

FITTED, *pp.* Made suitable; adapted; prepared; qualified.

FITTER, *n.* One who makes fit or suitable; one who adapts; one who prepares.

FITTING, *pp.* Making suitable; adapting; preparing; qualifying; providing with.

FITTINGLY, *adv.* Suitably. *More.*

FITZ, *Norm. fites, fuz, or fiz*; a son, is used in names, as in *Fitzherbert, Fitzroy, Carlowitz*.

FIVE, *a.* [*Sax. fif*; *D. vijf*; *G. fünf*; *Sw. Dan. fem*; *W. pum, pump*; *Arm. pemp.*] Four and one added; the half of ten; as five men; five leaves. Like other adjectives, it is often used as a noun.

Five of them were wise, and five were foolish. *Matt. xxv.*

FIVEBAR, *a.* Having five bars; as **FIVEBARRED**, *a.* a fivebarred gate.

FIVELEFT, *a.* Quinquennial; divided into five segments.

FIVEFOLD, *a.* In fives; consisting of five in one; five-double; five times repeated.

FIVELEAF, *n.* Cinquefoil. *Drayton.*

FIVELEAFED, *a.* Having five leaves; as fiveleafed clover, or cinquefoil.

FIVELOBED, *a.* Consisting of five lobes.

FIVEPARTED, *a.* Divided into five parts.

FIVES, *n.* A kind of play with a ball.

FIVES or VIVES, *n.* A disease of horses, resembling the strangles. *Encyc.*

FIVETOOTHED, *a.* Having five teeth.

FIVEVALVED, *a.* Having five valves. *Botany.*

FIX, *v. t.* [*Fr. fixer*; *Sp. fixar*; *It. fissare*; *L. fixus, figo*. Class *Bg.*]

1. To make stable; to set or establish immovably. The universe is governed by fixed laws.

2. To set or place permanently; to establish. The prince fixed his residence at York. The seat of our government is fixed at Washington in the district of Columbia. Some men have no fixed opinions.

3. To make fast; to fasten; to attach firmly; as, to fix a cord or line to a hook.

4. To set or place steadily; to direct, as the eye, without moving it; to fasten. The gentleman fixed his eyes on the speaker, and addressed him with firmness.

5. To set or direct steadily, without wandering; as, to fix the attention. The preacher fixes the attention of his audience, or the hearers fix their attention on the preacher.

6. To set or make firm, so as to bear a high degree of heat without evaporating; to deprive of volatility. Gold, diamonds, silver, platinum, are among the most fixed bodies.

7. To transfix; to pierce. [*Little used.*] *Sandys.*

8. To withhold from motion.

9. In popular use, to put in order; to prepare; to adjust; to set or place in the manner desired or most suitable; as, to fix clothes or dress; to fix the furniture of a room. This use is analogous to that of *set*, in the phrase, to set a razor.

FIX, *v. i.* To rest; to settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering.

Your kindness banishes your fear. Resolved to fix forever here. *Waller.*

2. To become firm, so as to resist volatilization.

3. To cease to flow or be fluid; to congeal;

to become hard and malleable; as a metallic substance. *Bacon.*

To fix on, to settle the opinion or resolution on any thing; to determine on. The contracting parties have fixed on certain leading points. The legislature fixed on Wethersfield as the place for a State Prison.

FIXABLE, *a.* That may be fixed, established, or rendered firm.

FIXATION, *n.* The act of fixing.

2. Stability; firmness; steadiness; a state of being established; as fixation in matters of religion. *King Charles.*

3. Residence in a certain place; or a place of residence. [*Little used.*]

To light, created in the first day, God gave no certain place or fixation. *Raleigh.*

4. That firm state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; as the fixation of gold or other metals.

Bacon. Encyc.

5. The act or process of ceasing to be fluid and becoming firm; state of being fixed. *Glanville.*

FIXED, *pp.* Settled; established; firm; fast; stable.

Fixed air, an invisible and permanently elastic fluid, heavier than common air and fatal to animal life, produced from the combustion of carbonaceous bodies, as wood or charcoal, and by artificial processes; called also *aerial acid, cretaceous acid*, and more generally, *carbonic acid*.

Fixed bodies, are those which bear a high heat without evaporation or volatilization.

Fixed stars, are such stars as always retain the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other, and are thus distinguished from planets and comets, which are revolving bodies.

