2. The receiving as one's own, what is new! or not natural.

3. God's taking the sinful children of men ADO'RE, v. t. [L. adoro. In Ch. and Heb. into his favor and protection. Eph. iv. Adoption by arms, an ancient ceremony of presenting arms to one for his merit or valor, which laid the person under an ob-

ligation to defend the giver.

Adoption by baptism is the spiritual affinity which is contracted by god-fathers and god-children, in the ceremony of baptism. It was introduced into the Greek church. and afterwards among the ancient Franks. This affinity was supposed to entitle the god-child to a share of the god-father's estate.

Adoption by hair was performed by cutting off the hair of a person and giving it to the adoptive father. Thus Pope John VIII

adopted Boson, king of Arles.

Adoption by matrimony is the taking the children of a wife or husband, by a former marriage, into the condition of natural children. This is a practice peculiar to the Germans; but is not so properly adoption as adfiliation. Encyc.

Adoption by testament is the appointing of a person to be heir, by will, on condition of his taking the name, arms, &c. of the Encyc.

adopter.

In Europe, adoption is used for many kinds of admission to a more intimate relation. and is nearly equivalent to reception; as, the admission of persons into hospitals, or monasteries, or of one society into ano-Encyc. ther.

ADOPT'IVE, a. [L. adoptivus.] That adopts, as an adoptive father; or that

That adopts, as an adoptive rather, or that is adopted, as an adoptive son.

ADOPTIVE, n. A person or thing adopted.

ADO'RABLE, a. That ought to be adored;

worthy of divine honors. In popular use, worthy of the utmost love or respect ADO'RABLENESS, n. The quality of being 1.

adorable, or worthy of adoration. ADO'RABLY, adv. In a manner worthy of

adoration

ADORA'TION, n. The act of paying 2. honors to a divine being; the worship paid to God; the act of addressing as a God. Adoration consists in external homage, accompanied with the highest reverence. is used for the act of praying, or preferring requests or thanksgiving, to the Supreme Being.

2. Homage paid to one in high esteem; pro-

found reverence. Adoration, among the Jews, was performed by bowing, kneeling and prostra-tion. Among the Romans, the devotee, with his head uncovered, applied his right hand to his lips, bowing and turning himon the face, striking the forehead against ADORN'ING, ppr. Ornamenting; decorathe earth, and kissing the ground. The adoration paid to the Grecian and Roman ADORN'ING, n. Ornament; decoration. emperors, consisted in bowing and kneeling at the feet of the prince, laying hold of ADOSCULATION, n. [L. ad and osculatio, his robe, then withdrawing the hand and clapping it to the lips. In modern times, adoration is paid to the pope by kissing the farma on the pistils. Encyc. his feet, and to princes, by kneeling and Adosculation is also defined to be the insertkissing the hand. This word was used by the Romans for acclamation or great applause, given to public performers; and the ADOS SED, a. [Fr. adossée, part. of adosser, AD ULATRESS, n. A female that flatters election of a pope is sometimes by adora- to set back to back; dos, the back.]

tion, that is, by sudden acclamation with-In heraldry, denoting two figures or bearout scrutiny. Encue

, to honor, reverence or glorify, to ndorn: Heb. אדר, to be magnificent or glorious, to magnify, to glorify. word is usually referred to the Latin ad orare, to carry to one's mouth; ad and os, oris; as, in order to kiss one's hand, the hand is carried to one's mouth. See Calmet, ad verbum, who cites, in confirmation of this opinion, the ancient practice of kiss ing the hand. See Job. xxxi. 1 Kings, xix. Ps. ii. Gen. xli. Ainsworth supposes the word to be a compound of ad and oro, to pray; and if the word is compound, as I suspect, this opinion is most probably correct.

To worship with profound reverence; to address with exalted thoughts, by prayer and thanksgiving; to pay divine honors to; to honor as a god or as divine Dryden.

To love in the highest degree; to regard with the utmost esteem, affection and respect; as, the people adore their prince.

ADO RED, pp. Worshipped as divine; highly reverenced; greatly beloved.

