

a good or bad sense. In a bad sense, it corresponds with trick, or fraud.

2. Art; trade; skill acquired by science or practice. [*Rarely used.*]

ARTIFICER, *n.* [L. *artificer*, from *ars*, and *facio*.] [*Not used.*]

1. An artist; a mechanic or manufacturer: one whose occupation requires skill or knowledge of a particular kind; as a silversmith, or saddler.

2. One who makes or contrives; an inventor: as an artificer of fraud or lies. [*Millon.*]

3. A cunning, or artful fellow. [*Ben Jonson.*]

ARTIFICIAL, *a.* Made or contrived by art, or by human skill and labor, in opposition to *natural*; as *artificial* heat or light; an *artificial* magnet.

2. Feigned; fictitious; not genuine or natural; as *artificial* tears.

3. Contrived with skill or art.

4. Cultivated; not indigenous; not being of spontaneous growth; as *artificial* grasses. [*Gibbon.*]

Artificial arguments, in rhetoric, are arguments invented by the speaker, in distinction from laws, authorities and the like, which are called *artificial* arguments or proofs. [*Johnson.*]

Artificial lines, on a sector or scale, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents, which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c.

Artificial numbers, the same with logarithms. [*Chambers. Encyc.*]

ARTIFICIALITY, *n.* The quality of being artificial; appearance of art. [*Shenstone.*]

ARTIFICIALLY, *adv.* By art, or human skill and contrivance; hence, with good contrivance; with art or ingenuity.

ARTIFICIALNESS, *n.* The quality of being artificial.

ARTILLERY, *n.* This word has no plural. [*Fr. artillerie*; *It. artiglieria*; *Sp. artilleria*. In *Fr. artiller*, *artiller*, is a matross; *Sp. artiller*, to mount cannon. In *Armoric*, *artiller* is *artillery*, and an artist is *artiller*. In *Norm. Fr.* *artiller* is written *artillerie*. The *Armoric* unites this word with *art*, *artist*, indicating that the primary sense is, instruments, things formed by art or rather prepared by art, preparations.]

1. In a general sense, offensive weapons of war. Hence it was formerly used for bows and arrows.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* to his lad. 1 Sam. xx.

But in present usage, appropriately, 2. Cannon; great guns; ordnance, including guns, mortars and grenades, with their furniture of carriages, balls, bombs and shot of all kinds.

3. In a more extended sense, the word includes powder, cartridges, matches, utensils, machines of all kinds, and horses that belong to a train of artillery.

4. The men who manage cannon and mortars, including matrosses, gunners, bombardiers, cannoniers, or by whatever name they are called, with the officers, engineers, and persons who supply the artillery with implements and materials. [*Encyc.*]

ARTISAN, *n.* s as z. [*Fr. from L. ars. See Art.*]

An artist; one skilled in any art, mystery or trade; a handicrafts-man; a mechanic; a tradesman.

ARTIST, *n.* [*Fr. artiste*; *It. artista*; from *L. ars. See Art.*]

1. One skilled in an art or trade; one who is master or professor of a manual art; a good workman in any trade.

2. A skillful man; not a novice.

3. In an *academic* sense, a proficient in the faculty of arts; a philosopher. [*Encyc.*]

4. One skilled in the fine arts; as a painter, sculptor, architect, &c.

ARTLESS, *a.* Unskillful; wanting art; knowledge or skill. [*Dryden.*]

1. Free from guile, art, craft or stratagem; simple; sincere; unaffected; undesigned; as an *artless* mind.

2. Contrived without skill or art; as an *artless* tale.

ARTLESSLY, *adv.* Without art or skill; in an artless manner.

2. Without guile; naturally; sincerely; unaffectedly. [*Pope.*]

ARTLESSNESS, *n.* The quality of being void of art or guile; simplicity; sincerity; unaffectedness.

