

2. Resembling oil; as an *oily* appearance.  
 3. Fatty; greasy. *Shak.*  
**OILY-GRAIN**, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*  
**OILY-PALM**, *n.* A tree. *Miller.*  
**OINT**, *v. t.* [Fr. *oindre*, *oint*; Sp. Port. *untar*. The French *oindre* is formed from the *L. ungo*, like *joindre* from *jungo*.]  
 To anoint; to smear with an unctuous substance.

They *oint* their naked limbs with mother'd oil. *Dryden.*

**OINT'ED**, *pp.* Anointed; smeared with an oily or greasy matter.

**OINT'ING**, *ppr.* Anointing.

**OINTMENT**, *n.* Unguent; any soft, unctuous substance or compound, used for smearing, particularly the body or a diseased part.

**OIS'ANITE**, *n.* Pyramidical ore of titanium. *Ure.*

**OKE**, *n.* An Egyptian and Turkish weight, equal to about two pounds and three quarters, English avoirdupois weight. *Eton.*

**OKER**. [See *Ocher*.]

**OLD**, *a.* [Sax. *ald*; G. *alt*; D. *oud*; Dan. *alde*, old age.]

1. Advanced far in years or life; having lived beyond the middle period, or rather towards the end of life, or towards the end of the ordinary term of living; applied to animals or plants; as an *old* man; an *old* age; an *old* camel or horse; an *old* tree. This adjective is placed after the noun that designates the time lived.

Abraham was seventy five years *old* when he departed from Haran. *Gen. xii.*

2. Having been long made or used; decayed by time; as an *old* garment; an *old* house.

3. Being of long continuance; begun long ago; as an *old* acquaintance.

4. Having been long made; not new or fresh; as *old* wine.

5. Being of a former year's growth; not of the last crop; as *old* wheat; *old* hay.

6. Ancient; that existed in former ages; as the *old* inhabitants of Britain; the *old* Romans.

7. Of any duration whatever; as a year *old*; seven years *old*. How *old* art thou?

8. Subsisting before something else. He built a new house on the site of the *old* one. The *old* law is repealed by the new.

9. Long practiced. He is grown *old* in vice. He is an *old* offender.

10. That has been long cultivated; as *old* land; an *old* farm; opposed to *new* land, land lately cleared and cultivated. *America.*

11. More than enough; great.

If a man were porter of hellgate, he should have *old* turning of the key. *Shak.*

12. In vulgar language, crafty; cunning. Of *old*, long ago; from ancient times; as in days of *old*. *Dryden.*

We apply *old* chiefly to things subject to decay. We never say, the *old* sun, or an *old* mountain.

**OLDEN**, *a.* Old; ancient. [Used in poetry.] *Shak.*

**OLD-FASH'IONED**, *a.* Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom; as an *old-fashioned* dress.

*Old-fashioned* men of wit. *Aldison.*

**OLDNESS**, *n.* Old age; an advanced state of life or existence; as the *oldness* of a man, of an elephant or a tree.

2. The state of being old, or of a long continuance; as the *oldness* of a building or a garment.

3. Antiquity; as the *oldness* of monuments.

**OLD-WIFE**, *n.* A contemptuous name for an old prating woman. 1 Tim. iv.

2. A fish of the genus *Labrus*, and another of the genus *Balistes*. *Encyc.*

**OLEAG'INOUS**, *a.* [L. *oleaginus*, from *oleum*, oil.] Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous. *Arbuthnot.*

**OLEAG'INOUSNESS**, *n.* Oiliness.

**OLEAN'DER**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Nerium*, the rose-bay or South sea rose; a beautiful shrub with flowers in clusters, of a fine purple color, but of an indifferent smell. The plant, especially the bark of the roots, is said to be poisonous. *Encyc.*  
**OLEAS'TER**, *n.* [L. from *olea*, the olive tree.]

A plant of the genus *Eleagnus*; the wild olive. *Miller.*

**O'LEATE**, *n.* A compound of oleic acid with a sulfifiable base. *Chevreul.*

**OLEF'ANT**, *a.* [L. *oleo*, *olfacio*.] Olefiant gas is a compound of one prime of carbon and one of hydrogen, called by Ure carbureted hydrogen, to distinguish it from the gas resulting from one prime of carbon and two of hydrogen, which he calls subcarbureted hydrogen.

*Olefiant gas*, is so called from its property of forming with chlorine a compound resembling oil.

**O'LEIC**, *a.* [from *oil*.] The oleic acid is obtained from a soap made by digesting hog's lard in potash lye. *Chevreul.*

**OLEOSAC'CHARUM**, *n.* A mixture of oil and sugar. *Ure.*

**O'LEOSE**, } *a.* [L. *oleosus*.] Oily. [Little used.] *Ray.*

**O'LEOUS**, } *a.* [L. *oleraceus*, from *olus*, *oleris*, pot-herbs.]

Pertaining to pot-herbs; of the nature or qualities of herbs for cookery.

