

sense, although we now say, produced by man. "Part of these were slain;" that is, a number separate, for *part* denotes a division; the sense then is, a number *from* or *out of* the whole were slain. So also, "some of these were slain;" that is, some *from* or *out of* the others. "I have known him of old, or of a child;" that is, *from* old times, *from* a child. "He is of the race of kings;" that is, descended *from* kings. "He is of noble blood or birth, or of ignoble origin." "No particle of matter, or no body can move of itself;" that is, by force or strength *proceeding from* itself, derived *from* itself.

"The quarrel is not now of fame and tribute, or of wrongs done;" that is, *from* fame or wrongs, as the cause, and we may render it *concerning, about, relating to*.

"Of this little he had some to spare;" that is, some *from* the whole. It may be rendered *out of*.

"Of all our heroes thou canst boast alone;" that is, thou alone *from* the number of heroes. This may be rendered *among*.

"The best of men, the most renowned of all;" that is, the best *from* the number of men, the most renowned *from* the whole; denoting primarily separation, like *part*.

"I was well entertained of the English Consul;" that is, entertained *from* the Consul; my entertainment was *from* the Consul. This use is obsolete, and we use *by* in lieu of it.

"This does of right belong to us;" that is, *from* right, *de jure*; our title proceeds *from* right.

"The chariot was all of cedar;" that is, made *from* cedar. So we say, made of gold, made of clay; an application corresponding with our modern use of *from*; manufactured *from* wool, or *from* raw materials. Hence we say, cloth consisting of wool. "This is a scheme of his own devising;" that is, *from* his own devising or device. "If any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth;" that is, as *from* the ability, as the source of action.

"Of happy, he is become miserable;" that is, *from* happy; *from* being happy, he has passed to being miserable. "Of necessity this must prove ruinous;" that is, *from* necessity, as the cause or source. "Of a hundred take fifty;" that is, *from* a hundred, or *out of* a hundred, *from* among a hundred.

"Of sometimes implies a part or share. It is a duty to communicate of those blessings we have received." *Franklin*.

*From* is then the primary sense of this preposition; a sense retained in *off*, the same word differently written for distinction. But this sense is appropriately lost in many of its applications; as a man of genius, a man of courage, a man of rare endowments, a fossil of a red color, or of a hexagonal figure. He lost all hope of relief. This is an affair of the cabinet. He is a man of decayed fortune. What is the price of corn? We say that *of*, in these and similar phrases, denotes property or possession, making of the sign of the genitive or possessive case. These applications, however, all proceeded from the

same primary sense. That which proceeds from or is produced by a person, is naturally the property or possession of that person, as the son *of* John; and this idea of property in the course of time would pass to things not thus produced, but still bearing a relation to another thing. Thus we say, the father *of* a son, as well as the son *of* a father. In both senses, other languages also use the same word, as in the French *de, de la*, and Italian *di, dell*. *Of* then has one primary sense, *from*, departing, issuing, proceeding *from* or *out of*, and a derivative sense denoting possession or property.

OFF, *a. auf*. Most distant; as the *off* horse in a team.

OFF, *adv. auf*. From, noting distance. The house is a mile *off*.

2. From, with the action of removing or separating; as, to take *off* the hat or cloak. So we say, to cut *off*, to pare *off*, to clip *off*, to peel *off*, to tear *off*, to march *off*, to fly *off*.

3. From, noting separation; as, the match is *off*.

4. From, noting departure, abatement, remission or a leaving. The fever goes *off*; the pain goes *off*.

5. In *painting*, it denotes projection or relief. This comes *off* well and excellent. *Shak*.

6. From; away; not towards; as, to look *off*; opposed to *on* or *toward*.

7. On the opposite side of a question. The questions no way touch upon puritanism, either *off* or *on*. *Sanderson*.

Off *hand*, without study or preparation. She plays a tune *off hand*. He speaks fluently *off hand*.

Off *and on*, at one time applying and engaged, then absent or remiss.

To be *off*, in colloquial language, to depart or to recede from an agreement or design. To come *off*, to escape, or to fare in the event.

