of the year.

A pri-o'ri, ad. [L., from the former.] Theoretically; from abstract reasons; presumptively.— Arising before experience; transcending experience :- innate.

April of j-tx, m. Innateness; originality.

April of j-tx, m. Innateness; originality.

April of j-tx, m. Innateness; originality.

St. I. S. E. Ja.], n. [Fr. napperon, napkin:—a napperon was corrupted to an apron.—Cf. Fr. nappe, L. mappa, a table-cloth.] A part of dress worn in front.

worn in front.

\$\$ \text{Ap-ro-pos'}\$ (\text{\text{\text{\$ap-ro-pos'}}}, ad. [Fr. \text{\text{\$a\$}} propos\$, to the purpose; \$propos\$ is the \$L. propositum.]\$ To the purpose; opportunely.

\$\$ \text{Aps}, n. [Variant of \$asp\$, \$aspen.]\$ The white poplar.

\$\$ \text{Aps}, n. [See Arsis.]\$ (\$Arch.)\$ The semicircular or polygonal termination to the chancel or choir of \$\$ \text{\text{\$asp}}\$ and \$\$ \text{\$asp}\$ are the semicircular or polygonal termination to the chancel or choir of \$\$ \text{\$asp}\$ are the semicircular or \$\$ \ of a church; an embowed or arched ceiling. Ap'si-dal, a. Like an apse or apsis; belonging to

an apse or apsis an apse or apsis. Ap'sis, n: pl.  $\Delta p'$ sis,  $\bar{d}\bar{e}$ s,  $[Gr. \dot{a}\psi i\varsigma, felloe, wheel, arch; <math>\bar{a}\pi\tau\epsilon\iota\nu$ , to join, to fit. [Astron.] One of two points in the orbit of a planet, at the greatest and least distance from the sun.

πτέρυξ, a wing.] A wingless
New Zealand bird.

Ap'ti-tūde. n. [L. aptitudo.—
See APT.] Fitness; tendency;

Apt'ly, ad. Properly; pertinently; readily. Apt'ness, n. Fitness; aptitude; appositeness. Apt'ness, n. [Gr. άπτωτον; ά, neg., and πτωτός, falling, or case.—See Case.] (Gram.) An inde-

clinable noun.

'qua, n. [L.] Water:—used in composition A'qua, n. A'qua-for'tis, n. [L. for "strong water."] Nitric acid.

Actu. A'qua-ma-rîne', n. [L. aqua marina, sea-water:—from its color.] A mineral allied to the emerald. A'qua-rê'\(\frac{1}{2}\)i-a, n. [L. for "royal water."] Nitrohydrochloric acid.

Aquarelle (äk-wa-rēl'), n. [Fr.; It. acquarella; L. aqua, water.] A water-color painting.
A-qua'ri-um, n. [L. for "watering-trough."] A

A-qua'ri-im, n. [L.] The Watering-trough."] A tank for aquatic plants and animals.

A-qua'ri-is, n. [L.] The Water-bearer; the eleventh sign in the zodiac.

A-quat'ic, a. [L. aquaticus.] Pertaining to A-quat'i-cal, water; living in the water. A-quatics, n. A collective name for aquatic sports. [A kind of engraving.

sports.

A'qua-tĭnt, n. [It. acqua tinto, colored water.]

A'qua-vi'tæ, n. [L., "water of life."] Brandy.

Aq'ue-dict [äk'we-dükt, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Mu.

H. St. I. C.; ā'kwe-dükt, S. P.], n. [L. aquæ

ductus.—See Ducr.] An artificial channel for conveying water.

A'que-ous (a'kwe-us), a. Containing water; watery.—Aqueous humor, the fluid which fills the chambers of the eve. [or a watery fluid.]

the chambers of the eye. [or a watery fluid, A-quif'er-oùs, a. Conveying or affording water Aq'ui-fòrm, a. Having the form of water. Aq'ui-line, or Aq'ui-line [ak'we-lin, W. P. Sm.; ak'we-lin, S. J. F. Ja. I.]. a [ll. aquilinus; aquila, an eagle.] Relating to an eagle; hooked,

aquila, an eagle.] Relating to an as an eagle's beak.
Ar'ab, n. [Gr. 'Apa\psi;
L. Arabs; Arab. Ar-abi; arabah, a desert.] abi; arabah, a desert.] A native of Arabia. Arabesque.

Ar'a-besque (ar'a- Arabesque. besk), a. [Fr.] Relating to Arabic architecture and sculpture .- 2, n. A decoration in Oriental

A-ra'bi-an, a. Relating to Arabia or the Arabs.

A-ra'hi-an, a. Relating to Arabia or the Arabs.

A'a-bic, a. Relating to Arabia; Arabian.—2, n.
The language of Arabia.

A'a-bist, n. One versed in Arabic literature.

A'a-bist, n. One versed in Arabic literature.

A'a-bist, n. One versed in Arabic literature.

A'a-bo-Te-dés'co, a. [It. for "Arabian-German;"

Tedesco is from the Ger. Decusch, German.]

Noting a style of architecture combining German Gothic with Moorish or degraded Grecian. A-rāsh'nid, \ n. [Gr. ἀράχνη, a spider.] One A-rāsh'ni-dan, ) of the Arachuida. A-rāsh'ni-da, n. pl. A class of small animals, in-cluding spiders, mites, and scorpions.

A-rāsh'nöid, n. [Gr. ἀραχνοειδής, like a spider's web; ἀράχνιον, a cobweb; ἀράχνη, a spider.]
The innermost membrane covering the brain. Ar'a-go-nīte, n. [From Aragon, in Spain.] (Min.)
A variety of carbonate of lime.

Är-a-me'an, }a. Same as Aramaic, infra.
Är-a-me'an, }a. Of or relating to or descended from
Ār-a-mā'ic, a. Of or hem:—specifically, noting a

Aptervx.

arbiter.] Depending on one's own will; found by no law; despot c; absolute. Ar'bi-trāte, v. a. [L. arbitrari, arbitratus, to examine, to act as arbitrar.] [pp. arbitrating, arbitrated.] To decide; to judge of:—to settle by arbitration.—2, v. n. To give judgment.

Är-bi-tra tion, n. (Law.) The determination of a cause by persons mutually agreed on by the

Ar-bit-ra-ment, n. Determination:—decision.
Ar'bi-tra-ri-ly, ad. In an arbitrary manner.
Ar'bi-tra-ry, a. [L. arbitrarias, depending on an arbiter.] Depending on one's own will; bound

parties.

Arbi-tra-tor, n. [L., from arbitrari, to judge.] An Arbi-tra-trix, n. [L. arbitratrix.] A temale ar Arbi-trèss, bliter.

Arbo-ra, [L., "a tree;" in the sense of "a bower," and in the obsolete senses of "garden" and "lawn," it is a corruption of L. herbarium;

O. Fr. herbier, l. A nlace, expend with o. Fr. herbier.] A place covered with branches of trees; a bower:—an axis or spindle.

Ar bo-rai, a. Relating to trees.

Ar-bo're-al, a. Frequenting or inhabiting trees; found on trees; of the nature of trees.

Ar-bo're-ous, a. [L. arboreus.] Belonging to trees:—woody. Ar'bo-ral, a. Relating to trees.

Kr-bo-res' eence, n. Growth, as of trees.
Kr-bo-res' eent, a. [L. arborescere, to grow into a tree.] Growing like a tree.

Ar'bo-ret, n. A small tree or shrub. Ar-bor-i-cult'ure, n. [L.] A tree-garden.
Ar-bor-i-cult'ure, n. [L. arbor, a tree, and cultura, culture.—See Culture.] Cultivation of

Ar'bor-ist, n. One who makes trees his study.

Ar'bo-rize, v. a. [pp. arborizing, arborized.] To form like a tree or plant.

Är'bor-oŭs, a. Belonging to a tree. Är'bor-vi'tæ, n. [L., "tree of life."] An ever-green tree or shrub.

green tree or shrub.

Ar'būts-cle (šir'būs-sl), n. [L. arbuseula, dim. of arbos, or arbor, a tree.] Any little shrub.

Ar'būtch, n. [L. arbuts.] The strawberry-tree.

