

15. Not clouded; not contracted or frowning; having an air of frankness and sincerity; as an *open* look.

With aspect *open* shall erect his head.

Pope.

16. Not hidden; exposed to view.

We are to exercise our thoughts and lay open the treasures of divine truth.

Burnet.

17. Ready to hear or receive what is offered.

His ears are *open* to their cry. Ps. xxxiv.

18. Free to be employed for redress; not restrained or denied; not precluding any person.

The law is *open*. Acts xix.

19. Exposed; not protected; without defense. The country is *open* to invaders. —Hath left me *open* to all injuries. Shak.

20. Attentive; employed in inspection.

Thine eyes are *open* upon all the ways of the sons of men— Jer. xxxii.

21. Clear; unobstructed; as an *open* view.

22. Unsettled; not balanced or closed; as an *open* account.

*Open* accounts between merchants.

Johnson's Rep.

23. Not closed; free to be debated; as a question *open* for discussion.

24. In music, an *open* note is that which a string is tuned to produce.

Busby.

OPEN. *v. t. o'pn.* [Sax. *openian*; D. *openen*; G. *öffnen*; Sw. *öppna*; Dan. *åbner*;

Ar. *بَا. Class Bn. No. 3.]*

1. To unclose; to unbar; to unlock; to remove any fastening or cover and set open; as, to *open* a door or gate; to *open* a desk.

2. To break the seal of a letter and unfold it.

3. To separate parts that are close; as, to *open* the lips; to *open* the mouth or eyes or eyelids; to *open* a book.

4. To remove a covering from; as, to *open* a pit.

5. To cut through; to perforate; to lance; as, to *open* the skin; to *open* an abscess.

6. To break; to divide; to split or rend; as, the earth was *opened* in many places by an earthquake; a rock is *opened* by blasting.

7. To clear; to make by removing obstructions; as, to *open* a road; to *open* a passage; the heat of spring *opens* rivers bound with ice.

8. To spread; to expand; as, to *open* the hand.

9. To unstop; as, to *open* a bottle.

10. To begin; to make the first exhibition.

The attorney general *opens* the cause on the part of the king or the state. Homer *opens* his poem with the utmost simplicity and modesty.

11. To show; to bring to view or knowledge.

The English did adventure far to *open* the north parts of America.

Abbot.

12. To interpret; to explain.

—While he *opened* to us the Scriptures. Luke xxiv.

13. To reveal; to disclose. He *opened* his mind very freely.

14. To make liberal; as, to *open* the heart.

15. To make the first discharge of artillery; as, to *open* a heavy fire on the enemy.

16. To enter on or begin; as, to *open* a negotiation or correspondence; to *open* a trade with the Indies.

17. To begin to see by the removal of something that intercepted the view; as, we sailed round the point and *opened* the harbor.

OPEN, *v. i. o'pn.* To unclose itself; to be unclosed; to be parted.

The earth *opened* and swallowed up Dathan, and covered the company of Abiram. Ps. evi.

2. To begin to appear. As we sailed round the point, the harbor *opened* to our view.

3. To commence; to begin. Sales of stock *opened* at par.

4. To bark; a term in hunting.

OPENED, *pp. o'pned.* Unclosed; unbarred; unsealed; uncovered; revealed; disclosed; made plain; freed from obstruction.

OPENER, *n. o'pner.* One that opens or removes any fastening or covering. Milton.

2. One that explains; an interpreter.

Shak.

3. That which separates; that which rends.

Boyle.

4. An aperient in medicine.

OPENEYED, *a. o'pneyed.* Watchful; vigilant.

Shak.

OPENHANDED, *a. o'pnhanded.* Generous; liberal; munificent.

Rowe.

OPENHEARTED, *a. o'pnhearted.* Candid; frank; generous.

Dryden.

OPENHEARTEDLY, *adv.* With frankness; without reserve.

Ch. Relig. Appeal.

