

ATHEOLOGIAN, *n.* One who is opposed to a theologian. *Hayward.*

ATHEOLOGY, *n.* Atheism. [Not in use.] *Swift.*

ATHEOUS, *a.* Atheistic; impious. [Not used.] *Milton.*

ATHERINE, *n.* A genus of fishes of the *ATHERINA*, *n.* an abdominal order. The characters are, the upper jaw is rather flat, the rays of the gill membrane are six, and the side belt or line shines like silver. There are four species; the best known is the *Hepsetus*, very abundant in the Mediterranean, where it is caught in large quantities. *Pennant. Ed. Encyc.*

ATHIEROMA, *n.* [Gr. *αθήρια*, pap.]

ATHIEROME, *n.* An encysted tumor, without pain or discoloration of the skin, containing matter like pap, intermixed with hard stony particles; easily cured by incision. *Encyc. Coxe.*

ATHIEROMATOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an *athierome*; having the qualities of an *athierome*. *Wiseman.*

ATHIRST, *a.* *athurst*. [a and *thirst*. See *Thirst*.]

1. Thirsty; wanting drink.
2. Having a keen appetite or desire.

He had a soul *athirst* for knowledge. *Ch. Observer.*

ATHLETE, *n.* [See *Athletic*.] A contender for victory. *A. Smith's Theory.*

ATHLETIC, *a.* [Gr. *αθλητικός*; *L. athleta*, a wrestler; from *αθλος*, strife, contest.]

1. Belonging to wrestling, boxing, running and other exercises and sports, which were practiced by the ancients, usually called the *athletic* games. Hence,
2. Strong; lusty; robust; vigorous. An *athletic* body or constitution is one fitted for vigorous exertions.

ATHWART, *prep.* [a and *thwart*. See *Thwart*.]

1. Across; from side to side; transverse; as *athwart* the path.
2. In *marine language*, across the line of a ship's course; as, a fleet standing *athwart* our course.

Athwart *house*, is the situation of a ship when she lies across the stem of another, whether near, or at some distance.

Athwart the *fore foot*, is a phrase applied to the flight of a cannon ball, across another ship's course, ahead, as a signal for her to bring to.

Athwart ships, reaching across the ship from side to side, or in that direction.

ATHWART, *adv.* In a manner to cross and perplex; crossly; wrong; wrongfully.

ATILT, *adv.* [a and *tilt*. See *Tilt*.]

1. In the manner of a tilt; in the position, or with the action of a man making a thrust; as, to stand or run *atilt*.
2. In the manner of a cask tilted, or with one end raised.

ATIMY, *n.* [Gr. *ατιμία*, a and *τιμή*, honor.] In ancient Greece, disgrace; exclusion from office or magistracy, by some disqualifying act or decree. *Miford.*

ATLAN TIAN, *n.* {a. Pertaining to the island ATLANTIAN, *n.* {a. Atlantis, which the ancients alleged was sunk and overwhelmed by the ocean. *Plato.*

2. Pertaining to Atlas; resembling Atlas.

ATLAN TIC, *a.* [from *Atlas* or *Atlantis*.] Pertaining to that division of the ocean, which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

ATLAN TIC, *n.* The ocean, or that part of the ocean, which is between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

ATLAN TICA, *n.* {a. An isle mentioned by ATLANTIS, *n.* {a. the ancients, situated west of Gades, or Cadiz, on the strait of Gibraltar. The poets mention two isles and call them *Hesperides*, western isles, and *Elysian fields*. Authors are not agreed whether these isles were the Canaries, or some other isles, or the continent of America. *Horace.*

ATLAN TIDES, *n.* A name given to the Pleiades or seven stars, which were feigned to be the daughters of Atlas, a king of Mauritania, or of his brother, Hesperus, who were translated to heaven. *Encyc.*

ATLAN TIS, *n.* A fictitious philosophical commonwealth of Lord Bacon, or the piece describing it; composed in the manner of More's *Utopia*, and Campanella's *City of the Sun*. One part of the work is finished, in which the author has described a college, founded for the study of Nature, under the name of *Salomon's House*. The model of a commonwealth was never executed. *Encyc.*