Ar'bū-tūs, n. [L.] The arbute:—the May-flower.

Ar-cāde', n. [Fr.; Late L. arcata, an arched structure.] (Arch.) A series of arches with a walk under them:—a small arch.

Ar-cā'di-an, a. Relating to Arcadia:—rural or pastoral.—2, n. A native of Arcadia:—a simple-minded person:—an idealist.

Magi.

Ar-chi-q-iz'o-p-a-cx, n. for an archdeacon.

Ar-chi-q-iz'o-p-a-cx, n. [See Brshop and Episco-pal.] of an archbishop or archbishop.

Ar-chi-q-iz'o-p-a-cx, n. [Gr. apx6s, chief, and tepets, archi-q-ix, n. [Gr. apx6s, chief, and tepets, archi-magge, n. An archimagus:—a great wizard; chief of the wizards.

Ar-chi-q-ix o-pa-cx, n. [Gr. apx6s, chief, and tepets, archi-q-ix, n. [Gr. apx6s, chief, and tepets, n.

Ar-cā'di-an, a. Relating to Arcadia:—rural or pastoral.—2, n. A native of Arcadia:—a simpleminded person:—an idealist.

Ar-câ/num n; pl. Ar-câ/na. [L., from arca, a chest.] A secret.

Arch, n. [O. Fr. arche; in the sense of "curre," from L. arcus, a bow; in the sense of "a vault," it probably pengeants also. I in the sense of "a value, to probably represents also L. arca, a chest.] Part of a circle or ellipse; an arc:—a concave, hollow nps; an are:—a concave, notion structure; a vault.—2, v. a. [pp. arching, arched.] To build or form with arches; to span; to overarch:—to cross, as with an arch.—3, v. n. To bend; to arch.—4, a. [Probably with the idea of arch.—

roque, or arch-buffoon; see next below.]

Ärch [Gr. ἀρχός, chief, first], in composition, signi-

branch of the Semitic family of languages, comprising Syriac and Chaldee.

Ar'ba-lēst, or Ār'ba-līst, n. [A form of Arcubalist.] A large cross-bow.

Ar'bi-ter, n. [L, 'an examiner;' ar for ad, to, and bitere, betere, to go.] A judge; an arbitrator, and bitere, betere, to go.] A judge; an arbitrator, arbit-tra-ble, a. Arbitrary:—determinable.

Ar'bi-tra-ble, a. Arbitrario:—traffic in stocks bearing different prices in different markets.

Ar-ph'-ambnt, n. Determination:—decision.

Laurentian and Huronian series of strata.
Ar-shæ-o-lög' ic, \( \) a. Relating to archaeology;
Ar-shæ-o-lög' i-call, ancient.
Ar-shæ-öl'o-g'ist, n. One versed in archæology.
Ar-shæ-öl'o-g'ist, n. One versed in archæology.
Ar-shæ-öl'o-g'ist, n. One versed in archæology.
Ar-shæ-öl'o-g'ist, n. Gr. ap/xauso, ancient, and λόγος, treatise.
] The science which treats of antiquities; antiquities.
Ar-shā'jo, \( \) a. \( \) Gr. ap/xauso, old-fashioned;
Ar-shā'j-cal, \( \) ap/xi, the beginning.
Old; ancient; gone or going out of use; obsolescent.
Ar'sha-ism, n. \( \) [Gr. ap/xaupu6s.
An ancient phrase or idiom.
Ar'sha-ism, a. \( \) An archaeologist; an antiquarian.

phrase or idiom.
Ar'sha-ist, u. An archæologist; an antiquarian.
Arsh-ān'sel, n. [Gr. ἀρχάγγελος.] A chief angel.
Arsh-an-gel'ic, a. Belonging to archangels.
Arch-bish'op, n. [L. archiepiscopus.—See Bishop.]
The principal of the bishops; primate; metro-

Arch-bish'op-ric, n. Office, state, jurisdiction, or

Arch-bish op-ric, n. Onice, state, jurisaliciton, or province of an archbishop.

Arch-dēa'con (irch-dē'kn), n. [Gr. ἀρχιδιάκονος.
—See Deacon.] An ecclesiastical office next to a bishop; chief deacon.

Arch-dēa'con-ry, n. The jurisdiction and office of an archdeacon.

Arch-dēa'con-τχ, n. The jurisdiction and office of an archdeacon.
Arch-dē'co-ešse, n. [See Diocsse.] An archbishop.
Arch-dū'co-ešse, n. [See Diocsse.] An archbishop.
Arch-dū'cal, a. Pertaining to an archduke.
Arch-dūch'ess, n. The wife of an archduke.
Arch-dūch'ess, n. The wife of an archduke.
Arch-dūch'y, n. Territory of an archduke.
Arch-dūke', n. Title of a prince of Austria.
Arch'ed arch'ed or archt) [ārch'ed, S. W. Ja. E.;
archt, K. Sm. H. St.], p. a. Formed like an arch.
Arch-en'e-my, n. Chief enemy.
Arch'er, n. [L. arcus, a bow.] One who shoots
with a bow.
Ar-she-ty' pal, a. Original; primitive.
Ar-she-ty'p al-ly, ad. In relation to an archetype.
Ar'she-type, n. [Gr. ἀργέννων; ἀργός, first, and
τώνος, type.] The original of which any copy
or resemblance is made; a model.
Arch-flēnd', n. The chief of flends.
Ar-shi-e-pis'co-pa-cy, n. The system of church

Magi. ἄr-shi-măn'drīte, n. [Gr. ἀρχιμανδρίτης ; μάν-δρα, a monastery.] An Oriental »bbot. Ār-shim-g-dē'an, α. Relating to Archimedes. Ārch'ing, n. A structure made of arches.—2, α.

Xr-phim-q-dō'an, α Relating to Archimedes.
 Xrch'ing, m A structure made of arches.—2, α.
 Xr-phi-pel'a-gō, n. [It. arcipelago, the great gulf; pelago, a pool; Gr. ἀρχός, chief, and πέλαγος, sea; or perhaps a corruption of Gr. ἀιγαίον πέλαγος, the Ægean sea.] A sea which abounds in small islands:—specifically, the Ægean sea.
 A'r'shi-tect, n. [It. architectus; Gr. ἀρχιτέκτων, master builder; a λρχός, chief, and τέκτων, builder.] A master of the art of building. ¼r-shi-tec'tive, a. Used in architecture.
 Xr-shi-tec-ton'io. a. Possessing architectural or constructive skill; constructive.
 A'r-shi-tec-ton'io, [n. Gr. ἀρχιτέκτονικός.—Sea

constructive skill; constructive.

Arch [Gr. ἀρχός, chief, first], in composition, signifies chief, or of the first class, as archangel, archibishop, &c.; sometimes, of the worst class, as architaritor, archibirant, &c. Following the Greek, it often becomes archi.

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

Är'chi-těct'ùre (är'ke-těkt-yur), n. [L. archilectura.] The art or science of building:—style of building.

A-rē'o-la, n.; pl. A-rē'o-læ. [L., dim. of area.] A small area; a spot.

A-rē'o-lar, a. (Anat.) Full of areoles or inter-

tura.] The art of science of scale building.

Ar'ehi-trave, n. [Arch, chief, and L. trabs, trabis, a beam.] That part of the entablature which lies immediately upon the columns.

Ar'ehives [ār'kivz or ār'kivz, Mu.], n. pl. [Fr. archive, archif; Gr. ἀρχείον, public office; ἀρχή, government.] Places where public records or ancient writings are kept:—ancient records.

Ar'ehi-vist, n. A keeper of archives.

Ar'ehi-vist, n. A keeper of archives.

Ar-e-öp'a-fite, n. A senator or judge in the court of Arcepagus in aucient Athens.

archive, archiv)
ancient writings are kept:—ancient records.

Ar'shi-vist, n. A keeper of archives.

Arch'u, ad. Jocosely; shrewdly; slyly.

Arch'ness, n. Shrewdness; sly humor.

Ar'shōn (ar'kōn), n. (Gr. ἀρχων, ruler; ἀρχειν, to

rule.] The chief magistrate of ancient Athens.