OPENHEARTEDNESS, *n.* Frankness; candor; sincerity; munificence; generosity.

Johnson.

OPENING, *ppr. o'pning.* Unclosing; unsealing; uncovering; revealing; interpreting.

OPENING, *n. o'pning.* A breach; an aperture; a hole or perforation.

2. A place admitting entrance; as a bay or creek.

3. Dawn; first appearance or visibility; beginning of exhibition or discovery.

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light.

Dryden.

OPENLY, *adv. o'pnly.* Publicly; not in private; without secrecy; as, to avow our sins and follies *openly*.

How grossly and *openly* do many of us contradict the precepts of the gospel by our ungodliness and worldly lusts!

Tillotson.

2. Plainly; evidently; without reserve or disguise.

OPENMOUTHED, *a. o'pnmouthed.* Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; as an *openmouthed* lion.

L'Estrange.

OPENNESS, *n. o'pnness.* Freedom from covering or obstruction; as the *openness* of a country.

2. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; as, deliver your answers with more *openness*.

Shak.

3. Freedom from disguise; unreservedness; plainness.

Felton.

4. Expression of frankness or candor; as *openness* of countenance.

5. Unusual mildness; freedom from snow and frost; as the *openness* of a winter.

OPERA, *n.* [It. Sp. Fr. from L. *opera*, work, labor.]

A dramatic composition set to music and sung on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments and enriched with magnificent dresses, machines, dancing, &c.

Encyc.

OPERABLE, *a.* Practicable. [Not used.] Brown.

OPERANT, *a.* [See *Operate*.] Having power to produce an effect. [Not used. We now use *operative*.] Shak.

OPERATE, *v. i.* [L. *operor*; Sp. *operar*;

Fr. *operer*; Eth. *גבר* gaber, to make,

do, form or ordain; deriv. *גבר* tagabar, to work, to operate, to labor, to till; W.

*goboru*, to operate; Arm. *ober* or *gober*, to make; *ober* or *exfr*, work; Fr. *obair*;

Sp. Port. *obra*; Fr. *œuvre*, *ouvrage*. The

corresponding verb in Hebrew and Chaldee, *גבר* signifies to be strong, to prevail,

and in Arabic, to bind fast, to consolidate, to repair. The primary sense is to strain

or press, to exert force. Class Br. No. 14.]

1. To act; to exert power or strength, physical or mechanical. External bodies *operate* on animals by means of perception.

Sound *operates* upon the auditory nerves through the medium of air. Medicines

*operate* on the body by increasing or diminishing organic action.

2. To act or produce effect on the mind; to exert moral power or influence. Motives

*operate* on the mind in determining the judgment. Examples *operate* in producing imitation.

The virtues of private persons *operate* but on a few—

Atterbury.

A plain convincing reason *operates* on the mind both of a learned and an ignorant hearer as long as he lives.

Swift.

3. In surgery, to perform some manual act in a methodical manner upon a human body, and usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health; as in amputation, lithotomy and the like.

4. To act; to have agency; to produce any effect.

OPERATE, *v. t.* To effect; to produce by agency.

The same cause would *operate* a diminution of the value of stock—

Hamilton.

[This use is not frequent, and can hardly be said to be well authorized.]

OPERATICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the opera; a word used by musicians. Busby.

OPERATING, *ppr.* Acting; exerting agency or power; performing some manual act in surgery.

OPERATION, *n.* [L. *operatio*.] The act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical or moral.

Speculative painting without the assistance of manual operation, can never attain to perfection.

Dryden.

The pain and sickness caused by manna are the effects of its operation on the stomach.

Locke.

So we speak of the operation of motives, reasons or arguments on the mind, the operation of causes, &c.

2. Action; effect.

Many medicinal drugs of rare operation.

Heylin.

3. Process; manipulation; series of acts in experiments; as in chemistry or metallurgy.

4. In surgery, any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the human body, with a view to heal a