

in the southern and western parts of the United States. [See *Papae*.]

AN'NOTATE, v. t. [L. *annoto*.]

To comment; to make remarks on a writing. *Taller*.

ANNO'TATION, n. [L. *annotatio*, of *ad* and *notatio*, a marking, from *noto*, to mark, or *nota*, a mark.]

1. A remark, note or commentary on some passage of a book, intended to illustrate its meaning; generally used in the plural, as *annotations* on the scriptures.

2. The first symptoms of a fever, or attack of a proxysm. *Coxe*.

AN'NOTATOR, n. A writer of notes; a commentator; a scholiast; one who writes notes to illustrate the composition of an author.

ANNOT'TA, n. Orlean, or roucou; a hard, dry paste, consisting of the pellicles of the seeds of the bixa orellana, a shrub growing in S. America and the W. Indies. It is moderately hard, of a brown color on the outside, and a dull red within. It is used in dyeing to give an orange cast to a simple yellow. It is used also in coloring cheese. [See *Annota*.] *Ure*.

ANNOUNCE, v. t. *announs*. [Fr. *annoncer*; It. *annunziare*; L. *annuncio*, to deliver a message, of *ad* and *nuncio*, to tell, from *nuncius*, a messenger.]

1. To publish; to proclaim; to give notice, or first notice; as, the birth of Christ was *announced* by an angel.

2. To pronounce; to declare by judicial sentence. *Prior*.

ANNOUNCED, *pp*. Proclaimed; first published.

ANNOUNCEMENT, n. *announs'ment*. The act of giving notice; proclamation; publication. *Month. Mag.*

ANNOUNCER, n. One that announces, or first gives notice; a proclaimer.

ANNOUNCING, *ppr*. Introducing notice; first publishing; proclaiming.

ANNOY, v. t. [Norm. *annoyer*, from *neure*, *nuire*, to hurt; Fr. *nuire*; L. *nuocere*; from L. *noco*, to hurt, that is, to strike; Syr. *ܢܥܝܐ*, *Ar* ܢܥܝܐ; to strike; to hurt; Heb. *וָנָה* and Ch. *וָנָה* to strike. Hence probably L. *neco*, to kill. See *Nuisance* and *Noxious*.]

To incommode; to injure or disturb by continued or repeated acts; to tease, vex or molest; as, to *annoy* an army by impeding their march, or by a continued cannonade.

ANNOY, n. Injury or molestation from continued acts or inconvenience.

ANNOY'ANCE, n. That which annoys, or injures; the act of annoying; the state of being annoyed. It includes something more than inconvenience. *Shak. Beattie*.

ANNOY'ED, *pp*. Incommoded, injured or molested by something that is continued or repeated.

ANNOY'ER, n. One that annoys.

ANNOYFUL, a. Giving trouble; incommoding; molesting. [Not used.] *Chaucer*.

ANNOYING, *ppr*. Incommoding; hurting; molesting.

ANNOY'OUS, a. Troublesome. [Not used.] *Chaucer*.

AN'NUAL, a. [Fr. *annuel*; Sp. *anual*; It.

*annuale*; L. *annalis*, from *annus*, a year; Gr. *ετος*, *ετος*; Sans. *anda*.]

1. Yearly; that returns every year; coming yearly; as an *annual* feast.

2. Lasting or continuing only one year or season; that requires to be renewed every year; as an *annual* plant. Leaves that grow in the spring, and perish in the autumn, are called *annual*, in opposition to *perennials*.

3. Performed in a year; as the *annual* motion of the earth.

AN'NUAL, n. A plant that lives but one year, or rather but one summer. *Martyn*.

ANNUALLY, *adv*. Yearly; returning every year; year by year.

ANNU'TANT, n. [See *Annuity*.]

One who receives or is entitled to receive an annuity.

ANNUITY, n. [Fr. *annuite*, from *annus*, a year. See *Annual*.]

A sum of money, payable yearly, to continue for a given number of years, for life or for ever; an annual income, charged on the person of the grantor; or an annual allowance. Governments often borrow money upon annuities, that is, for a certain sum advanced on loan, the government contracts to pay the lender a specific sum, for life, or for a term of years. The stock created by such loans is transferable.

ANNU'L, v. t. [Fr. *annuller*, of L. *ad nullum*, to nothing.]