Ar-e-tōp'a-gūs, n. [L.; Gr. 'Αρειος πάγος, the hill

of Mars.] The highest court at Athens.

Ar-e-tāp'a-gūs, n. [L.; Gr. 'Αρειος πάγος, the hill

of Mars.] The highest court at Athens.

Ar-e-tāp'a-gūs, n. [L.; Gr. 'Αρειος πάγος, the hill

of Mars.] The highest court at Athens.

rule.] The chief magistrate of ancient Atnens. Arch-pres' by-ter, n. A chief presbyter. Arch-priest, n. A chief priest. Arch'way, n. A vaulted aperture in a building; an entrance or passage under an arch. Ar'oo-graph, n. [Anc and Gr., γράφειν, to inscribe.] An instrument for describing arcs of circles

An instrument for describing are without centres.

Äre'ţie, a. [Gr. ἀρκτικός, northern; literally, of the bear (ἀρκτος), referring to the constellation called the Great Bear.] Northern.—Arctic circle, sian and Mongol.]

The wild sheep of Ciberia and Central

The circle which folias the southern limits of the northern frigid zone.

Arc'ti-tūde, n. [L. arctitudo; arctus, or artus, narrow.] Contraction; strathess.

Arc-to-ξω'al, λ. [Gr. άρκτος, northern, and Arc-to-ξα'al, γ γαία, the earth.] Noting the colder division of the earth, properly of the northern harrisphere. hemisphere.

hemisphere.

Är'cu-ate, a. [L. arcuare, arcuatus, to bend; arcus, a bow.] Bent like an arch or bow.

Är-cu-ā'tion, n. The act of bending; curvity.

Är'cu-ba-līst, n. [L. arcus, a bow, and ballista, an engine for throwing missiles.] A cross-bow.

Är-cu-ba-līst'ter, or Är-cu-bā'līs-ter [är-ku-bā'l-is-ter, K. Sm. L.

Wb.], n. A cross-bowman.

Är'das-sine, n. [Per. ardan, silk; whence Fr. ardas-sine, n. [Per. ardan, silk; whence Fr. ardas-silk; n. [Per. ar

dasse, ardassine.] An exceedingly fine variety of Persian silk.

Ar'dene, a. [L. ardere, ardentis, to burn.] Having ardor; flery; zealous.

ardor; nery; zeacos.
Ar'dent-ly, ad. In an ardent manner; eagerly.
Ar'dor, n. [L., from ardere, to burn.] Heat; heat
of affection; zeal.
Ar'dù-oŭs [är'dù-us, S. P. J. Ja.; är'jù-us, W.], a. [L. arduus, high, steep.] High; hard to climb:

-difficult Sun .- An arduous path up a high mountain :-

an arduous enterprise; a difficult task.

Är'dů-oŭs-ly, ad. In an arduous manner; toil-

Xr'du-ous-ness, n. Height; difficulty. Xre. [See Am.] The indicative mood, present tense, plural number, of the verb to be.

tense, plurar number, of the vert we. i.e., n. [Fr.; L. area, a level plot.] In the metric system, a measure of superficial extent, equal to 100 square metres, or 119.6 square yards. It

is the unit of land measure in France.

A're-a, n. [L., a level and vacant plot; allied to earth, perhaps also to arid, dry, and to arena.] The surface or superficial content of any figure or space; any open surface.

A're-al, a. Of or pertaining to superficial extent.
Ar'e-ca (or a-rē'ka), n. [Malayalam adekka;
Tamil adaikay; adai, closely clustered, and kay,
nut.] A palm-tree and its nut.

A paim-tree and its nut.

Ar-e-fāc'tion, n. [L. arefacere, to make dry; arere, to dry, and facere, to make.—See Ard.] The act of growing dry; a drying.

Ar-e-f\(\bar{n}\), n. [L. arena, arefied.] To dry.

A-r\(\bar{e}\), n. [L. arena, or harena, sand.] L. pl.

A-r\(\bar{e}\), n. [L. arena, or harena, sand.] L. pl.

A-r\(\bar{e}\), n. [L. arghimeti'a-tive, a. Consisting of argument:
—controversial:—disputatious.

Xr-g\(\bar{u}t', a. [L. arghimeti's, sharp, keen; part. of arguere, to make clear.] Shrill:—subtle:—shrevd. to dry, and facere, to make.—See Rails.] The act of growing dry; a drying.

Ar'e-fy, v. a. [pp. arefying, arefied.] To dry.

A-re'na, n. [L. arena, or harena, sand.] L. pl.

A-re'na, p. Eng. A-re'nay. The space for combatants in an amplitheatre.

Yellow of reference are fellows.

Ăr-e-nā'ceous (-nā'shus), a. Sandy. Ăr-e-nā'tiọn, n. A sort of dry sand-bath.

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Ar-e-thu'sa, n. [L.; Gr. 'Αρέθουσα, the name of several fountains, and of a nymph, the bucolic muse ; root of apoeir, to water.] (Bot.) A plant

Ar'gal, n. See Argon. Ar-ga'la, n. [Hind. hargila.] The East Indian adjutant or great

Siberia and Central Asia.

Ar'gand, a. [The inventor's name. ] Applied to a large kind of lamp, with a cir-cular wick.

Ar-ģil-lā'ceous (är-jil-lā'shus), a. Clayey. Ār-ģil-līf'er-ous, a. Producing clay. Ār'ģil-līte, n. Clay-slate.

golis or Argos. Är'gŏl, n. [Perhaps akin to argil, and to Gr. ἄργιλ-

Ar gol, n. [Ferhaps akin to argu, and to Gr. αργιλλος, clay; ἀργός, white.] Tartar of wine.

Ar go-naut, n. [Gr. 'Αργοναύτης; ' Άργω, the ship Argo, and ναύτης, a sailor.] One of the companions of Jason in the ship Argo, on the voyage to Colchis:—a shell-fish, or mollusk, the

Ar'gu-er, n. One who argues; a reasoner.
Ar'gu-ment, n. [L. argumentum.] A reason alleged:—the subject of any discourse:—a plea.

air, song, or tune. A'ri-an, n. One of the followers of Arius.

Ar-gen-ta tion, n. An overlaying with silver. Ar-gen-tiff er-ous, a. Affording silver.

Ar'gen-tine [ärijen-tin, Ja. K. St. Mu.; ärijen-tin, H. I. Suc.], a. Pertaining to, or like, silver.

Ar'gil, n. [L. argilla, clay.] Potter's clay; argillarer argit.

ceous earth.

Ar gillous, a. Consisting of clay; argillaceous. Ar give (ar/iv), a. Of or pertaining to Argolis, or to Argos, in Greece.—2, n. A native of Ar-

paper nautilus.

X-go-nau'tio, a. Relating to the Argonauts.

X'go-sy, n. [From *Hagusa*, a Dalmatian port.]

A large vessel for merchandise.

A large vessel for merchandise.

Är'got (or är'go), n. [Fr.] Thieves' slang of
Paris and other cities of France; slang; cant.

Är'ghe (är'gù), v. n. [L. arguere, to prove.] [pp.
arguing, argued.] To reason; to dispute.—2,
v. a. To prove; to reason; to debate.

Syn.—Argue in defence; reason on the subject;
dispute in refutation; debate in the senate.

Är'ghe, n. One who argues a reasons.

A'ri-a, n. [It. for "air."—See AIR.] (Mus.) An

A'ri-an-ĭşm, n. The doctrine of Arius.
Xr'id, a. [L. aridus; arere, to dry.] Dry; parched with heat; barren; unfruitful; jejune.

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with heat; barren; unfruitful; jejune.

A-rīd'i-tz, n. [L. arūditas; Fr. arūditē.] State of being arīd; dryness.

A'rid-nēss, n. Dryness; arīdity.

A'ri-ēs, n. [L.] The Ram:—the first of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the vernal equinox, on the 21st of March.

Ari-ēt'ta, n. [It., dim. of arīa.] A short song.

A-right' (3-rīt'), ad. Rightly; correctly.

Ari-o'55, a. & ad. [It. for "airy."] (Mus.) Lightsome; gay.

Ar-1-0 So, diverse [sav. Some; gay. Arising, Arise', v. n. [i. arose; pp. arising, Arisen.] To mount upward; to get up; to rise:
—to revive from death:—to proceed from.

