

8. Regular government or discipline. It is necessary for society that good order should be observed. The meeting was turbulent; it was impossible to keep order.
9. Rank; class; division of men; as the order of nobles; the order of priests; the higher orders of society; men of the lowest order; order of knights; military orders, &c.
10. A religious fraternity; as the order of Benedictines.
11. A division of natural objects, generally intermediate between class and genus. The classes, in the Linnean artificial system, are divided into orders, which include one or more genera. Linne also arranged vegetables, in his natural system, into groups of genera, called orders. In the natural system of Jussieu, orders are subdivisions of classes.
12. Measures; care. Take some order for the safety and support of the soldiers.
Provide me soldiers
Whilst I take order for my own affairs. *Shak.*
13. In rhetoric, the placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject. *Encyc.*
14. The title of certain ancient books containing the divine office and manner of its performance. *Encyc.*
15. In architecture, a system of several members, ornaments and proportions of columns and pilasters; or a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, especially of the columns, so as to form one beautiful whole. The orders are five, the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite. The order consists of two principal members, the column, and the entablature, each of which is composed of three principal parts. Those of the column are the base, the shaft, and the capital; those of the entablature are the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. The height of the Tuscan column is 14 modules or semidiameters of the shaft at the bottom, and that of the entablature $3\frac{1}{2}$. The height of the Doric order is 16 modules and that of the entablature 4; that of the Ionic is 18 modules, and that of the entablature $4\frac{1}{2}$, that of the Corinthian order is 20 modules, and that of the entablature 5. The height of the Composite order agrees with that of the Corinthian. *Encyc.*
- In orders, set apart for the performance of divine service; ordained to the work of the gospel ministry.
- In order, for the purpose; to the end; as means to an end. The best knowledge is that which is of the greatest use in order to our eternal happiness.
- General orders, the commands or notices which a military commander in chief issues to the troops under his command.
- ORDER, *v. t.* To regulate; to methodize; to systemize; to adjust; to subject to system in management and execution; as, to order domestic affairs with prudence.
2. To lead; to conduct; to subject to rules or laws.
To him that ordereth his conversation aright, will I show the salvation of God. *Ps. l.*
3. To direct; to command. The general ordered his troops to advance.
4. To manage; to treat.
How shall we order the child? *Judges xiii.*
5. To ordain. [Not used.] *Whitgift.*
6. To direct; to dispose in any particular manner.
Order my steps in thy word. *Ps. cxix.*
- OR'DER, *v. i.* To give command or direction. *Milton.*
- OR'DERED, *pp.* Regulated; methodized; disposed; commanded; managed.
- OR'DERER, *n.* One that gives orders.
2. One that methodizes or regulates.
- OR'DERING, *ppr.* Regulating; systemizing; commanding; disposing.
- OR'DERING, *n.* Disposition; distribution. *2 Chron. xxiv.*
- OR'DERLESS, *a.* Without regularity; disorderly; out of rule. *Shak.*
- OR'DERLINESS, *n.* [from *orderly*.] Regularity; a state of being methodical.
2. The state of being orderly.
- OR'DERLY, *a.* Methodical; regular. *Hooker.*
2. Observant of order or method. *Chapman.*
3. Well regulated; performed in good order; not tumultuous; as an orderly march. *Clarendon.*
4. According to established method. *Hooker.*
5. Not unruly; not inclined to break from inclosures; peaceable. We say, cattle are orderly.
- Orderly book, in military affairs, a book for every company, in which the sergeants write general and regimental orders. *Cyc.*
- Orderly sergeant, a military officer who attends on a superior officer.
- OR'DERLY, *adv.* Methodically; according to due order; regularly; according to rule. *Shak.*
- ORDINABILITY, *n.* Capability of being appointed. [Not used.] *Bull.*
- OR'DINABLE, *a.* Such as may be appointed. [Not used.] *Hammond.*
- OR'DINAL, *a.* [L. *ordinalis*; Fr. *ordinal*.] Noting order; as the ordinal numbers, first, second, third, &c.
- ORDINAL, *n.* A number noting order.
2. A book containing the order of divine service; a ritual. *Encyc.*
- ORDINANCE, *n.* [It. *ordinanza*; Fr. *ordonnance*.]
1. A rule established by authority; a permanent rule of action. An ordinance may be a law or statute of sovereign power. In this sense it is often used in the Scriptures. *Ex. xv. Num. x. Ezra iii.* It may also signify a decree, edict or rescript, and the word has sometimes been applied to the statutes of Parliament, but these are usually called acts or laws. In the United States, it is never applied to the acts of Congress, or of a state legislature.
2. Observance commanded. *Taylor.*
3. Appointment. *Shak.*
4. Established rite or ceremony. *Heb. ix.* In this sense, baptism and the Lord's supper are denominated ordinances. *Shak.*
- OR'DINANT, *a.* [L. *ordinans*.] Ordaining; decreeing. [Not used.] *Shak.*
- OR'DINARILY, *adv.* Primarily, according to established rules or settled method; hence, commonly; usually; in most cases as a winter more than ordinarily severe. *Glanville.*
- OR'DINARY, *a.* [L. *ordinarius*.] According to established order; methodical; regular; customary; as the ordinary forms of law or justice. *Addison.*
2. Common; usual.
Method is not less requisite in ordinary conversation than in writing. *Addison.*
3. Of common rank; not distinguished by superior excellence; as an ordinary reader; men of ordinary judgment. *Hooker.*
4. Plain; not handsome; as an ordinary woman; a person of an ordinary form; an ordinary face.
5. Inferior; of little merit; as, the book is an ordinary performance.
6. An ordinary seaman is one not expert or fully skilled.
- OR'DINARY, *n.* In the common and canon law, one who has ordinary or immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge. In England, the bishop of the diocese is commonly the ordinary, and the archbishop is the ordinary of the whole province. The ordinary of assizes and sessions was formerly a deputy of the bishop, appointed to give malefactors their neck-verses. The ordinary of Newgate is one who attends on condemned malefactors to prepare them for death. *Encyc.*
2. Settled establishment. *Bacon.*
3. Regular price of a meal. *Shak.*
4. A place of eating where the prices are settled. *Swift.*
5. The establishment of persons employed by government to take charge of ships of war laid up in harbors. Hence a ship in ordinary is one laid up under the direction of the master attendant.
- In ordinary, in actual and constant service; steadily attending and serving; as a physician or chaplain in ordinary. An ambassador in ordinary, is one constantly resident at a foreign court.
- OR'DINATE, *v. t.* To appoint. [Not used.]
- OR'DINATE, *a.* [L. *ordinatus*.] Regular; methodical. An ordinate figure is one whose sides and angles are equal. *Ray.*
- OR'DINATE, *n.* In geometry and conic sections, a line drawn from any point of the circumference of an ellipsis or other conic section, perpendicularly across the axis to the other side. *Encyc.*
- An ordinate is a line drawn perpendicular to the axis of a curve and terminating the curvilinear space. *Bp. Berkley. Todd.*
- Ordinates of a curve, right lines parallel to one another, terminated by the curve, and bisected by a right line called the diameter. *Cyc.*
- OR'DINATELY, *adv.* In a regular methodical manner. *Skelton.*
- ORDINA'TION, *n.* [L. *ordinatio*.] The state of being ordained or appointed; established order or tendency consequent on a decree.
Virtue and vice have a natural ordination to the happiness and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*
2. The act of conferring holy orders or sacerdotal power; called also consecration. *Encyc.*