ATLAS, *n.* A collection of maps in a volume; supposed to be so called from a picture of mount Atlas, supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collection. *Johnson.*

2. A large square folio, resembling a volume of maps.
3. The supporters of a building.
4. A silk satin, or stuff, manufactured in the east, with admirable ingenuity. Atlases are plain, striped, or flowered; but they have not the fine gloss and luster of some French silks. *Encyc.*
5. The first vertebra of the neck. *Coxe.*
6. A term applied to paper, as *atlas* fine. *Burke.*

ATMOMETER, *n.* [Gr. *ατμος*, vapor, and *μετρον*, to measure.]

An instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface in a given time; an *evaporimeter*. *Ure.*

ATMOSPHERE, *n.* [Gr. *ατμος*, vapor, and *σφαίρα*, a sphere.]

The whole mass of fluid, consisting of air, aqueous and other vapors, surrounding the earth.

ATMOSPHERIC, *a.* Pertaining to the atmosphere; *a.* atmosphere; as *atmospheric* air or vapors.

2. Dependent on the atmosphere. I am an *atmospheric* creature. *Pope.*

ATOM, *n.* [Gr. *ατομος*; *L. atomus*; from *a*, not, and *τομή*, to cut.]

1. A particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division. Atoms are conceived to be the first principles or component parts of all bodies. *Quincy.*
2. The ultimate or smallest component part of a body. *Chemistry.*
3. Any thing extremely small. *Shak.*

ATOM IC, *a.* Pertaining to atoms; consisting of atoms; extremely minute.

The *atomical* philosophy, said to be broach-

ed by Moschus, before the Trojan war, and cultivated by Epicurus, teaches that atoms are endued with gravity and motion, by which all things were formed, without the aid of a supreme intelligent Being.

The *atomic theory*, in chemistry, or the doctrine of *definite proportions*, teaches that all chemical combinations take place between the ultimate particles or *atoms* of bodies, and that these unite either atom with atom, or in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms. *Dalton.*

ATOMISM, *n.* The doctrine of atoms.

ATOMIST, *n.* One who holds to the *atomical* philosophy.

ATOM-LIKE, *a.* Resembling atoms. *Brown.*

ATOMY, *n.* A word used by Shakespeare for *atom*; also an abbreviation of *anatomy*.

ATONE, *adv.* [at and *one*.] At one; together. *Spenser.*

ATONE, *v. i.* [Supposed to be compounded of *at* and *one*.] The Spanish has *adunar*, to unite or join, and the Ital. *adunare*, to assemble; from *L. ad* and *unus*, *unio*. In Welsh, *dyun* signifies united, accordant, agreeing; *dyunaw*, to unite or agree; from *un*, one, and *dy*, a prefix denoting iteration.]

1. To agree; to be in accordance; to accord.

He and Aulidus can no more *atone*, Than violentest contrariety. *Shak.*

[This sense is obsolete.]

2. To stand as an equivalent; to make reparation, amends or satisfaction for an offense or a crime, by which reconciliation is procured between the offended and offending parties.

The murderer fell and blood *atoned* for blood.

By what propitiation shall I *atone* for my former gravity. *Rambler*, No. 10.

The life of a slave was deemed to be of so little value, that a very slight compensation *atoned* for taking it away. *Robertson*, Charles V.

3. To *atone* for, to make compensation or amends.

This evil was *atoned* for by the good effects of the study of the practical physics of Aristotle.

The ministry not *atoning* for their former conduct by any wise or popular measure. *Junius.*

ATONE, *v. t.* To expiate; to answer or make satisfaction for.

Or each alone his guilty love with life. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to concord; to reconcile, as parties at variance; to appease. [Not now used.]

ATONED, *pp.* Expiated; appeased; reconciled.

ATONEMENT, *n.* Agreement; concord; reconciliation, after enmity or controversy.

Rom. v. He seeks to make *atonement*

Between the Duke of Glo'ster and your brothers. *Shak.*

2. Expiation; satisfaction or reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury, or by doing or suffering that which is received in satisfaction for an offense or injury; with *for*.