Ār-js-töc'ra-σχ, n. [Gr. ἀριστοκρατία; ἄριστος, best, and κρατία, rule.] A government by nobles or the principal persons of a state or town;

Ar'is-to-crat, or A-ris'to-crat [ar-is-to-krat', W. P.; ar'js-to-krat, Ja. Sm. R.; aris-to-krat, C. Wb.; ar'js-to-krat, St.], n. One who favors aristocracy:—a haughty man:—a patrician.

Ar-is-to-cratic-cal, haughty. Relating to Aristotle .- 2, n Ăr-is-to-te'li-an, a. Re

A-rith'me-tic, n. [Gr. άριθμητική; ἀριθμός, number.] The science of numbers. Ar-ith-met'i-cal, a. According to arithmetic.
Ar-ith-met'i'' cian (a-rith-me-tish'an), n. One

who is versed in arithmetic.

Ark, n. [O. E. arc; L. arca.] A chest:—a vessel to swim upon the water:—usually applied to that in which Noah and his family were preserved:—a large, rude raft, or flat-boat. who is versed in arithmetic.

Arles, n. pl. [L. arrha; dim. arrhula, a pledge.] Earnest-money.

Earnest-money.

Arm, n. [Teutonic.—Cf. L. armus, a shoulder; Gr. άρμός, a joint.] The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder:—a bough of a tree:
—an inlet of the sea:—[L. arma, arms] a branch —an inter or the sear;—[L. arma, arms] a branch of military service; a weapon.—2, v. a. [pp. arming, armed.] To furnish with arms; to fortify.—3. v. n. To take arms.

Armarda, n. [Sp.; L. armare, armatum, to arm.]

An armament for sea; a

fleet Ar-ma-dĭl'lō, n. [Sp., dim. of armado, one who is armed.] An animal having bony armor.

Xr'ma-ment, n. [L. arma-mentum.] A force for war:
—equipment. Armadillo.

 -equipment. Armadillo.
 Ar'ma-thre, n. [L. arma-tura.] Defensive armor: —a piece of soft iron applied to the magnet; a keeper.
 Arm'-ohâr, n. A chair with arms.
 Ar-ma'ni-an, n. A native of Armenia.—2, α. Relating in Armonia. lating to Armenia.

Arm'ful, n. As much as the arms can hold. Arm'ful, n. As much as the arms can hold.

Arm'hole, n. A cavity under the shoulder:—a hole in a garment for the arm.

Ar'mi-ger, n. [L.] A knight or esquire.

Ar-mig'er-ous, a. [L. arma, arms, and gerere, to bear.] Bearing arms.

Ar'mil-la-ry, a. [L. arma, arms, and gerere, to shoulder.] Resembling a bracelet; armus, shoulder.] Resembling a bracelet.

Ar'mil-la-ry sphere, n. A skeleton celestial globe.

Kr'mil-lat-ed, a. Having bracelets.

Krm'lng-press, n. [So called from the old practice of impressing heraldic coats of arms on books.] A bookbinder's tool for stamping titles on the backs of books.

Ar-min'ian (ar-min'yan), n. A follower of Ar-minius, who differed from Calvin.—2, a. Relating to Arminius.
Ar-min'ian-ism, n. The doctrine of Arminius.

Ar-mip'o-tent, a. [L. arma, arms, and potens, potentis, powerful.—See Potent.] Powerful in

Är'mis-tice, n. [Late L. armistitium; arma, arms, and sistere, to stop.] A cessation from arms; a suspension of hostilities; a truce.

Armlet, n. A little arm; a bracelet.
Ar'mor, n. [L. armatura; O. Fr. armeure; Fr. armure.]

Defensive arms for the body.

Ar'mor-bear'er (ar'mur-bar'er), n. One who carries the armor of another.

ries the armor of another.

Ar'mor-er, n. One who makes or sells arms.

Ar-mo'ri-al. a. Relating to armor; heraldic.

Ar'mor-plat'ed, a. Plated or covered with iron
plates for defence:—said of a ship or of a fort.

Är'mo-ry, n. [From armor; influenced by L. armorium, a closet.] A place in which arms are deposited:—armor:—ensigns armorial:—a man-

deposited: A three variety under the shoulder.

Xmm'pit, n. The cavity under the shoulder.

Xms, n. pl. [See Arm.] Weapons of offence or defence.—(Her.) The ensigns armorial of a

family. Syn. - Arms originally meant instruments of Syn.—Arms originally meant instruments of offence, and weapons, instruments of defence. We say fire-arms, never fire-weapons. Cannons, muskets, pistols, &c., are fire-arms; bows and arrows, clubs, stones, &c., are recepons.

Xi'mx, n. [Fr. armée; L. armare, to arm.] A large body of armed men under a military com-

mander; a host.

Ar'my-worm (-wurm), n. A destructive cater-

pillar, appearing in hosts or armies.

Ăr'nj-ca, n. [Mod. L. perhaps for Gr. πταριική, sneezewort; πτάρνυμι, to sneeze.] A medicinal plant and its tincture

A-rō'ma, n. [Gr.] The odorant principle of plants; a pleasant odor.

plants; a pleasant odor.

Xr-o-măt'ie, a. [Gr. ἀρωματικός.] ContainXr-o-măt'ies, μ. pl. Fragrant spices or drugs.

Xr'o-māt'ies, μ. pl. Fragrant spices or drugs.

Xr'o-ma-tize, or A-rō'ma-tize [ar'o-ma-tiz, S. W.
E. K. R.; a-rō'ma-tiz, P.; a-rō'ma-tiz', St.;

a-rō'ma-tiz, Ja. Mu. Sm.], v. a. [Gr. ἀρωματίζειν.]

[pp. aromatizing, aromatized.] Το scent with

omatics. A-ro'ma-tous, a. Containing aroma.

A-rōṣe', i. from arise. See ARISE. A-rōūnd', ad. [See Round.] In a circle; on every side.—2, prep. About; near to; encircling.
A-röß'al, n. The act of arousing, or state of being aroused.

being aroused.

A-röäse', v. a. [See Rouse.] [pp. arousing, aroused.] To wake from sleep; to rouse.

A-röw' (a-rö'), ad. In a row; in order.

A-röynt', interj. Begone; away.

A-reggio (är-pēd'jo), n. [It., from arpa, a harp.]

A passage with the notes of its harmony not simultaneous, but in quick succession.

Är'pent (or är'pän), n. [Fr.; L. arepennis, a halfacre (a Celtic word.)] A French acre.

Är'que-būse(är'kwe-būs)[är'ke-būz, St.], n. [Fr.; Dut. haak, hook, and bus, gun.] A kind of handgen not now in use.

Dut. haak, hook, and bus, gun.] A kind of hander gun not now in use.

Xr-que-bus-iër' (är-kwe-bus-ër') [-bû-zēr', St.], n.
A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

Xr'qui-fôux (är'ki-fô), n. [Fr.; Sp. alquifol; cf.
Sp. alcofol, alcohol.] A kind of lead ore which gives a green varnish to pottery.

Ar-rāck' [ar-rāk', W. P. J. F. Ja.; ăr'ak, S. K. St.
I. N. Sm.], n. [Hind.; Arab. araq, sweat, juice.]
A spirit procured by distillation from the sap of relim-trees or from rice.

palm-trees or from rice.

AT-Taign' (ar-Tan'), v. a. [O. Fr. arainer, araison-ner; L. adrationare, to reason; ad, to, and ratio, rationis, reason. Arrain, in the old legal sense of "to demand," is from Fr. aramer, to stretch; Goth. hramjan.] [pp. arraigning, arraigned.]

To bring before a tribunal; to charge; to indict; to general. palm-trees or from rice.

Ar-raign'ment, n. The act of arraigning. mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.—Ç, Ç, Ç, Ş, soft; Ç, Ç, Ç, Ş, kard; Ş as z; X as gz; this.

