

ADDITIONS.

ABANDON.

5. In commerce, to relinquish to insurers all claim to a ship or goods insured, as a preliminary towards recovering for a total loss. *Park.*

ABANDONMENT.

2. In commerce, the relinquishing to underwriters all the property saved from loss by shipwreck, capture or other peril stated in the policy. This abandonment must be made before the insured can demand indemnification for a total loss. *Park.*

ABLE. [Norm. *ablez, hable; habler*, to enable, from *L. habilis*.]

ABSCISSION.

2. In rhetoric, a figure of speech, when having begun to say a thing, a speaker stops abruptly, as supposing the matter sufficiently understood. Thus, "He is a man of so much honor and candor, and such generosity—but I need say no more."

AL/GATES, *adv.* [Sax. *algats*; all and gait, a gait, a way.] By all means; on any terms. *Obs.*

ALIENISM, *n.* *al'yenizm*. The state of being an alien.

The law was very gentle in the construction of the disability of alienism. *Kent.*

ALLO'DIUM. [add to the etymology what follows.]

[In Sw. *odal*, and in Dan. *odel*, signify *allodial*; the word being used as an adjective; Sw. *odal gods*, that is, *odal goods*, signifies allodial lands; and *odaljord*, *odal earth*, is used as its synonym. *Odalmán*, is one who possesses allodial land; *odalbonde* is a yeoman or freeholder; *odelt* signifies undivided; *o* in Swedish being a prefix, answering to the English *un*, and giving to words a negative signification. If *o* in *odal* is this prefix, and *dal* from the root of *deal*, the word signifies *undivided*. But some obscurity rests on this word.]

AMATO'RIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to love. *Milton.*

AMBILEVOUS, *a.* [*L. ambo*, both, and *laevus*, left.] Left handed on both sides. [Not in use.] *Brown.*

ANCIENT. We usually apply both *ancient* and *old* to things subject to gradual decay. We say, an *old* man, an *ancient* record; but never the *old* sun, *old* stars, an *old* river or mountain.

ANIMALIZE.

2. To convert into animal matter.

ANSWER.

8. The reply of a legislative body or house to an address or message of the supreme magistrate.

APPROACHING, *ppr.* Drawing nearer; advancing nearer.

APRON.

6. A piece of leather or other thing to be spread before a person riding in a gig, chaise or sulky, to defend him from rain, snow or dust.

ARE, *n.* [*L. area*.] In France, a measure, the new square perch, containing a hundred square meters, a little less than two square perches of 22 feet, in the ancient measure. *Lunier.*

ATROCIOUS.

Very grievous; violent; as *atrocious* dispositions. *Obs.* *Cheyne.*

AUTOCH/THON, *n.* [*Gr. αὐτοχθων*.] One who rises or grows out of the earth.

BAR/RATROUS, *a.* Tainted with barratry.

BAR/RATROUSLY, *adv.* In a barratrous manner. *Kent.*

BARRELED.

2. In composition, having a barrel or tube; as a double-barreled gun.

BASIL/ICAL, *a.* *s* as *z*. In the manner of a public edifice or cathedral. *Forsyth.*

BAWL/ER, *n.* One who bawls.

BA'REHEADEDNESS, *n.* State of being bareheaded.

BE/ASTISH, *a.* Like a beast; brutal.

BET/TERING-HOUSE, *n.* A house for the reformation of offenders.

BEWA/LIER, *n.* One who laments.

BLE/AKISH, *a.* Moderately bleak.

BONUS, *n.* [*L.*] A premium given for a charter or other privilege granted to a company.

BOOK/STORE, *n.* A shop where books are sold.

BLEB/RY, *a.* Full of blebs. *Phillips.*

BREAKFAST, *v. t.* *brek'fast*. To furnish with the first meal in the morning.

BRU/TISM, *n.* The nature or characteristic qualities or actions of a brute; extreme stupidity or beastly vulgarity. *Dwight.*

BURGLA'RIAN, *n.* A person guilty of burglary.

CAPSULE.