**OLFACT'**, *v. t.* [L. *olfacto*, *olfacio*; *oleo*, to smell, and *facio*, to make.]

To smell; used in burlesque, but not otherwise authorized. *Hudibras.*

**OLFACT'ORY**, *a.* [L. *olfacio*, supra.] Pertaining to smelling; having the sense of smelling; as *olfactory* nerves. *Locke.*

**OL'IBAN**, } *n.* [Ar. لُبَان luban; with the adjective *al*, the, corrupted into *ol*. The word signifies then frankincense, and it is so named from its whiteness.]

**OLIBA'NUM**, } *n.* [Ar. لُبَان luban; with the adjective *al*, the, corrupted into *ol*. The word signifies then frankincense, and it is so named from its whiteness.]  
 A gum-resin consisting of tears or drops, of a yellow transparent color and disagreeable smell. It is brought from Turkey and the East Indies. It is not, as Linne supposed, produced by the Juniperus Lycia, but from a different tree growing in Arabia and Hindoostan. See Asiatic Researches, 9. 377. In Arabia, *luban* is applied to benzoin, which is generally used for incense, and *oliban* is called *condur*, whence Gr. *χορδος*. In medicine, it is used in fumigations as a resolvent. *Fourcroy. Encyc.*

Thompson says *olibanum* is produced

by different trees and in different countries.

**OL'ID**, } *a.* [L. *olidus*, from *oleo*, to smell.] Fetid; having a strong disagreeable smell. [Little used.] *Boyle. Brown.*

**OLIGARCH'AL**, } *a.* [See *Oligarchy*.]

**OLIGARCH'ICAL**, } *a.* Pertaining to oligarchy, or government by a few. *Burke.*

**OL'IGAREHY**, *n.* [Gr. *ολιγαρχία*; *oligos*, few, and *αρχη*, rule.]

A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in a few hands; a species of aristocracy. *Swift.*

**OL'IGIST**, } *a.* [Gr. *ολιγιστος*, least.] **OL'IGIST'IC**, } *a.* gist iron, so called, is a crystalized tritoxyl of iron.

**OL'IO**, *n.* [It. from Sp. *olla*; Port. *olha*, a dish of meat boiled or stewed; L. *olla*, a pot.]

1. A mixture; a medley. *Dryden.*

2. A miscellany; a collection of various pieces; applied to musical collections.

**OL'ITORY**, *a.* [L. *olitor*, a gardener, from *olus*, pot-herbs.]

Belonging to a kitchen garden; as *olitory* seeds. *Evelyn.*

It may perhaps be used as a noun.

**OLIVA'CEOUS**, *a.* [from L. *oliva*, olive.] Of the color of the olive. *Pennant.*

**OLIVAS'TER**, *n.* [Fr. *olivâtre*, from L. *oliva*, olive.] Of the color of the olive; tawny. *Bacon.*

**OL'IVÉ**, *n.* [L. *oliva*, from *olea*, an olive tree; Fr. *olive*; Gr. *ελαία*. See *Oil*.]

A plant or tree of the genus *Olea*. The common olive tree grows in warm climates and rises to the height of twenty or thirty feet, having an upright stem with numerous branches. This tree is much cultivated in the south of Europe for its fruit, from which is expressed the olive oil, and which is used also for pickles. *Encyc.*

**OL'IVED**, *a.* Decorated with olive trees. *Warton.*

**OL'IVENITE**, *n.* An ore of copper. *Ure.*

**OL'IVE-YARD**, *n.* An inclosure or piece of ground in which olives are cultivated. *Ex. xxiii.*

**OL'IVIN**, } *n.* [from *olive*.] A subspecies

**OL'IVINE**, } *n.* of prismatic chrysolite of a brownish green, often inclining to a yellowish or grayish green, usually found in roundish grains in other stones; sometimes in large masses, but not crystalized. It is a constituent of many lavas and frequently occurs in basaltic rocks.

*Kirwan. Ure.*

**OLYMPIAD**, *n.* [L. *Olympias*; Gr. *Ολυμπιας*, from *Ολυμπος*, Olympus, a mountain of Macedonia.]

A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, and constituting an important epoch in history and chronology. The first Olympiad commenced 775 years before the birth of Christ, and 22 years before the foundation of Rome. The computation by Olympiads ceased at the three hundred and sixty fourth Olympiad, in the year 440 of the christian era. *Encyc.*

**OLYMP'EAN**, *a.* Pertaining to Olympus; or to Olympia, a town in Greece.