

admission of aliens into our country; also the state of being admitted.

2. Admission; power or permission to enter; entrance; access; power to approach; as, our laws give to foreigners easy admission to the rights of citizens; the admission of a clerk to a benefice.

3. Allowance; grant of an argument or position not fully proved.

ADMIT, *v. t.* [*admitto*, from *ad* and *mitto*, to send, *Fr. mître*.]

1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance; whether into a place, or an office, or into the mind, or consideration; as, to admit a student into college; to admit a serious thought into the mind.

2. To give right of entrance; as, a ticket admits one into a play house.

3. To allow; to receive as true; as, the argument or fact is admitted.

4. To permit, grant or allow, or to be capable of; as, the words do not admit of such a construction. In this sense, of may be used after the verb, or omitted.

ADMITTABLE, *a.* That may be admitted or allowed.

ADMITTANCE, *n.* The act of admitting; allowance. More usually,

2. Permission to enter; the power or right of entrance; and hence, actual entrance; as, he gained admittance into the church.

3. Concession; admission; allowance; as, the admittance of an argument. [*Not used.*]

4. Shakespeare uses the word for 'the custom or prerogative of being admitted.' "Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great admittance"; but the license is unwarrantable.

ADMITTED, *pp.* Permitting to enter or approach; allowed; granted; conceded.

ADMITTER, *n.* He that admits.

ADMITTING, *pp.* Permitting to enter or approach; allowing; conceding.

ADMIX, *v. t.* To mingle with something else. [*See Mix.*]

ADMIXTION, *n.* *admix'chun*, [*L. admixtio*, or *admistio*; of *ad* and *miscio*, to mix. *See Mix.*]

A mingling of bodies; a union by mixing different substances together. It differs from composition or chemical combination; for admixtion does not alter the nature of the substances mixed, but merely blends them together; whereas in composition, the particles unite by affinity, lose their former properties, and form new compounds, with different properties.

ADMIXTURE, *n.* [*From admix.*]

The substance mingled with another; sometimes the act of mixture. We say, an admixture of sulphur with alum, or the admixture of different bodies.

ADMONISH, *v. t.* [*L. admonere*, *ad* and *monere*, to teach, warn, admonish; *Fr. admoner*; Norm. *amonester*; Sp. *amonestar*; Port. *amonstar*, or *admonstar*; It. *amonizzare*; G. *mahnen*, *ermahnen*; D. *maanen*, to din, vermaanen, to admonish; Sw. *mana*, *formana*; Dan. *maner*, *formaner*; Sax. *manian*, to mean.]

1. To warn or notify of a fault; to reprove with mildness.

Count him not as an enemy, but admonish him as a brother. 2 Thess. iii.

2. To counsel against wrong practices; to caution or advise.

Admonish one another in psalms and hymns. Col. iii.

3. To instruct or direct.

Moses was admonished of God, when he was about to make the tabernacle. Heb. viii.

4. In ecclesiastical affairs, to reprove a member of the church for a fault, either publicly or privately; the first step of church discipline. It is followed by *of*, or *against*; as, to admonish of a fault committed, or against committing a fault. It has a like use in colleges.

ADMONISHED, *pp.* Reproved; advised; warned; instructed.

ADMONISHER, *n.* One who reproves or counsels.

ADMONISHING, *pp.* Reproving; warning; counseling; directing.

ADMONISHMENT, *n.* Admonition. *Shak.* ADMONITION, *n.* Gentle reproof; counseling against a fault; instruction in duties; caution; direction. Tit. iii. 1 Cor. x. In church discipline, public or private reproof to reclaim an offender; a step preliminary to excommunication.

ADMONITIONER, *n.* A dispenser of admonitions. Hooker.

ADMONITIVE, *a.* Containing admonition. Barrow.

ADMONITOR, *n.* An admonisher, a monitor.

ADMONITORY, *a.* Containing admonition; that admonishes.

ADMORTIZATION, *n.* The reducing of lands or tenements to mortmain. [*See Mortmain.*]

ADMOVE, *v. t.* [*L. admoveo*.]