1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish; used appropriately of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules, permanent usages, and the like, which are made void by competent authority.

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate. [Not in much use.] *Milton*.

AN'NU'LAR, a. [L. *annulus*, a ring, from Celtic *ain*, a circle, and *ul*, young, small; *annulus*, a little circle.]

Having the form of a ring; pertaining to a ring.

*Annular crystal* is when a hexahedral prism has six, or an octahedral prism eight marginal faces, disposed in a ring about each base; or when these prisms are truncated on all their terminal edges. *Cleveland*.

AN'NU'LAY, a. Having the form of a ring. *Ray*.

AN'NU'LATED, a. Furnished with rings, or circles, like rings; having belts.

AN'NU'LET, n. [L. *annulus*, a ring.]

In *architecture*, a small square member in the Doric capital, under the quarter round; also a narrow flat molding, which is common to many places, as in the bases or capitals; called also a fillet, or listel, or cincture, or a list, timea, eye brow or square rabbit. *Encyc.*

In *heraldry*, a little circle, borne as a charge in coats of arms; formerly reputed a mark of nobility and jurisdiction; it being the custom of prelates to receive their investiture per baculum et annulum, by staff and ring. It denotes also strength and eternity, by its circular form. Among the Romans, it represented liberty and distinction of rank. It denotes also difference, or mark of distinction, which the fifth brother of a family ought to bear on his coat of arms. *Encyc. Johnson*.

ANNUL'LED, *pp*. Made void; abrogated.

ANNUL'LING, *ppr*. Abrogating; abolishing.

ANNUL'MENT, n. The act of annulling.

ANNU'MERATE, v. t. [L. *annumero*, of *ad* and *nuncio*, to number, from *numerus*. number; W. *niver*; Fr. *nuiver* or *nuinher*. See *Number*.]

To add to a former number; to unite to something before mentioned. *Johnson*.

ANNU'MERATION, n. Addition to a former number.

ANNUNCIATE, v. t. [See *Announce*.]

To bring tidings; to announce. *Chaucer*.

ANNUNCIATION, n. An announcing; the tidings brought by the angel to Mary, of the incarnation of Christ. Also the day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed virgin, which is the 25th of March. The Jews give the title to a part of the ceremony of the passover. *Encyc.*

2. Proclamation; promulgation.

ANNUNCIATOR, n. One who announces; an officer in the church of Constantinople, whose business was to inform the people of the festivals which were to be celebrated. *Encyc.*

AN'ODYNE, n. [Gr. *α* or *αν* priv. and *ὀδυν*, pain.]

Any medicine which allays pain, or causes sleep, as an opiate, paregoric, narcotic, &c. *Coxe*.

AN'ODYNE, a. Assuaging pain; causing sleep, or insensibility.

ANOINT, v. t. [Fr. *oindre*, p. *oint*; Sp. *untar*, to anoint; L. *ungo*; Sp. *ungir*; It. *ungere*, or *ugnere*.]

1. To pour oil upon; to smear or rub over with oil or unctuous substances; also to spread over, as oil. We say, the man *anoints* another, or the oil *anoints* him.

2. To consecrate by unction, or the use of oil.

Thou shalt *anoint* the altar, and sanctify it. *Ex. xxix*

3. To smear or daub. *He anointed* the eyes of the blind man with clay. *John ix*.

4. To prepare, in allusion to the consecrating use of oil.

*Anoint* the shield. *Isaiah xvi*.

To *anoint* the head with oil, Ps. xxiii. seems to signify to communicate the consolations of the Holy Spirit.

The use of oil in consecrations, was of high antiquity. Kings, prophets and priests were set apart or consecrated to their offices by the use of oil. Hence the peculiar application of the term *anointed* to Jesus Christ.

ANOINT'ED, *pp*. Smeared or rubbed with oil; set apart; consecrated with oil.

ANOINT'ED, n. The Messiah, or Son of God, consecrated to the great office of Redeemer; called the *Lord's anointed*. Cyrus is also called the *Lord's anointed*. *Isaiah xlv*.

ANOINTER, n. One who anoints.

ANOINTING, *ppr*. Smearing with oil; pouring on oil, or other oleaginous substance; consecrating.

ANOINT'ING, n. The act of smearing with oil; a consecrating.

ANOINT'MENT, n. The act of anointing, or state of being anointed.