Ar-rānģe', v. a. [Fr. arranger.—Cf. RANGE, RANK.]
[pp. arranging, arranged.] To put in regular order; to range; to class; to place.
Ar-rānģe'ment, n. The act of arranging; order.
Ar'rant, a. [Variant form of errant, a vagabond.
—See Errany.] Bad in a high degree; vile;
manifestly vile—ontendants complete. order; to range; to class; to place.
Ar-range'ment, n. The act of arranging; order.
Ar'rant, a. [Variant form of errant, a vagabond.
—See Errant.] Bad in a high degree; vile;
manifestly vile:—out-and-out; complete.
Ar'ras, n. Rich tapestry, first made at Arras.
Ar-ras'tre (-tra), n. [Sp.—Of. L. rastrum, a harrow.] A rude machine for grinding ores by
dragging a heavy stone over them.

Ar-ray', n. [O. Fr. arei, arai; root of ready.] Order of battle:—dress; attre.—2, v. a. [pp. arraying, arrayed.] To put in order; to deck. Ar-rear', n. [Fr. arrière.—Cf. REAR, and L. retro, backward.] That which remains unpaid.

Dackward.] That which remains unpaid.
Ar-rēct', a. [L. arrigere, arrectus, to lift; ad, and regere, to direct.] Erected; erect; attentive.
Ar-rēct', n. [0. Fr. areste, a stop; 0. Fr. arester, Fr. arcter, to arrest; L. ad, at, re, backward, stare, to stand.] A seizure under legal process:

-a stop. -2, v. a. [pp. arresting, arrested.] To stop; to hinder; to stay; to catch; to seize; to

Ar-rest'ment, or Ar-res-ta'tion, n. The act of arresting; the state of being arrested; arrest:—stoppage:—legal attachment.

Ar-ret', n. [Fr.] A decree; a decision of a court.
Ar-ri'val, n. [0. Fr. arrivaille; Fr. arriver, to arrive; L. ad, to, and ripa, the shore.] The act of coming to any place:—a person or thing that

Ar-rive', v. n. [pp. arriving, arrived.] To come to any place.

Ar'ro-gance, \ n. Assumption of too much im-

Arro-ganes, { n. Assumption of too much im-Arro-ganes, { portance; pride, Arro-gant, a. [L. arrogans, assuming.—See An-ROGATE.] Possessed of arrogance; haughty; assuming; despotic; magisterial, Arro-gant-ly, ad. In an arrogant manner.

Ar ro-gate, v. a. [L. arrogare, arrogatus, to claim; ad, to, and rogare, to ask.] [pp. arrogating, arrogated.] To claim unduly.

Ar-ro-gā/tion, n. The act of arrogating:—an un-warrantable assumption.

warrantable assumption.
Ar'rōw, n. [O. E. aewoe, earh; cognate with L. arcus, bow.] A weapon shot from a bow.
Ar'row-rô&t, n. [From its once supposed efficacy in curing poisoned arrow-wounds.] A farinaceous substance and the plant producing it.

Ar'row-y (ar'ro-e), a. Consisting of arrows:—like an arrow; swift; piercing.

an arrow; swill; piercing.
Ar-röy'(o, n. [Sp., after L. irriguus, watery, overflowing.] A brook; a streamlet:—a gully.
Ar'se-nal, n. [Fr.; It. arzana'; Sp. darsena'; Arab.
dar acrinah, workshop.] A magazine of military

Arse'nic, or Ar'se-nic [ärs'nik, S. W. J. F. K.

Mu.; är'se-nik, St. I. H. Ja. Sm.], n. [L. arsenicum; Gr. aporeviκόν, masculine, strong.] A poissonus mineral substance.

a sound of the voice.

Ar-tic'd-lā-tive, a. Pertaining to articulation.

Ar-tic'd-lā-tyv. a. Portaining to articulation. sonous mineral substance.

Ar-sen'i-cal, a. Containing arsenic. Ar'sen-i-ca, a. A primary compound of arsenic. Ar-se'ni-ous, a. Containing arsenic.

Ar-sen'u-ret-ted, Ar-sen'u-ret-ted, Ar'sis, n. [Gr. for "raising;" αἴρειν, to raise.] (Mus.) The raising of the hand in beating time:

the house of another.

Art. [See AM.] The second person singular, indicative mood, present tense, of the verb to be.

Art, n. [L. ars, artis.] The application of human knowledge or skill in the formation of things: opposed to nature :- one of the fine arts, as poetry,

Ar'te-ry, n. [Gr. ἀρτηρία, probably from αἴρειν, to lift, with the idea of a strap; an old etymology connects the word with ἀήρ, air; the ancients considered the arteries to be filled with

cients considered the arteries to be filled with air.] One of the blood-vessels which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

Ar-tē'ṣiạn (ar-tē'zhan), a. [Fr. artéšien, from Arteis, an old name of Artois.] Relating to Artois.—Arteisian well, a well made by boring.

Art'ffil.a. Comming; sly; crafty; dexterous.

Art'ffil.ness, n. Quality of being artful.

Ar-thrif'ic, | a. [Gr. ἀρθρῦτικόs.] Relating to Ar-thrif'-ical, arthritis or the gout; gouty.

Ar-thrif'-ical, arthritis or the gout; gouty.

Ar-thrif'-ical, arthritis or the gout; a joint.—See -ITIS.] (Med.) The gout.

Ar'thro-pōd, n.; pl. Ar-thròfo-da, or Ar'thro-pōds. [Gr. ἀρθρῦτ, a joint, and ποῦς, ποδός, a foot.] An animal with jointed feet, as insects, spiders, crabs, &c.

spiders, crabs, &c.

Arti-choke, n. [It. articciocco, arci-ciogo; Sp. alcachofa; Arab. al-khar-shaf.] An esculent plant. Arti-cle, n. [L. articulus, dim. of artus, joint, and in Late L. a dim. of

ars, artis, meaning a device. A part of speech; as, a, an, the:—a thing:— a literary composition:—a clause of an account:—the very moment. pl. Terms; stipulations.—2, v. a. [pp. articling, articled.] To draw up, or bind by, articles.

Syn.—Articles of indenture; terms of settlement; express stipulations; Artichoke.

on section conditions of sale.

Artic'n-lar, a. Relating to articles or joints.

Artic'n-lar, a. Relating to articles or joints.

Artic'n-lar, a. P. L. for "jointed."] The class of jointed animals.

or jointed animals.

Ar-tic'y-late, v. a. [L. articulare, articulatus, to joint, to join.—See Article.] [pp. articulating, articulated.] To form words; to pronounce; to speak :- to form joints to; to joint .- 2, v. n.

speak istinctly.

Artic'u-lated. p. a. Distinct:—plain:—jointed.

Artic'u-lated. p. a. Jointed:—distinctly uttered:—formulated. Ar-tic'u-late-ly, ad. In a distinct manner.

Ar-tic-u-la tion, n. Act of articulating:—a consonant:—a joint; a union of bones:—utterance; a sound of the voice.

one who speaks distinctly.

Ar'ti-fice, n. [L. artificium; ars, artis, art, and facere, to make.] A crafty device; trick; fraud; deceit; cunning; art; evasion. [facturer. Ar-tiff-icer, n. [Fr. artificier.] Mechanic; manu-fir-ti-fi'dial (är-te-fish'al), a. [L. artificialis.]

Made by art; not natural; fictitious; not gen-

Ar'sis, n. [Gr. for "raising;" αἴρειν, to raise.]

(Mus.) The raising of the hand in beating time:

-an accented syllable.

Ar'son, n. [O. Fr.; L. ardere, arsum, to burn.]

The act of voluntarily and maliciously burning the house of another.

to fortify, to provide with articula, contrivances, or appliances; a dim. of ars, artis, art.] Weapons of war; cannon:-troops that manage ordnance, cannon, &c.

Ar-til'ler-y-man, n. A member of an artillery

opposed to matter:—the of the line aris, as poerry, music, architecture, painting, sculpture, &c.; or one of the useful or mechanical arts:—a trade:—artfulness; artifice; skill; dexterity; cunning.

corps.

Xr'ti-sšn, or Xr-ti-sšn' [är'te-zăn, P. J. K. St. C. Wb. Sm. R.; är'te-zăn, I. H.; är-te-zăn', S. W. F. Ja. Mu.], n. [Fr.; It. artigiano; L. artifus;

A mechanic; an artificer; a manufacturer; a

ARTIST

handicraftsman.