Fixed oils, such as are obtained by simple pressure, and are not readily volatilized; so called in distinction from *volatile or essential oils*.

FIXEDLY, *adv.* Firmly; in a settled or established manner; steadfastly.

FIXEDNESS, *n.* A state of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness; as a fixedness in religion or politics; fixedness of opinion on any subject.

2. The state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; as the fixedness of gold.

3. Firm coherence of parts; solidity.

FIXIDITY, *n.* Fixedness. [*Not used.*] *Bentley.*

FIXITY, *n.* Fixedness; coherence of parts; that property of bodies by which they resist dissipation by heat. *Newton.*

FIXTURE, *n.* Position.

2. Fixedness; firm pressure; as the fixture of the foot. *Shak.*

3. Firmness; stable state.

4. That which is fixed to a building; any appendage or part of the furniture of a house which is fixed to it, as by nails, screws, &c., and which the tenant cannot legally take away, when he removes to another house.

FIXTURE, *n.* Position; stable pressure; firmness. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

FIZGIG, *n.* A fish-gig, which see.

2. A gadding flirting girl.

3. A fire-work, made of powder rolled up in a paper.

FIZZ, *v. i.* To make a hissing sound.

FIZZLE, *v. i.* To make a hissing sound.

FLAB-BINESS, *n.* [*See Flabby.*] A soft, flexible state of a substance, which renders it easily movable and yielding to pressure.

FLABBY, *a.* [*W. lib*, a soft, lank, limber state; *libin*, flaccid, lank; *lipa*, flaccid, lank, flapping; *lipau*, to become flabby, to droop; *lipanu*, to make gloo or smooth.

Flabby, *flap*, and *glab* appear to be from the same root.]

Soft; yielding to the touch and easily moved or slaken; easily bent; hanging loose by its own weight; as *flabby flesh*. *Swift.*

FLACCID, *a.* [*L. flaccidus*, from *flaccio*, to hang down, to flag; *Sp. flazo*, from *flazo*, to droop; *W. llac*, and *llag*, slack, sluggish, lax; *llacian*, to slacken, to relax, to droop; *llacu*, slow, mud; *lleigiau*, to flag, to lag, to skulk; *lleigau*, flagging, drooping, sluggish, slow. We see that *flaccid*, *flag*, *slack*, *sluggish*, *slow*, and *lag*, are all of the same family. See Class Lg. No. 40. 41. 42. 43.]

Soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; hanging down by its own weight; yielding to pressure for want of firmness and stiffness; as a *flaccid muscle*; *flaccid flesh*.

FLACCIDNESS, *n.* Laxity; limberness.

FLACCIDITY, *n.* want of firmness or stiffness. *Wiseman.*

FLAG, *v. t.* [*W. llacáu*, or *llacian*, to relax, to droop; *llagu*, to flag; *L. flaccio*; *Sp. flaquear*; *Port. fraquear*; to flag; *Ir. lag*, weak. See *Flaccid*. The sense is primarily to bend, or rather to recede, to lag.]

1. To hang loose without stiffness; to bend down as flexible bodies; to be loose and yielding; as the *flagging sails*. *Dryden.*

2. To grow spiritless or dejected; to droop; to grow languid; as, the spirits *flag*.

3. To grow weak; to lose vigor; as, the strength *flags*.

4. To become dull or languid.

The pleasures of the town begin to flag. *Swift.*

FLAG, *v. t.* To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to drop; as, to *flag* the wings. *Prior.*

FLAG, *n.* [*W. llac*; *Ir. liag*, a broad flat stone; allied perhaps to *lay*.] A flat stone, or a pavement of flat stones.

FLAG, *v. t.* To lay with flat stones.

The sides and floor were all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sandys.*

FLAG, *n.* [*W. llac*, a blade.] An aquatic plant, with a blade leaf, probably so called from its bending or yielding to the wind.

FLAG, *n.* [*G. flagge*; *D. vlag, vlagge*; *Dan. flag*; *Sw. flugg*; allied probably to the preceding word, in the sense of bending or spreading.]

An ensign or colors; a cloth on which are usually painted or wrought certain figures, and borne on a staff. In the army, a banner by which one regiment is distinguished from another. In the marine, a banner or standard by which the ships of one nation are distinguished from those of another, or by which an admiral is distinguished from other ships of his squadron.

In the British navy, an admiral's flag is displayed at the main-top-gallant-mast.