ARCH, a. [It. arcare, to bend, to arch, to ARCHCH ANTER, n. The chief chanter, ARCHERESS, n. A female archer, cheat, or deceive, from arco, L. arcus, a bow; G. arg, cunning, arch, bad; D. arg, ARCHEHIMIE, a. Of supreme chimical ARCHERY, n. The use of the bow and crafty, roguish; Sw. Dan. arg. id. The Teutonic arg, appears to be allied to arch, ARCHCONSPIR'ATOR, n. Principal conand to be the Eng. rogue. This circumstance, and the Arm. goarec, [see arc,] indicate that the radical letters in arc, arch αρχη, are Rg. The radical sense of bend is, to strain.]

Cunning; sly; shrewd; waggish; mischiev- ARCHERIT'IC, n. A chief critic. ous for sport; mirthful; as we say in ARCHDAP/IFER, n. [Arch, chief, and L popular language, roguish; as an arch

'ARCH, a. used also in composition. [Gr. An officer in the German empire, whose of αρχος, chief'; Ir. arg, noble, famous.] Chief; of the first class; principal; as, an

arch deed. Shak Shakspeare uses this word as a noun : " My worthy arch and patrons:" but the use is not authorized.

ARCHAISM, n. [Gr. apxacos, ancient, from goyn, beginning.

An ancient or obsolete phrase or expression. Watts.

ARCHANGEL, n. An angel of the highest order; an angel occupying the eighth rank in the celestial hierarchy. Encue. 2. The name of several plants, as the deadnettle, or lamium; a species of melittis

and the galeopsis or hedge-nettle. ARCHANGEL/IC, a. Belonging to archan-

ARCHAPOS/TATE, n. A chief apostate. ARCHAPOS'TLE, n. The chief apostle.

Trapp ARCH'ARCHITECT, n. The supreme ar-Sylvester. ARCHBE ACON, n. The chief beacon,

place of prospect or signal. ARCHBISH OP, n A chief bishop; a church dignitary of the first class; a metropolitan bishop, who superintends the conduct of the suffragan bishops, in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese. Clarendon.

ARCHBISH'OPRIC, n. [Archbishop and ric, or rick, territory or jurisdiction. The jurisdiction or place of an archbishop

exercises authority. Clarendon. ARCHBOTCH'ER, n. The chief botcher,

or mender, ironically.

ARCHBUILD'ER, a. Chief builder. Harmar.

ARCHBUT'LER, n. A chief butler; an officer of the German empire, who presents the cup to the emperor, on solemn occa-This office belongs to the king of sions. Bohemia Encyc.

ARCHCHAMBERLAIN, n. A chief chamberlain; an officer of the German empire, whose office is similar to that of the great chamberlain in England. This office belongs to the elector of Brandenburg.

ARCHCH'ANCELLOR, n. A chief chancellor; an officer in the German empire. who presides over the secretaries of the court. Under the first races of French kings, when Germany and Italy belonged to them, three archchancellors were appointed; and this institution gave rise to pointed; and this institution gave rise to dre.]

A bowman; one who uses a bow in battle; ARCHTCAL, a. Chief; primary.

Halluwell. in Germany, who are the archbishops of Mentz, of Cologne, and of Treves. Encyc.

or president of the chanters of a church.

Milton

spirator. Maundrell ARCHCOUNT', n. A chief count; a title formerly given to the earl of Flanders, on

account of his great riches and power. Encyc

dapifer, a food-bearer, from daps, meat or a feast, and fero, to carry.]

fice is, at the coronation of the emperor.

to carry the first dish of meat to table on horseback. ARCHDE'ACON, n. [See Dencon.]

In England, an ecclesiastical dignitary, next in rank below a bishop, who has jurisdiction either over a part or over the whole diocese. He is usually appointed by the bishop, and has an authority originally derived from the bishop, but now independent of him. He has a court, the most inferior of ecclesiastical courts, for hearing ecclesiastical causes, and the punishment of offenders by spiritual censures. Blackstone.