Ar'tist, n. One skilled in the arts; one who prac-

Artist, n. One skilled in arts.

Artists' (artëst', n. [Fr.] One skilled in any art, but chiefly in a minor art, as cooking, hairdressing, or dancing.

Ar-tis'tie, [a. Relating to the arts, or to an Ar-tis'ti-eal.], artist. Ar-tis'ti-eal-ly, ad. In an artistic manner, Ar'tist-ry, n. The skill or workmanship of an artist; artistic effect.

Art'less, a. Unskilful; void of art; simple. Artless, a. Unskillii; void of art, sample. Artless-ix, ad. In an artless manner. Artless-ness, a. Want of art; simplicity. Ar'to-type, a. [Art, a product of skill, and type, a picture.] Of or relating to, or produced by, artotypy.—2, m. A picture obtained by artotypy. Artotypy, m. A photographic process by which pictures are reproduced.

A-rundi-na'ceous (-shus), a. [L. arundinaceus; arundo, a reed.] Of or like reeds. Ar-un-din'e-ous, a. [L. arundineus; arundo, a reed.] Abounding with reeds.

A-rus'pex [L.], or A-rus'pice, n. [L. haruspex; pl. haruspices. "entrail-viewer;" Skr. hira, en-

pl. haruspices, "entrali-viewer;" Skr. hara, entralis.] A soothsayer.

Xr'yan [är'yan, H.; ä'r]-an or ä'r]-an, Mn. I.], a.

[Skr. arya, probably "well-born."] Of or belonging in the Aryans.—2, m. The name assumed by the cultivated races of Hindostan and Persia, and extended to the parent stock, as well as to the various European and Asiatic races derived therefrom, as Greeks, Latius, Celts, Teutons, Slavs, and Letts.

As, conj. & adv. [The same as also, whence als and then as.] In like manner; in the manner that; that; for example; like; equally.

As-a-foet'i-da, n. See ASSAFCETIDA As-bes'ti-form, a. Formed like asbestos. As-bes'tine, a. Incombustible.

As-bes t<sub>1</sub> to ... As-bes t<sub>1</sub> to ... As-bes t<sub>1</sub> to ... Incombustible. As-bes t<sub>2</sub>, [az-best us, H. Mu.], n. [Gr. ἄσβεσ-As-bes t<sub>2</sub>, not, σβεστός, As-bes tos, { tar-ress as, h. ma., n. tot. αβεστός, σβεννύναι, to quench:—it was said of a certain stone called asbestos that when once kindled its heat could not be quenched; perhaps a reference to quickline,] (Min.) A mineral substance, fibrous and incombustible, having sometimes the

appearance of flax.

As-eăr'j-dēş, n. pl. [Gr.] Intestinal worms.
As-eòn'd', v. n. [L. ascendere; ad, to, and scandere, to climb.] [pp. ascending, ascended.] To rise; to move upward.—2, v. a. To climb up; to

As-cend'a-ble, a. That may be ascended. As-cond'ant, n. Height; elevation; superiority:

—a person of influence:—an ancestor.—2, a. Superior; above the horizon.

As-cen'den-cy, n. Paramount influence.
As-cen'den-cy, n. Paramount influence.
As-cen'den-cy, n. [L. ascensio.] Act
of ascending; act of rising or mounting upward. As-cen'sion-day, n. The day on which the ascension of Christ is commemorated; the last Thursday but one before Whitsunday.

day but one before winistanay.

As-cent', n. The act of rising; rise; eminence.

As-certain', v. a. [O. Fr. acertaine.—See Crranin.

I pp. ascertaining, ascertained.] To make certain or sure; to establish; to determine; to

As-cer-tain'a-ble, a. That may be ascertained. As-ogrtain ment, n. The act of ascertaining.
As-ogrtin, a. [Or anyruos; anyrus, a monk; anxerts, to exercise.] Relating to ascetics; austere; rigorous in self-discipline.—2, n. A devout

recluse; a hermit.

As-cĕt'i-cĭşm, n. The practice of an ascetic.

As-cĕt'i-cĭşm, n. [Gr. ἀσκίδων, dim. of ἀσκός, a leather bag (a descriptive name).] One of a group of low marine animal organisms, by some regarded as vertebrate

Late L. artitianus, from artire, to instruct in art.] As-cī'tēs, n. [L.; Gr. ἀσκύτης; ἀσκός, a leather have hange; an artificer: a manufacturer: a bag (a descriptive name).] Dropsy of the abdo-

men.
As-oït'ie, or As-oït'i-cal, a. Dropsical.
As-ori'ba-ble, a. That may be ascribed.
As-oribe', v. a. [L. ascribere; ad, to, and scribere, to write.] [pp. ascribing, ascribed.] To attribute as a cause:—to attribute as a quality; to

impute.
As-orip'tion, n. [L. ascriptio.] The act of ascribing:—the thing ascribed.
A-sēp'tio, a. [Gr. ā, neg., and σηπτικός, putrescent.—See Serric.] Not putrescible.
A-sēx'ù-al, a. [A, neg., and SEXUAL.] Destitute

-noting reproduction without congress

A.sex'n-al-ly, ad. Without congress of the sexes. Ash, n. [O. E. zsc.] A tree; the wood of the ash:
-ashes.

A-shāmed' (a-shāmd'), a. [See Shame.] Feeling Ash'en, a. Of ash:—of ashes:—colored like ashes. Ash'e-ry, n. A manufactory of potash:-a place for ashes: an ash-hole.

Ash'es, n. pl. [O. E. asce, ascan.] The dust or remains of any thing burnt:—the remains of a

remans of any thing burnt:—the remains of a dead body.

Ash'-hōle, or Ash'-pit, n. A place for ashes.

Ash'lar, \( n. \) [0. Fr. aisler; L. axilla, and axis,

Ash'ler, \( f \) axle, beam, plank, through adj. axil
laris.] Freestone from the quarry, or squared

Ash 12; Jarks, beam, pants, thought ast, axis, laris.] Freestone from the quarry, or squared for building.

A-shōre', ad. On shore; to the shore.

Ash-Wednes'day, n. [Named from the ashes put upon the heads of pentients.] First day of Lent.

Ash'y, a. Ash-colored:—covered with ashes.

A-si-at'ie (a-she-at'ik) [a-she-at'ik, H. I. Wb. Mu.;

ä-zhe-āt'ik, St.], a. Pertaining to Asia.—2, n. A native of Asia.

native of Asia.

A-sīde', ad. [See Side.] To one side; apart from the rest.—2, n. A remark made to one's self, and not supposed to be audible to by-standers.

Ks'i-nīne, a. [L. csnimms; asimus, an ass.] Relating to, or like, an ass.

lating to, or like, an ass.

As.i-nin'i-ty, n. Obstinate stupidity; assishness.

Akk, v. a. [O. E. &scian.—Of. Skr. ish, to seek.]

[pp. asking, asked.] To seek to know by words;

to request; to beg; to claim; to demand; to

question.—2, v. n. To petition; to make inquiry.

A-skänte', da [Cf. It. a schiancio, aslant.] SideA-skänt', ways; obliquely, aside; askew.

Asker, n. One who asks; inquirer.—a newt.

Asker, daskū', ad [See Stew.] Aside: ob
Asker, daskū', ad [See Stew.] Aside. ob-

A-skänt', \( \) ways; obliquely; aside; askew.
Ask'er, n. One who asks; inquirer:—a newt.
A-ske\( \vec{w}' \) (a-sk\( \vec{u}' \)), ad. [See Skew.] Aside; ob-

liquely.

Ask'ing, a. Suppliant; beseching.
A-slänt', ad. [See SLANT.] In a slanting manner.
A-slēēp', a. & ad. [See SLEEP.] Sleeping; at rest:
—dead.
[liquely.

-dead.

A-slope', ad. [See Slope.] With declivity; abA-slope', ad. [se-slown-this, Ja. Sm. Wb. L. Mu.;
a-slow'n-this, P. St. C.], a. [Gr. ἀσώματος; ά,
neg., and σώμα, σώμασος, body.] Incorporeal.

