

Fire arms, are such as may be charged with powder, as cannon, muskets, mortars, &c. A *stand of arms* consists of a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box and belt, with a sword. But for common soldiers a sword is not necessary.

In *falconry*, arms are the legs of a hawk from the thigh to the foot. *Encyc.*

ARMS-END, *n.* At the end of the arms; at a good distance; a phrase taken from boxers or wrestlers.

ARMY, *n.* [Fr. *armée*; It. *arbar*, or *armhar*; from the common root of *arm*, *arma*, *armus*.]

1. A collection or body of men armed for war, and organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, under proper officers. In general, an army in modern times consists of infantry and cavalry, with artillery; although the union of all is not essential to the constitution of an army. Among savages, armies are differently formed.

2. A great number; a vast multitude; as an army of locusts or caterpillars. Joel ii. 25.

ARNOLDIST, *n.* A disciple of Arnold of Brescia, who in the 12th century, preached against the Romish Church, for which he was banished; but he was afterwards permitted to return. By his preaching, an insurrection was excited, for which he was condemned and executed. *Encyc.*

ARNOT, *n.* A name of the bunium, pig-nut or earlouth.

ARNOT'TO, *n.* The Anotta, which see. Also a tree so called.

ARNUTS, *n.* Tall oat grass.

AROMA, { *n.* [Fr. *aroma*.] The quality of
AROMA, { *n.* plants which constitutes their
fragrance, which is perceived by an agreeable smell, or a warm spicy taste.

AROMATIC, { *a.* Fragrant; spicy;
AROMATIC, { *a.* strong-scented; odoriferous; having an agreeable odor.

AROMATIC, *n.* A plant which yields a spicy, fragrant smell, or a warm pungent taste; as sage, summer savory, geranium, sweet marjoram, &c. *Milne.*

AROMATITE, *n.* A bituminous stone, in smell and color resembling myrrh. *Coxe.*

AROMATIZATION, *n.* The act of impregnating or scenting with aroma, or rendering aromatic.

AROMATIZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with aroma; to infuse an aromatic odor; to give a spicy scent or taste; to perfume. *Baron.*

AROMATIZED, *pp.* Impregnated with aroma; rendered fragrant.

AROMATIZER, *n.* That which communicates an aromatic quality. *Everh.*

AROMATIZING, *pp.* Rendering spicy; impregnating with aroma.

AROMATOUS, *a.* Containing aroma, or the principle of fragrance.

AROPH, *n.* [A contraction of *aroma philosophorum*.]

1. A name by which saffron is sometimes called.

2. A chemical preparation of Paracelsus, formed by sublimation from equal quantities of hematite and sal ammoniac. The word is also used by the same writer as synonymous with *tikhontripic*, a solvent for the stone. *Encyc. Cox.*

AROSE. The past or preterite tense of the verb, to arise.

AROUND, *prep.* [a and round. See Round.] 1. About; on all sides; encircling; encompassing; as, a lambent flame around his brows. *Dryden.*

2. In a looser sense, from place to place; at random.

AROUND, *adv.* In a circle; on every side.

2. In a looser sense, at random; without any fixed direction; as, to travel around from town to town. [See Round.]

AROURA, *n.* [Gr.] A Grecian measure of fifty feet. Also, a square measure of half the plethron, a measure not ascertained. The Egyptian aroura was the square of a hundred feet or a hundred cubits.

Encyc. Arbut.

AROUSE, *v. t.* arouse'. [In Heb חרצו; Ar. حرص haratzta, to stir, to excite. It is often contracted into rouse. It may be allied to D. rauen; G. brausen, to rage, to stir, bluster; Class Rs.]

To excite into action, that which is at rest; to stir, or put in motion or exertion, that which is languid; as, to arouse one from sleep; to arouse the dormant faculties.

AROUS'ED, *pp.* Excited into action; put in motion.

AROUS'ING, *pp.* Putting in motion; stirring; exciting into action or exertion.