ARCHDE ACONRY, n. The office, jurisdiction or residence of an archdeacon. In archdeaconries, of which there are sixty, and each archdeaconry into rural dean-3. Among Platonists, the archetypal world is eries, and each deanery into parishes. Blackstone

ARCHDE'ACONSHIP, n. The office of an ARCHE'US, n. [Gr. apxn, beginning, or archdeacon. ARCHDIVI'NE, n. A principal theologian.

ARCHDRUID, n. [See Druid.] A chief druid, or pontiff of the ancient druids. Henry, Hist. Eng. Rowland's

Mona Antiqua. ARCHDU CAL, a. [See Archduke.] Pertaining to an archduke.

ARCHDUCH ESS, n. [See Duchess.] Austria

the province over which an archbishop ARCHDUCH'Y, n. The territory of an archduke or archduchess.

> ARCHDU'KE, [See Duke.] A title given to princes of the House of Austria; all the sons being archdukes, and the daughters archduchesses. Encyc.

ARCHDU KEDOM, n. The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess. ARCHED, pp. Made with an arch or curve covered with an arch.

ARCHEN'EMY, n. A principal enemy

Milton AR€HEOLOĠ'I€AL, a. Pertaining to a trea tise on antiquity, or to the knowledge of ancient things.

ARCHEOLOGY, n. [Gr. apxacos, ancient, and loyos, discourse.]

A discourse on antiquity; learning or knowledge which respects ancient times. Panoplist, Dec. 1808

ARCHER, n. [Sp. archero; It. arciéro; Fr. archer : from arcus, a bow. See Arch and

one who is skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.

Markhan arrow; the practice, art or skill of archers; the act of shooting with a bow and arrow

ARCHES-COURT, in England, so called from the church of St. Mary le bow (de arcubus,) whose top is raised of stone pillars built archwise, where it was anciently held, is a court of appeal, in the ecclesiastical polity, the judge of which is called the dean of the arches. This court had jurisdiction over thirteen peculiar parishes in London, belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury; but the office of dean of the arches being united with that of the archbishop's principal office, the dean now receives and determines appeals from the sentence of all inferior courts within the province; and from him lies an appeal to the king in chancery. This and all the principal spiritual courts are now held at Doctors' Commons. Blackstone. ARCHETYPAL, a. Original; constituting a model or pattern.

ARCHETYPE, n. [Gr. apretunov; aprn. beginning, and TUROS, form.

1. The original pattern or model of a work : or the model from which a thing is made as, a tree is the archetype or pattern of our idea of that tree. Watts. England, every diocese is divided into 2. Among minters, the standard weight, by which others are adjusted.

> the world as it existed in the idea of God, before the creation. Encyc.

A term used by the ancient chimists, to denote the internal efficient cause of all things; the anima mundi or plastic power of the old philosophers; the power that presides over the animal economy, or the vis medicatrix; the active principle of the material world. In medicine, good health, RCHDUCH'ESS, n. [See Duchess.] A or ancient practice. Johnson. Encyc. Coxe. title given to the females of the house of ARCHFEL'ON, n. [See Felon.] A chief

Milton. ARCHFIE'ND, n. [See Fiend.] A chief fiend or foe Milton.

ARCHFLAM/EN, n. A chief flamen or Herbert. ARCHFLAT TERER, n. [See Flatter.] A chief flatterer. Bacon.

ARCHFO'E, n. [See Foe.] A grand or Milton. ARCHFOUND ER, n. A chief founder. Milton

ARCHGÖV ERNOR, n. The chief gov-Brewer. ARCHHER ESY, n. [See Heresy.] Butler. ARCHHER'ETI€, n. A chief heretic

ARCHHI'EREY, n. [Gr. appos, chief, and ιερος, priest.] A chief priest in Russia.

Tooke, i. 530. ARCHHYP'OCRITE, n. A great or chief Fuller.

ARCHIATER, n. fGr. appos, chief, and υστρος, physician.] Chief physician; a word used in Russia. Tooke, i. 557.

AR€HIDIA€'ONAL, a. [See Deacon.]