Asp, n. [L. aspis; Gr. ἀσπίς.]
A poisonous serpent:—[O. E.
æsp] the aspen-tree.

As-pār'a-gūs, n. [L.; Gr. ἀσφάραγος.] An esculent plant.

As'peqt, n. [L. aspicere, aspectus; ad, to, and spicere, to look.] Look; countenance; air; view.

As'nen, m. [Properly an adi, from asn. a poplar.

As'pen, n. [Properly an adj. from asp, a poplar.]
A poplar having trembling leaves.—2, a. Belonging to the aspen-tree.

As'per, n. [Late Gr. ασπρος, white.] A Turkish coin or money of account.

coin or money of account.

Xs'per-āte, v. a. [L. asperare, asperatus, to roughen; asper, rough.] [pp. asperating, asperated.]
To sound roughly.

As-pērge', v. a. [L. aspergere; ad, to, on, and spargere, to sprinkle.] [pp. asperging, asperged.]
To sprinkle.

As-pēr'i-tx, n. [L. asperlas; asper, rough.]
Roughness; harshness.

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, úse.—Ç, G, ç, g, soft; Ç, G, E, g, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this

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A-spër'ma-toŭs, a. Same as Aspermous.
A-spër'mous, a. [Gr. ἀσπερμος; ἀ, priv., and σπερμα, a seed.] Destitute of seeds.
As-pērse, v. a. [L. aspergere, aspersum.—See Asperse] [pp. aspersing, aspersed.] To vilify; to slander; to defame:—to sprinkle; to besprinkle.

Syn.—Men asperse their neighbors by insinuative them. tions; vilify or defame them by advancing charges to injure their character; slander and calumniate them by propagating evil reports of them to detract from their excellence by under-

valuing the motives of their good deeds.

As-për'sion, n. [L. aspersio.] Censure; calumny: sprinkling.

As-phalt', n. Bitumen; asphaltum. As-phal'tie, a. Bitumen; asphatum. As-phal'tie, a. Bituminous; containing asphalt. As-phal'tum, n. [L.; Gr. ἄσφαλτον.] Mineral pitch; native bitumen.—Anglicized to asphalt.

As'pho-del, n. [Gr. ἀσφόδελος.] The day-lily; As-phyx'i-a, n. [L.; Gr. ἀσφυξία; ἀ, neg., and σφυξίς, pulse; σφύζειν, to throb.] (Med.) Stoppage of pulse; suffocation:—suspended anima-

[terized by, asphyxia. tion. [terized by, aspiny xia. As-phyx'i-al, a. Of or pertaining to, or charac-As-phyx'i-ate, v. a. [pp. asphyxiating, asphyxiated.] To affect with asphyxia; to suffocate. As-phyx'i-āt-ed, p. & a. Suffering from asphyxia; in a state of asphyxia.

in a state of asphyxia.

As-phÿx-j-ā'tiọn, n. The act or process of producing asphyxia; the state of asphyxia.

As-phÿx'y, m. Same as Asphyxia.

As-phÿx'y, m. Fir. & Port.—See Asr.] The asp, a serpent:—a piece of ordnance:—[a form of spike; O. Fr. espic] the spike, a species of lavender, the oil of which is used by painters, &c.:—[penhaps at first a jelly made of asp's fiesh] a kind of jelly.

As private of Asphrayu fashivant K. Sm. H.

As pir and, or As pi-rant [as-pir and, K. S. H. S. L. R. Wb.; as-pir and or as perint, Jo. Mu.]

1. [L. aspirans, aspirants, pres. part, of aspirane, to aspire.] One who aspires; a candidate.—2, a.

As'pi-rāte, r. a. [See Aspire.] [pp. aspirating, aspirated.] To pronounce with full breath, or with the sound of the letter h:—to mark with the aspirate.

As'pi-rate, a. Pronounced with full breath.— 2. n. A mark to denote an aspirated pronunciation :- a rough breathing.

tion:—a rough breathing.

As-pi-ra'tion, n. An ardent wish:—a sigh:—act of pronouncing with a rough breathing.

A-spir'a-to-ry, a. Of or pertaining to aspiration or breathing; suited for inhaling air.

As-pire', v. n. [L. aspirare, spiratus, to pant for; ad, for, and spirare, to breathe.] [pp. aspiring, aspired.] To aim at; to desire eagerly:—to rise aloft.

[Ambitious; of lofty aims.

As-pir'ing, n. Desire of something great.—2, a.

A-squint'. ad. [See SQUINT.] Obliquely; not in a right line.

a right line. Ass, n. [O. E. assa; L. assans.] An animal of burden;

—a dolt.

As-sa-fœt'i-da (ĭs-ĭ-fēt'e-da),

n. [Per. aza, mastic, and L.
fatida, ill-smelling.] A very gum-resin, used in medicine.

Ass. ) n. [Port. As-sa-gaī' As-se-gal' (-gi). | azanaia; Arab. az-zaghayah; Berber, zaghayah.] The missile lance or javelin which is the weapon of certain races of Africa. As-sāil', r. a. [Fr. assaillir; L. ad, at, and salire, to leap.] [pp. assailing, assailed.] To attack in a hostile manner; to fall upon; to assault:—to attack

to attack with arguments:—to censure. As-sail'a-ble, a. That may be assailed. As-sail'ant, n. One who attacks or invades.—
2, a. Attacking; aggressive; hostile.
As-sart', n. [Law arr. ascrirer; Law L. exsartare;
L. ex, out, and sarpere, sarptum, to prune.] (Law.)

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ӑ, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ȳ, short; ą, ę, į, ọ, ਧ, ¤, obscure.—Fáre, fár, fást, fâll; hêir, hēr;

A clearing in a forest.—2, v. a. [pp. assarting, assarted.] To clear up, as a forest.

As-sas'sin, m. [Fr.; Arab. hashshashin, pl. of hashshash, a hashish-eater; the Ismaili sectaries used to intoxicate themselves with hashish before setting out to despatch their victims.] A

As-săs'si-nāte, v. a. [pp. assassinating, assassinated.] To murder by violence and surprise; to kill As-sas-si-na'tion, n. The act of assassinating.

As-sas'si-na-tor, n. One who assassinates.
As-sault', n. [L. ad, at, and saltare, to leap; frequentative form of salire.—See Assall..] Attack; storm; hostile violence.—2, v. a. [pp. assaulting, assaulted.] To attack; to fall upon.

As-say' (as-sa'), n. [Fr. essai, O. Fr. assai, test, trial; L. exagium, a weighing, a test; ex, out, and agere, to act, to manage; exigere, to weigh.]
Examination of ores and metals, or of weights

and measures; a trial.—2, v. a. [pp. assaying, assayed.] To try or prove, as metals; to essay. As-say'er, n. One who assays metals. As-say'-mās-ter, n. The assayer of the mint. As-sēm'blage, n. [Fr.] A collection; a group. As-sēm'ble, v. a. [Late L. assimulare, to collect; ad, to, and simulary together]. As-sem ble, v. a. [Late I. assimulare, to collect, ad, to, and simul, together.] [pp. assembling, assembled.] To bring together; to collect.—2, v. n. To meet together.
As-sem bly, n. [O. Fr. assemble.] A company; collection; congregation:—a legislature:—a ball

or party:—a drum-beat or bugle-call.

Sum.—An assembly of persons; an assemblage of statues; a group of figures; a collection of books.

—A legislative or ecclesiastical assembly; a com-—A legislative or ecclesiastical assembly; a com-pany of soldiers; a Christian congregation; an ecclesiastical or legislative council; a Presbyte-rian synod; a convocation of bishops and clergy; an ecclesiastical or political convention; the American congress; the British parliament; the German diet.

As-sent', n. [L. assentare, freq. of assentire; ad, to, and sentire, to perceive.] Act of agreeing; consent; acquiescence.—2, v. n. [pp. assenting, assented.] To express concurrence; to agree to;

assented.] It explies to consent; to comply.

Assentia tion, n. Act of assenting; servile assent.

Assentient (shent), a. [L. assentire, assentiens.—See ASENT.] Assenting.—2, n. One who assents.

sents.

