

OBVERT', *v. t.* [L. *obverto*; *ob* and *verto*, to turn.] To turn towards. *Watts.*

OBVERTED, *pp.* Turned towards.

OBVERTING, *ppr.* Turning towards.

OBVIATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *obvier*; It. *ovviare*; Sp. *obviar*; from L. *obvius*; *ob* and *via*, way.]

Properly, to meet in the way; to oppose; hence, to prevent by interception, or to remove at the beginning or in the outset; hence in present usage, to remove in general, as difficulties or objections; to clear the way of obstacles in reasoning, deliberating or planning.

To lay down every thing in its full light, so as to obviate all exceptions. *Woodward.*

OBVIATED, *pp.* Removed, as objections or difficulties.

OBVIATING, *ppr.* Removing, as objections in reasoning or planning.

OBVIOUS, *a.* [L. *obvius*. See the Verb.]

1. Meeting; opposed in front.

I to the evil turn

My obvious breast. [Not now used.]

Milton.

2. Open; exposed. [Little used.] *Milton.*

3. Plain; evident; easily discovered, seen or understood; readily perceived by the eye or the intellect. We say, a phenomenon *obvious* to the sight, or a truth *obvious* to the mind. *Milton. Dryden.*

OBVIOUSLY, *adv.* Evidently; plainly; apparently; manifestly. Men do not always pursue what is *obviously* their interest.

2. Naturally.

Holyday.

3. Easily to be found.

Selden.

OBVIOUSNESS, *n.* State of being plain or evident to the eye or the mind.

Boyle.

OBVOLUTE, *a.* [L. *obvolutus*, *obvolvō*; *ob* and *volvo*, to roll.]

In botany, *obvolute* foliation is when the margins of the leaves alternately embrace the straight margin of the opposite leaf.

Martyn.

OCCASION, *n. s* as *z.* [L. *occasio*, from *occido*, to fall; *ob* and *cado*.]

1. Properly, a falling, happening or coming to; an occurrence, casualty, incident; something distinct from the ordinary course or regular order of things. *Hooker.*

2. Opportunity; convenience; favorable time, season or circumstances.

I'll take th' *occasion* which he gives to bring

Him to his death. *Waller.*

Use not liberty for an *occasion* to the flesh.

Gal. v.

Sin taking *occasion* by the commandment, deceived me. *Rom. vii.*

3. Accidental cause; incident, event or fact giving rise to something else. What was the *occasion* of this custom?

Her beauty was the *occasion* of the war.

Dryden.

4. Incidental need; casual exigency; opportunity accompanied with need or demand. So we say, we have *occasion* for all our resources. We have frequent *occasions* for assisting each other.

The ancient canons were well fitted for the *occasion* of the church in its purer ages.

Baker.

My *occasions* have found time to use them toward a supply of money. *Shak.*

OCCASION, *v. t.* [Fr. *occasionner*.] To cause incidentally; to cause; to pro-

duce. The expectation of war *occasions* a depression in the price of steaks. Consumptions are often *occasioned* by colds. Indigestion *occasions* pain in the head. Heat *occasions* lassitude.

2. To influence; to cause.

If we inquire what it is that *occasions* men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes—

Locke.

OCCASIONABLE, *a. s* as *z.* That may be caused or occasioned. [Little used.]

Barrow.

OCCASIONAL, *a. s* as *z.* [Fr. *occasionnel*.]

1. Incidental; casual; occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; made or happening as opportunity requires or admits. We make *occasional* remarks on the events of the age.

2. Produced by accident; as the *occasional* origin of a thing. *Brown.*

3. Produced or made on some special event; as an *occasional* discourse.

OCCASIONALLY, *adv. s* as *z.* According to incidental exigence; at times, as convenience requires or opportunity offers; not regularly. He was *occasionally* present at our meetings. We have *occasionally* lent our aid.

OCCASIONED, *pp. s* as *z.* Caused incidentally; caused; produced.

OCCASIONER, *n. s* as *z.* One that causes or produces, either incidentally or otherwise.

He was the *occasioner* of loss to his neighbor. *Sanderson.*

OCCASIONING, *ppr. s* as *z.* Causing incidentally or otherwise.

