

ARMAMENT, *n.* [L. *armamenta*, utensils, tackle, from *arma*.]

A body of forces equipped for war; used of a land or naval force. It is more generally used of a naval force, including ships, men and all the necessary furniture for war.

ARMAMENTARY, *n.* An armory; a magazine or arsenal. [*Rarely used.*]

ARMATURE, *n.* [L. *armatura*.]

1. Armor; that which defends the body. It comprehends whatever is worn for defense of the body, and has been sometimes used for offensive weapons. *Armature*, like *arms* and *armor*, is used also of the furniture of animals and vegetables, evidently intended for their protection; as prickles, spines and horns.

2. In ancient military art, an exercise performed with missile weapons, as darts, spears and arrows. *Encyc.*

ARMED, *pp.* Furnished with weapons of offense or defense; furnished with the means of security; fortified, in a moral sense.

2. In heraldry, *armed* is when the beaks, talons, horns, or teeth of beasts and birds of prey are of a different color from the rest of the body. *Chambers.*

3. Capped and cased, as the load stone; that is, set in iron.

An *armed ship* is one which is taken into the service of government for a particular occasion, and armed like a ship of war.

ARMENIA, *a.* Pertaining to Armenia, a country and formerly, a kingdom, in Asia, divided into Major and Minor. The greater Armenia is now called Turcomania.

ARMENIAN, *n.* A native of Armenia, or the language of the country.

Sir W. Jones.
Armenian bole is a species of clay from Armenia, and found in other countries. But the term, being of uncertain signification, is rejected in modern mineralogy. [See *Bole*.] *Cronstedt. Kirwan.*

Armenian stone, a soft blue stone, consisting of calcareous earth or gypsum, with the oxyd of copper. It is too soft to give fire with steel, loses its color when heated, and does not admit of a polish.

ARME-PUIS-SANT, *a.* [See *Puissant*.]
Powerful in arms. *Weicr.*

ARMFUL, *n.* As much as the arms can hold.

ARMGAUNT, *a.* Slender, as the arm. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

ARMHOLE, *n.* [*arm and hole.*] The cavity under the shoulder, or the armpit. *Bacon.*

2. A hole for the arm in a garment.

ARMIGEROUS, *a.* [L. *armiger*; *arma* and *gero*.]

Literally, bearing arms. But in present usage, *armiger* is a title of dignity next in degree to a knight. In times of chivalry, it signified an attendant on a knight, or other person of rank, who bore his shield and rendered him other military services. So in antiquity, Abimelech, Saul, &c. had their armor bearers. *Judg. ix. 1 Sam. xvi. Asahd Hector and Achilles. Homer.* This title, under the French princes, in England, was exchanged, in common usage, for *esquire*. *Fr. esquier*, a word of similar import, from *ecu*, L. *scutum*, a

shield. *Armiger* is still retained with us, as a title of respect, being the Latin word equivalent to *esquire*, which see.

ARMILLARY, *a.* [L. *armilla*, a bracelet, from *armus*, the arm.]

Resembling a bracelet, or ring; consisting of rings or circles. It is chiefly applied to an artificial sphere, composed of a number of circles of the mundane sphere, put together in their natural order, to assist in giving a just conception of the constitution of the heavens, and the motions of the celestial bodies. This artificial sphere revolves upon its axis within a horizon, divided into degrees, and movable every way upon a brass supporter. *Encyc.*

ARMING, *ppr.* Equipping with arms; providing with the means of defense or attack; also, preparing for resistance in a moral sense.

ARMINGS, *n.* The same as *waist-clothes*, hung about a ship's upper works.

Chambers.
ARMINIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Arminius, or designating his principles.

ARMINIAN, *n.* One of a sect or party of Christians, so called from Arminius, or Harmaensen, of Holland, who flourished at the close of the 16th century, and beginning of the 17th. The Arminian doctrines are, 1. Conditional election and reprobation, in opposition to absolute predestination.

2. Universal redemption, or that the atonement was made by Christ for all mankind, though none but believers can be partakers of the benefit. 3. That man, in order to exercise true faith, must be regenerated and renewed by the operation of the Holy Spirit, which is the gift of God; but that this grace is not irresistible and may be lost; so that men may relapse from a state of grace and die in their sins. *Encyc.*
ARMINIANISM, *n.* The peculiar doctrines or tenets of the Arminians.