As-sērt', v. a. [L. asserere, assertum, to join together; to put the hand on the head of, as a slave, either in claiming his services, or freeing him; hence, to claim, to set free, to declare; ad, to, and serere, to put.] [pp. asserting, asserted.] To declare positively; to maintain; to affirm; to

claim; to aver. The thing asserted; averment.

As-ser'tion, n. The act of asserting; affirmation;
As-ser'tion-al, a. Characterized by assertion; containing an assertion.

As-ser'tive, a. Positive; affirmative. As-sert'or, n. [L.] One who asserts:—a vindicator.

As-sert or, n. [h.] ode who assetts.—a vindeador, As'ser-to-ry, [as'ser-ture, J.a. K. Sm. R.; as-ser-to-re, Wb. N.], a. Asserting; affirmative. As-sess, v. a. [L. assider, assessm, to sit by; ad, at, and sedere, to sit; Late L. assessare, to tax.]

[pp. assessing, assessed.] To charge with any sum as a due share; to tax; to rate:—to esti-

sum as a due share, or tar, mate officially.

As-sëss'a-ble, a. That may be assessed.

As-sëss'ment, a. Act of assessing; sum assessed;
tax; rate:—estimation.

tax; rate; estimation.

As-sess(or, n. [L., an assisting judge, a rater of taxes.] One who assesses:—an assisting judge.

As-ses-so'ri-al, a. Relating to assessors.

As'sets [as'sets, S. W. P. J. Ja. K. Sm. H. St. I. Mu.

R.; as-sets, C. Wb.1, n. pl. [Law Fr. assets, asets, Fr. assez, enough; L. ad satis for satis, enough, i.e., enough to cover certain claims.] Goods and chattels for the discharge of debts, legacies, &c.

As-sev'er, v. a. [pp. assevering, assevered], or As-sev'er-āte, v. a. [pp. asseverating, assoverated]. [L. asseverater, assiverating, to assert solemnly; ad, to, and severus, serious.] To affirm solvenuls.

emnly; as, to, and sector, some solemnly.

As-sev-er-a'tion, n. Solemn affirmation.
As-sib-j-la'tion, n. [L. ad, to, and sibilare, to hiss.] The act of making sibilant; the change of pronunciation into a sibilant.

As-sj.dū'j-ty, n. [L. assidailas.] Diligence; close

\*\*As-sid'ú-oŭs, a. [L. assiduus, diligent; ad, to, and sedere, to sit down.] Very dilugent; constant, and sedere, to sit down.] Very dilugent; constant, As-sid'ú-oūs-n'oūs-ly, ad. Diligently; constant, As-sid'ú-oūs-n'ess, n. Diligently; constantly.
\*\*As-sīd'ú-oūs-n'ess, n. Diligently; constantly.
\*\*As-sūd'ú-oūs-n'ess, n. Diligent

As-sign-ā'tion, n. An appointment to meet.

As-sign-āē' (ās-sg-nē'), n. One to whom any right or property is made over by assignment:—

make similar — to assort and interpolated.

As-sim'-ja'tion, n. The act of assimilating;—
conversion of food into nutriment. [lating.
As-sim'j-ja-tive, a. Having the power of assimifasi'sih, a. Periaining to or resembling an ass; id · asinine

scupia; asimne.

Ass'ish-ness, u. The quality of being assish or stupid and obstinate; doltishness; foolishness.

As-sist', v. a. [L. assistere; ud, at, and sistere, to stand.] [pp. assisting, assisted.] To help; to sid, to suggest the la present. aid: to succor :- to be present.

As-sist'ance, n. Help; aid; succor; support:-As-sist'ant, n. One who assists; an auxiliary; a

helper; coadjudr.

As-size', n. [O. Fr. assise; L. ad, to, and sedere (sidere), to sit.] (Eng. Law.) A court of judicature:—an ordinance.

As-sīz'er, n. One who inspects; an officer who inspects weights and measures. As-sō'ci-a-ble (as-sō'she-a-bl), a. Capable of being

As-sō'ci-āte (as-sō'she-āt), v. a. [L. associare, associatus; ad, to, and sociare, to join; sociaus, a companion.] [pp. associating, associated.] To unite with another; to join; to accompany.—

2, v. n. To unite in company.
As-sō'ci-ate (as-sō'she-at), a. Confederate.—2, n. An intimate acquaintance; a partner; compan-

As-sō-ci-ā'tion (as-sō-she-ā'shun). n. [L. associa-tio.] Confederacy; partnership; connection:

Syn. - An ecclesiastical or scientific association Sym.—An ecclesiastical of scientific association, a confideracy of states; a parinership in trade; a connection between persons; a combination of individuals; a union of parties or states.

As-sō-ci-ā'tion-al-işm, n. The doctrine or theory of association of ideas.

As-so-ci-a'tion-al-ist, n. One who holds the doctrine of associationalism.

As-sō'ci-a-tĭve, a. Tending to associate.

to acquit.

As'so-nănce, n. Resemblance of sound.

As'so-nănt, a. [L. assonare, assonans, assonantis;
ad, to, and somere, to sound; sonus, sound.]

Having a similar sound.

As-sort, v. a. [Fr. assortir.—See Sort.] [pp. assorting, assorted.] To arrange in order; to class.
As-sort/ment, n. Quantity assorted; class:—an

Assignat (as-sin'q-bl), a. That may be as-signat (as-sin-ya' or as-ig-nat'), n. [Fr.; so called because public lands were assigned as security.] A sort of paper money once used in France.

As-sig-nā'tion, n. An appointment to meet, As-sig-nā'(ion, n. An appointment to meet, As-sig-n

As-sum fig. J. a. Arrogant. precentious. pre-As-sump'sit (as-sum'sit), n. [L., "he has taken upon himself."—See Assume.] (Law.) A vol-

a deputy:—an agent.

As-sign'er (as-sin'er), n. One who assigns,
As-sign'ment (as-sin'ment), n. Act of assigning;
a transfer of property.

As-sim'i-la-ble, a. That may be assimilated.
As-sim'i-late, v. n. [L. assimilare, assimilated.]
As-sim'i-late, v. n. [L. assimilare, assimilated.]
As-sim'i-late, v. n. That may be assimilated.
As-sim'i-late, v. n. That may be assimilating, assimilated.]
To grow like or similar.—2, v. a. To make similar:—to absorb and incorporate.
As-sim-i-la'tion, n. The act of assimilating:—conversion of food into nutriment. [lating.]

insurance; guarantee.

Syn.—Assurance unaccompanied by a sense of

propriety often degenerates into impudence or

propriety often degenerates into impudence or shamelessness:—well-founded confidence of the same of th

secure:—to assert:—to insure.

As-sūred-, p. a. Made certain; guaranteed.
As-sūred-ly (a-shūred-le), ad. Certainly.
As-sūred-nēss (a-shūred-nēs), n. Certainty:
audacity; confidence; hardihood.
As-sūreq-nēss, n. The act of rising upward.
As-sūrent, a. [L. assurgens, assurgents; assurgent, a. [L. assurgent, as represent a secure of the se

A-stat'ic, α. [Gr. ἄστατος, unfixed; ἀ, not, and root στα-, to stand.] Not having a tendency to remain fixed:—(of magnetic needles) not affected by the earth's magnetism.

Xs'tel, n. [O. Fr. astelle, a shingle; L. hastella, dim. of hasta, a shaft.] A ceiling in a mine to

protect the workers.

As'ter, n. [L.; Gr. ἀστήρ, a star.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; starwort.

genus of plants; starwort.

As 'ter-ĭsk, n. [Gr. ἀστερίσκος, dim. of ἀστήρ, a star.] A mark in printing, as (\*).

As 'ter-ĭşm, n. [Gr. ἀστερισμός; ἀστήρ, a star.] A constellation:—asterisk.

As 'ter-īte, n. [Gr. ἀστερίτης; ἀστήρ, a star.]

(Min.) The star-stone.

A-stern', ad. [See Stenn.] Behind the ship:—

As 'te-röid, n. [Gr. ἀστεροειδής, star-like; ἀστήρ, a star.] (Astron.) A small planet.—2, α. Possessing radiating lobes or rays like a starfish: sessing radiating lobes or rays like a starfish; star-shaped.

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