OCCASIVE, *a.* Falling; descending; western; pertaining to the setting sun.

Amplitude is *ortive* or *occasive*. *Encyc.*

OCCULTATION, *n.* [L. *occultatio*; *ob* and *cado*, to blind.]

The act of making blind. [Little used.]

Sanderson.

OCCIDENT, *n.* [L. *occidens*, *occido*, to fall; *ob* and *cado*.]

The west; the western quarter of the hemisphere; so called from the decline or fall of the sun. *Encyc.*

OCCIDENTAL, *a.* [L. *occidentalis*.] Western; opposed to *oriental*; pertaining to the western quarter of the hemisphere, or to some part of the earth westward of the speaker or spectator; as *occidental* climates; *occidental* pearl; *occidental* gold.

Encyc. Howell.

OCCIDUOUS, *a.* [L. *occido*, *occiduus*.] Western. [Little used.]

OCCIPITAL, *a.* [from L. *occiput*, the back part of the head; *ob* and *caput*.]

Pertaining to the back part of the head, or to the occiput.

OCCIPUT, *n.* [L. *ob* and *caput*, head.] The hinder part of the head, or that part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head.

OCCISION, *n. s* as *z.* [L. *occisio*, from *occido*, to kill; *ob* and *cado*.]

A killing; the act of killing. [Not used.]

Hall.

OCCLUDE, *v. t.* [L. *occludo*; *ob* and *cludo*, *claudio*, to shut.]

To shut up; to close. [Little used.]

Brown.

OCCLUSE, *a.* [L. *occlusus*.] Shut; closed. [Little used.]

Holder.

OCCLUSION, *n. s* as *z.* [L. *occlusio*.] A shutting up; a closing. *Howell.*

[This is an elegant word, though little used.]

OCCULT', *a.* [L. *occultus*, *occulo*; *ob* and *celo*, to conceal.]

Hidden from the eye or understanding; invisible; secret; unknown; undiscovered; undetected; as the *occult* qualities of matter. *Newton.*

The *occult* sciences are magic, necromancy, &c.

Occult lines, in geometry, are such as are drawn with the compasses or a pencil, and are scarcely visible. *Encyc.*

OCCULTATION, *n.* [L. *occultatio*.] A hiding; also, the time a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by the interposition of the body of a planet.

Encyc.

2. In astronomy, the hiding of a star or planet from our sight, by passing behind some other of the heavenly bodies.

OCCULTED, *a.* Hid; secret. [Not used.] *Shak.*

OCCULTNESS, *n.* The state of being concealed from view; secretness.

OCCUPANCY, *n.* [L. *occupō*, to take or seize; *ob* and *cipio*, to seize.]

1. The act of taking possession.

2. In law, the taking possession of a thing not belonging to any person. The person who first takes possession of land is said to have or hold it by right of *occupancy*.

Occupancy gave the original right to the property in the substance of the earth itself.

Blackstone.

OCCUPANT, *n.* He that occupies or takes possession; he that has possession.

3. In law, one that first takes possession of that which has no legal owner. The right of property, either in wild beasts and fowls, or in land belonging to no person, vests in the first *occupant*. The property in these cases follows the possession.

OCCUPATE, *v. t.* [L. *occupō*.] To hold; to possess; to take up. [Not used.]

Bacon.

OCCUPATION, *n.* [L. *occupatio*.] The act of taking possession. *Bacon.*

2. Possession; a holding or keeping; tenure; use; as lands in the *occupation* of AB.

3. That which engages the time and attention; employment; business. He devotes to study all the time that his other *occupations* will permit.

4. The principal business of one's life; vocation; calling; trade; the business which a man follows to procure a living or obtain wealth. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce furnish the most general *occupations* of life. Painting, statuary, music, are agreeable *occupations*. Men not engaged in some useful *occupation* commonly fall into vicious courses.

OCCUPIER, *n.* One that occupies or takes possession. *Raleigh.*

2. One who holds possession.

3. One who follows an employment. *Ezek. xxvii.*

OCCUPY, *v. t.* [L. *occupō*; *ob* and *cipio*, to seize or take.]

1. To take possession. The person who first *occupies* land which has no owner, has the right of property.