ARMIPOTENCE, *n.* [*arma* and *potentia*.]
See *Potency*.

Power in arms. *Johnson.*
ARMIPOTENT, *a.* Powerful in arms; mighty in battle. *Dryden.*

ARMIS ONOUS, *a.* [*arma* and *sonus*. See *Sound*.]

Sound or rustling in arms. *Johnson.*
ARMISTICE, *n.* [L. *arma* and *sisto*, to stand still, Gr. *egge*; Sp. *armistizio*; It. *armistizio*; Fr. *armistice*.]

A cessation of arms, for a short time, by convention; a truce; a temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the parties.

ARMILESS, *a.* Without an arm; destitute of weapons. *Beaumont.*

ARMLET, *n.* [dim. of *arm*.] A little arm; a piece of armor for the arm; a bracelet. *Dryden. Johnson.*

ARMOR, *n.* [from *arm*.]

1. Defensive arms; any habit worn to protect the body in battle; formerly called *harness*. A complete armor formerly consisted of a casque or helmet, a gorget, cuirass, gauntlets, tasses, brassets, cuishes, and covers for the legs to which the spurs were fastened. *Encyc.*

In *English statutes*, armor is used for the whole apparatus of war; including offensive as well as defensive arms. The *statutes of armor* directed what arms every man should provide, 27. Hen. II. and

of Westminster. Hence *armor* includes all instruments of war.

Blackstone, B. iv. Ch. 7. B. i. Ch. 12.

2. In a spiritual sense, a good conscience, faith and Christian graces are called *armor*. *Rom. xiii. Eph. vi. 2 Cor. vi.*

Coat-armour is the escutcheon of a person or family, with its several charges and other furniture, as mantling, crest, supporters, motto, &c. *Encyc.*

ARMOR-BEARER, *n.* One who carries the armor of another.

ARMORER, *n.* A maker of armor or arms; a manufacturer of instruments of war. The armorer of a ship has the charge of the arms, to see that they are in a condition fit for service.

ARMORIAL, *a.* Belonging to armor, or to the arms or escutcheon of a family; as ensigns *armorial*. *Blackstone.*

ARMORIC, *a.* { Celtic ar, upon, and
ARMORICAN, { *mor*, the sea; that is, maritime.]

Designating the northwestern part of France, formerly called *Armorica*, afterward *Bretagne*, or *Britanny*. This part of France is peopled by inhabitants who speak a dialect of the Celtic. It is usually supposed their ancestors were refugees or colonists from England.

ARMORICAN, *n.* The language of the Armorians; one of the Celtic dialects which have remained to the present times.

ARMORICAN, *n.* A native of Armorica, or Bretagne.

ARMORIST, *n.* One skilled in heraldry.

ARMORY, *n.* A place where arms, and instruments of war are deposited for safe keeping.

2. Armor; defensive arms. *Milton.*
3. Ensigns armorial. *Spenser.*

4. The knowledge of coat-armour; skill in heraldry. *Encyc.*

ARMPIT, *n.* [*arm and pit*.] The hollow place or cavity under the shoulder. *Moxon.*

ARMS, *n.* plu. [L. *arma*; Fr. *arme*; Sp. *It. arma*.]

1. Weapons of offense, or armor for defense and protection of the body.

2. War; hostility.

Arms and the man I sing. Dryden.
To be in arms, to be in a state of hostility, or in a military life.

To arms is a phrase which denotes a taking arms for war or hostility; particularly, a summoning to war.

To take arms, is to arm for attack or defense.

Bred to arms denotes that a person has been educated to the profession of a soldier.

3. The ensigns armorial of a family; consisting of figures and colors borne in shields, banners, &c., as marks of dignity and distinction, and descending from father to son.

4. In *law*, arms are any thing which a man takes in his hand in anger, to strike or assault another. *Cowel. Blackstone.*

5. In *botany*, one of the seven species of fulcrum or props of plants, enumerated by Linne and others. The different species of arms or armor, are prickles, thorns, forks and stings, which seem intended to protect the plants from injury by animals.

Milne. Martyn.