AROW, *adv.* [a and row.] In a row; successively. *Sidney. Shak.*

AROYNT, *adv.* Be gone; away. *Obs.*

ARPEGGIO, *n.* [From It. *arpa*, a harp.] The distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental chord, accompanying the voice. *Walker.*

ARPEUT, *n.* [Fr. *arpeut*; Norm. *arpen*.] In Domesday, it is written *arpenus*, *arpendus*, and *arpen*. Columella mentions that the *arpenus* was equal to half the Roman *jugar*. The word is supposed to be corrupted from *arpendium*, or *aripendium*, the measuring of land with a cord. *Spelman. Lucier.*

A portion of land in France, ordinarily containing one hundred square rods or perches, each of 16 feet. But the arpent is different in different parts of France. The arpent of Paris contains 900 square toises. It is less than the English acre, by about one seventh. *Spelman. Encyc. Cowel. Arthur Young.*

ARQUEBUSADE, *n.* A distilled liquor applied to a bruise. *Chestefeld.*

2. The shot of an arquebuse.

ARQUEBUSE, { *n.* [Fr. from *arquer*, to
ARQUEBUSE, { *n.* make crooked, and
the Teutonic *bis*, a pipe, a gun; D. *bis*, a tube, pipe, gun; Sw. *bossa*, a gun or cannon. Hence the word signifies a hook gun.]

A hand gun; a species of fire arms, anciently used, which was cocked with a wheel.

It carried a ball that weighed nearly two ounces. A larger kind, used in fortresses, carried a ball of three ounces and a half. *Encyc.*

ARQUEBUSIER, *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

ARRACH, *n.* A plant. See *Orrach*.

ARRACK, *n.* contracted into rack. A

spirituous liquor imported from the East Indies. The name is said to signify, in the East, any spirituous liquor; but that which usually bears this name is *toddy*, a liquor distilled from the juice of the coconut tree, procured by incision. Some persons allege it to be a spirit distilled from rice or sugar, fermented with the juice of the coconut.

ARRAGONITE, *n.* [From Molina in Arragon, Spain.]

In *mineralogy*, a species of carbonate of lime, but not pure, and said to contain 3 or 4 per cent. of carbonate of strontian. It differs from pure carbonate of lime, in hardness, specific gravity, crystalline structure, &c. It is harder than calcareous spar, and exhibits several varieties of structure and form. It is often crystallized, generally in hexahedral prisms or pyramids. The massive varieties have usually a fibrous structure, exhibiting various imitative forms, being sometimes coralloid.

Hayn. Cleveland. Stromeyer.

ARRAIGN, *v. t.* arraign'. [Norm. *arraier*, *arraiser*, and *arresner*, to put to answer, to arraign. The usual derivation of this word, from Sax. *aragan*, *geagan*, to accuse, is probably incorrect. It appears to be of Norman origin, and if *s* is radical, it coincides in origin with L. *reus*, contracted from the root of *res*.]

1. To call or set a prisoner at the bar of a court, to answer to the matter charged against him in an indictment or information. When called, the indictment is read to him, and he is put to plead, guilty or not guilty, and to elect by whom he will be tried. *Blackstone.*

2. According to *Law writers*, to set in order; to fit for trial; as, to arraign a writ of novel disseisin. To arraign the *assize*, is to cause the tenant to be called to make the plaintiff, and set the cause in order, that the tenant may be brought to answer. *Cowel.*

3. To accuse; to charge with faults. *Johnson.* More correctly, to call before the bar of reason, or taste; to call in question, for faults, before any tribunal.

They will not arraign you for want of knowledge. *Dryden.*

ARRAIGN, *n.* arraign'. Arraignment; as, clerk of the arraigns. *Blackstone.*

ARRAIGNED, *pp.* Called before a tribunal to answer, and elect triers; accused; called in question.

ARRAIGNING, *pp.* Calling before a court or tribunal; accusing.

ARRAIGNMENT, *n.* [Norm. *arresnement*, *arresnement*.]

The act of arraigning; the act of calling and setting a prisoner before a court to answer to an accusation, and to choose his triers.

2. Accusation.

3. A calling in question for faults.

ARRAIGNMENT, *n.* [See *Array*.] Clothes; garments. We now use *raiment*.

ARRANGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *arranger*, of *ad* and *ranger*, to set in order; Arm. *renga*, *rang*, *rank*, a row or line. See *Rank*.]

1. To put in proper order; to dispose the parts of a whole in the manner intended, or best suited for the purpose; as troops arranged for battle.