To move; to bring one thing to another. [*Little used.*]

ADNASCENT, *a.* [*L. ad* and *nascens*, growing.]

Growing on something else. Evelyn.

ADNATA, *n.* [*L. ad* and *natus*, grown, from *nascor*, to grow.]

1. In anatomy, one of the coats of the eye, which is also called *albuginea*, and is sometimes confounded with the conjunctiva. It lies between the sclerotica, and conjunctiva.

2. Such parts of animal or vegetable bodies, as are usual and natural, as the hair, wool, horns; or accidental, as fungus, nistoe, and excrescences.

3. Offsets of plants, germinating under ground, as from the lily, narcissus, and hyacinth. Quincy. Enyge.

ADNATE, *a.* [*L. ad* and *natus*, grown.]

In botany, pressing close to the stem, or growing to it. Martyn.

ADNOUN, *n.* [*ad* and *noun*.]

In grammar, an adjective, or attribute. [*Little used.*]

ADO, *n.* [*Qu. a* and *do*.]

Bustle; trouble; labor; difficulty; as, to make a great ado about trifles; to persuade one with much ado.

ADOLESCENCE, *n.* [*L. adolescens*, growing, of *ad* and *olesco*, to grow, from *oleo*.]

Heb. *עלה*, to ascend; Ar. *أش*, to be high.]

The state of growing, applied to the young of the human race; youth, or the period of life between childhood and manhood.

ADOLESCENT, *a.* Growing; advancing from childhood to manhood.

ADONEAN, *a.* Pertaining to Adonis. Fair Adonean Venus. Faber.

ADONIA, *n.* Festivals celebrated anciently in honor of Adonis, by females, who spent two days in lamentations and infamous pleasures. Enyge.

ADONIC, *a.* *Adonic Verse*, a short verse, in which the death of Adonis was bewailed. It consists of a dactyl and spondee or trochee. Bailey. Cyc.

ADONIC, *n.* An Adonic verse.

ADONIS, *n.* In mythology, the favorite of Venus, said to be the son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus. He was fond of hunting, and received a mortal wound from the tusk of a wild boar. Venus lamented his death, and changed him into the flower, anemone.

ADONIS, in botany, bird's eye or pleasant's eye.

ADONISTS, *n.* [*Heb. Ch.* and *Syr.* *אדון* *adon*, Lord, a scriptural title of the Supreme Being.]

Among critics, a sect or party who maintain that the Hebrew points ordinarily annexed to the consonants of the word *Jehovah*, are not the natural points belonging to that word, and that they do not express the true pronunciation of it; but that they are vowel points belonging to the words, *Adonai* and *Elohim*, applied to the ineffable name *Jehovah*, which the Jews were forbid to utter, and the true pronunciation of which was lost; they were therefore always to pronounce the word *Adonai*, instead of *Jehovah*. Enyge.

ADOPT, *v. t.* [*L. adopto*, of *ad* and *opto*, to desire or choose. *See Option.*]

1. To take a stranger into one's family, as son and heir; to take one who is not a child, and treat him as one, giving him a title to the privileges and rights of a child.

2. In a spiritual sense, to receive the spiritual children of men into the invisible church, and into God's favor and protection, by which they become heirs of salvation by Christ. Brown.

3. To take or receive as one's own, that which is not naturally so; as, to adopt the opinions of another; or to receive that which is new; as, to adopt a particular mode of husbandry.

4. To select and take; as, which mode will you adopt?

ADOPTED, *pp.* Taken as one's own; received as son and heir; selected for use.

ADOPTEDLY, *adv.* In the manner of something adopted.

ADOPTER, *n.* One who adopts.

2. In chemistry, a large round receiver, with two necks, diametrically opposite to each other, one of which admits the neck of a retort, and the other is joined to another receiver. It is used in distillations, to give more space to elastic vapors, or to increase the length of the neck of a retort.

ADOPTING, *pp.* Taking a stranger as a son; taking as one's own.

ADOPTION, *n.* [*L. adoptio*.]

1. The act of adopting, or the state of being adopted; the taking and treating of a stranger as one's own child.