To get *off*, to alight; to come down.

2. To make escape.

To go *off*, to depart; to desert.

2. To take fire; to be discharged; as a gun. Well *off*, ill *off*, badly *off*, having good or ill success.

OFF, *prep*. Not on; as, to be *off* one's legs. He was not *off* the bed the whole day.

2. Distant from; as about two miles *off* this town. [Not now used.] *Addison*.

OFF, as an exclamation, is a command to depart, either with or without contempt or abhorrence.

OFFAL, *n*. [D. *afval*; *af* and *vallen*, to fall; G. *abfall*; Dan. *affald*; Sw. *affall*; *off* and *fall*.]

1. Waste meat; the parts of an animal butchered which are unfit for use or rejected. *Arbuthnot*.

2. Carrion; coarse meat. *Milton*. *Shak*.

3. Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value, or fit only for beasts. *Dryden*. *Mortimer*.

4. Any thing of no value; rubbish. *Shak*.

OFFEND, *v. t*. [L. *offendo*; *ob* and *fendo*, *obs*, to strike, hit, meet, or thrust against. We use the simple verb in *fend*, to *fend off*, to *fence*.]

1. To attack; to assail. [Not used.] *Sidney*.

2. To displease; to make angry; to affront. It expresses rather less than *make angry*, and without any modifying word, it is

nearly synonymous with *displease*. We are *offended* by rudeness, incivility and harsh language. Children *offend* their parents by disobedience, and parents *offend* their children by unreasonable austerity or restraint.

The emperor was grievously *offended* with them who had kept such negligent watch. *Knolles*.

A brother *offended* is harder to be won than a strong city. Prov. xviii.

3. To shock; to wound; as, to *offend* the conscience. *Law*.

4. To pain; to annoy; to injure; as, a strong light *offends* weak eyes.

5. To transgress; to violate; as, to *offend* the laws. But we generally use the intransitive verb in this sense, with *against*; to *offend against* the law.

6. To disturb, annoy, or cause to fall or stumble.

Great peace have they that love thy law, and nothing shall *offend* them. Ps. cxix.

7. To draw to evil, or hinder in obedience; to cause to sin or neglect duty.

If thy right eye *offend* thee, pluck it out—if thy right hand *offend* thee, cut it off. Matt. v.

OFFEND, *v. i*. To transgress the moral or divine law; to sin; to commit a crime.

Whoever shall keep the whole law, and yet *offend* in one point, is guilty of all. James ii.

In many things we *offend* all. James iii.

2. To cause dislike or anger.

I shall *offend*, either to detain or to give it. *Shak*.

But this phrase is really elliptical, some person being understood.

3. To be scandalized; to be stumbled.

If meat make my brother to *offend*—1 Cor. viii.

To *offend against*, to act injuriously or unjustly.

Nor yet *against* Cesar have I *offended* any thing at all. Acts xxv.

2. To transgress; to violate; as, to *offend against* the laws of society, the laws of God, or the rules of civility or propriety.

We have *offended against* the Lord already. 2 Chron. xxviii.

OFFEND/ED, *pp*. Displeased.

OFFEND/ER, *n*. One that offends; one that violates any law, divine or human; a criminal; a trespasser; a transgressor; one that does an injury. The man who robs, steals, or commits an assault, is an *offender*.

OFFEND/ING, *ppr*. Displeasing; making angry; causing to stumble; committing sin.

OFFEND/RESS, *n*. A female that offends. *Shak*.

OFFENSE, *n*. *offens'*. [L. *offensus*, *offensa*; It. *offesa*; Sp. *ofensa*; Fr. *offence*.]

1. Displeasure; anger, or moderate anger. He gave them just cause of *offense*. He took *offense*.

2. Scandal; cause of stumbling. Christ is called a stone of stumbling and rock of *offense* to both the houses of Israel. Ps. viii.

3. Any transgression of law, divine or human; a crime; sin; act of wickedness or omission of duty.

Christ was delivered for our *offenses*, and raised again for our justification. Rom. iv.

4. An injury.

I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offense* to their memories. *Dryden*.