2. A small saucer, made of clay for roasting samples of ores, or for melting them.

CEMENTI'TIOUS, *a.* Having the quality of cementing. *Forsyth.*

CEREMO'NIALY, *adv.* According to rites and ceremonies; as a person *ceremonially* unclean; an act *ceremonially* unlawful. *Milton.*

CHUNK, *n.* A short thick piece of wood. [*Colloquial*.]

CHYLIF'EROUS, *a.* [*L. chylus* and *fero*.] Transmitting chyle. *Cheyne.*

CHYMIFICATION, *n.* The process of becoming or of forming chyme.

CHYMIFIED, *pp.* Formed into chyme. *Good.*

CHYMIFY, *v. t.* To form into chyme.

CIRCUMSTAN'TIAL, *n.* *Circumstantials*, in the plural, are things incident to the main subject, but of less importance; opposed to *essentials*; as the *circumstantials* of religion. *Addison.*

Close communion, with baptists, communion in the Lord's supper with their own sect only.

Close election, an election in which the votes for different candidates are nearly equal.

CO-ADJUTORSHIP, *n.* State of a coadjutor; joint assistance. *Pope.*

COG. To the etymology add, after *wheel*; *Sw. kugge*.

COHESIBIL/ITY, *n.* The tendency which one part of matter evinces to unite with another part of matter, so as to form, out of different bodies, one common mass. It is opposed to *divisibility*. *Good.*

COHESIBLE, *a.* Capable of cohesion.

CONCENTRATE.

2. To increase the specific gravity of a body.

CONDUCTION.

2. Transmission through or by means of a conductor. *Henry's Chim.*

CRANIOG'NOMY, *n.* [*Gr. κρανιον*, *L. cranium*, the skull, and *Gr. γνομαι*, index.]

The doctrine or science of determining the properties or characteristics of the mind by the conformation of the skull. *Good.*

DAC'TYLAR, *a.* Pertaining to a dactyl; reducing from three to two syllables. *Scott.*

DENARCOTIZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *narcotic*.] To deprive of the narcotic principle or quality; as, to *denarcotize* opium. *Journ. of Science.*

DEPOSITARY. *Journ. of Science.*

2. In law, one to whom goods are bailed to be kept for the bailor without a recompense. *Kent.*

DIGESTIBIL/ITY, *n.* The quality of being digestible.

DIMIN/ISHABLE, *a.* Capable of being reduced in size or quantity.

DISHONOR, *v. t.*

4. To refuse or decline to accept or pay; as, to *dishonor* a bill of exchange.

DISOBL'GEMENT, *n.* The act of disobliging. *Milton.*

DISSOCIABLE.

2. Incongruous; not reconcilable with.

Dormant partner, in commerce and manufactories, a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership, but is entitled to a share of the profits and subject to a share in losses. He is called also *sleeping partner*. *Warburton.*

DUFFEL, *n.* [*D.*] A kind of coarse woolen cloth, having a thick nap or frieze.

DYNAM/ICS, *n.* [*Gr. δυναμις*, power.] That branch of mechanical philosophy which treats of the force of moving bodies; the science of moving powers, and the effect of moving bodies acting on each other and producing motion.

EMPHASIZE, *v. t.* To utter or pronounce with a particular or more forcible stress of voice; as, to *emphasize* a word, for the purpose of rendering the sense more distinct or impressive than other words in the sentence.

ENABLE. [Norm. *enhabler*. See *Able*.]

EPISOD/ICALLY, *adv.* By way of episode. *Scott.*

ETHE'RIALIZE, *v. t.* To convert into ether, or into a very subtil fluid. *Good.*

ETHE'RIALIZED, *pp.* Converted into ether or a very subtil fluid; as an *etherialized* and incorporeal substrate. *Good.*

EXTRA-DO/TAL, *a.* Not belonging to dower paraphernal. *Kent.*

EYESTONE, *n.* A small calcareous stone used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye.

FOOT'STALK, *n.* [*foot* and *stalk*.] In botany, a petiole; a partial stem supporting the leaf, or connecting it with the stem or branch. Sometimes, but rarely, the same footstalk supports both the leaf and fructification, as in *Turnera* and *Hibiscus*. *Martyn.*

GANG, *n.* [Sax. *D. Dan. G. gang*; *Sw. gång*, a going, a pace or gait, a way, a pas-