ART TOTYRITE, *n.* [*Of Gr. $\alpha\rho\tau\epsilon\varsigma$, bread, and $\tau\upsilon\rho\alpha\varsigma$, cheese.*]

One of a sect of heretics, in the primitive church, who celebrated the eucharist with bread and cheese, alleging that the first oblations of men were not only the fruit of the earth, but of their flocks. They admitted females to the priesthood and episcopacy. [*Encyc.*]

ARTS-MAN, *n.* A learned man. [*Obs. Shaks.*]

ARUNDELIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Arundel, as *Arundelian* marbles. The *Arundelian* marbles are ancient stones, containing a chronological detail of the principal events of Greece, from Cecrops, who lived about 1582 years before Christ, to the archonship of Diogenes, before Christ 264. The engraving was done in Paros, and the chronology is called the *Parian Chronicle*. These stones are called *Arundelian* from the Earl of Arundel, who employed William Petty to procure relics of antiquity in the East, in 1624. These, with other curiosities, were purchased, and by the Earl's grandson presented to the University of Oxford. Their antiquity and even their authenticity has been questioned. [*Encyc.*]

ARUNDINEOUS, *a.* [*L. $arundo$, a reed.*] Pertaining to a reed; resembling the reed or cane.

ARUNDINEOUS, *a.* Abounding with reeds.

ARURA, *n.* [*Gr. $\alpha\rho\rho\alpha$.*] Literally, as authors suppose, a plowed field. According to Herodotus, and Suidas, the *arura* of Egypt, was a piece of ground fifty feet square. Others make it a square of 100 cubits; others of 100 feet. The Grecian *aroura* was a square measure of half the pletiron, [*See $\alpha\rho\rho\alpha$.*]

Encyc. Herod. Euterpe.

ARUSPEX, *n.* [*L.*] A soothsayer. [*Dryden.*]

ARUSPICE, *n.* written also *haruspice*. [*L. $arusper$, or $haruspex$, a soothsayer, or diviner, who attempted to foretell events*

by consulting the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice. *Qu. Teut. orf , ygf* ; *Eth. $\Delta\lambda\Phi$ arwe*, cattle, and *L. $specio$* , to view.]

A priest, in ancient Rome, whose business was to inspect the entrails of victims, killed in sacrifice, and by them to foretell future events.

ARUSPICY, *n.* The act of prognosticating by inspection of the entrails of beasts, slain in sacrifice. [*Butler.*]

AS, *adv. c.* [*Pers. asa , like, similar, as; Gr. $\omega\varsigma$. Qu. Fr. $aussi$.* But more probably the English word is contracted from *als*, G. and D. It corresponds in sense with the Persian.]

1. Literally, like; even; similar. "Ye shall be as Gods, knowing good and evil." "As far as we can see," that is, like far, equally far. Hence it may be explained by *in like manner*; as, *as* do you are commanded.

2. It was formerly used where we now use *that*. [*Obs.*]

The relations are so uncertain as they require a great deal of examination. [*Bacon.*]

3. It was formerly used for *as if*. [*Obs. He lies, as he his bliss did know.*]

Walter.

1. While; during; at the same time. "He troubled as he spoke." But in most of its uses, it is resolvable into *like*, *equal*, *even*, or *equally*, *in like manner*. In some phrases, it must be considered a nominative word, or other words must be supplied. "Appoint to office such men as deserve public confidence." This phrase may be elliptical for "such men as those who deserve public confidence."

As seems, in some cases, to imply the sense of proportion. "In general, men are more happy, as they are less involved in public concerns."

As, in a subsequent part of a sentence, answers to *such*; give us *such* things as you please; and in a preceding part of a sentence, has *so* to answer to it; as with the people, so with the priest.

AS, *n.* [*L.*] A Roman weight of 12 ounces, answering to the libra or pound.

2. A Roman coin, originally of a pound weight; but reduced, after the first Punic war, to two ounces; in the second Punic war, to one ounce; and by the Papirian law, to half an ounce. It was originally stamped with the figure of a sheep, sow, or ox; and afterwards with a Janus, on one side, and on the reverse, a rostrum or prow of a ship.

3. An integer; a whole or single thing. Hence the English *ace*. Hence the Romans used the word for the whole inheritance; *heres ex ace*, an heir to the whole estate. [*Encyc.*]

ASA, a corruption of *lasar*, an ancient name of a gum. [*See Ooze.*]

ASA-DULCIS, the same as *benzoïn*.

ASA-FETIDA, *n.* [*Jsa*, gum, and *L. $fetida$* , fetid.]

A fetid gum-resin, from the East Indies. It is the concrete juice of a large umbelliferous plant, much used in Medicine, as an antispasmodic. [*Encyc.*]

ASBESTINE, *a.* [*See Asbestos.*] Pertaining to asbestos, or partaking of its nature and qualities; incombustible.