ADO'RER, n. One who worships, or hon ors as divine; in popular language, an ad miring lover.

dressing as divine; regarding with great love or reverence.

ADORN', v. t. [L. adorno, ad and orno, to deck, or beautify, to dress, set off, extol, furnish; Fr. orner; Sp. Port. ornar; It. ornare; Arm. aowna. Orno is probably the Saxon hrinan, gerenian, gerinan, ge hrinan, to touch, to strike, to adorn, that is, to put on.

To deek or decorate; to make beautiful to add to beauty by dress; to deck with external ornaments.

A bride adorneth herself with jewels. Isa. vi. To set off to advantage; to add ornaments to; to embellish by any thing external or adventitious; as, to adorn a speech elegance of language, or a gallery with ictures.

To make pleasing, or more pleasing; as, great abilities adorned by virtue or affabil-

To display the beauty or excellence of; as, to adorn the doctrine of God. Titus ii. ADORN', n. Ornament. Obs. Spenser. Ohs. ADORN', a. Adorned ; decorated.

Milton. DORN'ED, pp. Decked; decorated; embellished.

ting; displaying beauty.

1 Pet. iii.

a kissing, from osculum, a kiss, or mouth. The impregnation of plants by the falling of

ing of one part of a plant into another.

ings placed back to back. ADOWN', prep. [a and down.] From a

higher to a lower situation; downwards; implying descent.

ADOWN, adv. Down; on the ground; at the bottom.

ADREAD', a. Adred'. [See Dread.] Af-

fected by dread. Obs. ADRIATIC, a. [L. Adria, or Hadria, the gulf of Venice.

Pertaining to the Gulf, called, from Venice, the Venetian Gulf. ADRIATIC, n. The Venetian Gulf; a

Gulf that washes the eastern side of Italy. ADRIFT', a. or adv. [Sax. adrifan, gedrifan, and drifan, to drive. See Drive. Adrift is the participle of the verb.

Literally, driven; floating; floating at random; impelled or moving without direction. As an adjective, it always follows its noun : as, the boat was advift.

ADROGA'TION, n. [L. ad and rogo, to ask. See Interrogate and Rogation.]

species of adoption in ancient Rome, by which a person, capable of choosing for himself, was admitted into the relation of a son. So called from the questions put to the parties. ADROIT', a. [Fr. from droit, right, straight,

direct; whence droite, the right hand; It. diritto, right, straight, contracted from the L. directus, dirigo; Arm. dret. See Right.] ADO'RING, ppr. or a. Honoring or ad- Dextrous; skilful; active in the use of the

hands, and figuratively, in the exercise of the mental faculties; ingenious; ready in invention or execution.

ADROIT'LY, adv. With dexterity; in a ready skilful manner. Chesterfield. ADROIT NESS, n. Dexterity; readiness in the use of the limbs, or of the mental faculties. Horne.

ADRY', a. [Sax. adrigan, to dry.] Thirsty, in want of drink. [This adjective always follows the noun.] Spectator. ADSCITITIOUS, a. [L. ascititius, from

adscisco, ascisco, to add or join.] Added; taken as supplemental; additional; Warton

not requisite. by appropriate action, sentiments with ADSTRICTION, n. [L. adstrictio, astrictio. of ad and stringo, to strain or bind fast. See Strict.]

A binding fast. Among physicians, the rigidity of a part of the body, occasioning a retention of usual evacuations; costiveness; a closeness of the emunctories; also the styptic effects of medicines. Encyc.

ADSTRIC'TORY, ADSTRING ENT. [See Astringent.]

ADULA RIA, n. [From .4dula, the summit of a Swiss mountain.]

A mineral deemed the most perfect variety of felspar; its color white, or with a tinge of green, yellow, or red. Cleaveland. ADULA TION, n. [L. adulatio.] Servile flattery; praise in excess, or beyond

what is merited; high compliment. Shak. AD'ULATOR, n. A flatterer; one who of-

fers praise servilely AD ULATORY, a. Flattering; containing excessive praise or compliments; servilely praising; as, an adulatory address.

with servility.